ASX ANNOUNCEMENT/MEDIA RELEASE

4 April 2023

Nickel Sulphide Drill Targets and 15km Soil Anomaly Defined at Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project

- **Recent wet season soil geochemical surveys, combined with previous surveys, have highlighted several new and distinct nickel sulphide targets, including a 15km soil anomaly.**
- **Several of the soil anomalies have coincident gravity, electromagnetics (EM) and/or historic ultramafic or Ni sulphide intercepts.**
- **The Company has also acquired data for 25 historic (1990's) drillholes where geological logs indicate up to 7.43m of massive sulphides.**
- **A 5,000m RC/DDH drill program to test priority nickel sulphide targets at Kabanga Jirani is expected to resume in April following the end of the wet season.**

Adavale Resources Limited (ASX: ADD) ("**ADD**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce that, following a successful $2 million financing, the Company is soon to recommence drilling at the Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project in Tanzania. The definition of new soil anomalies from soil surveys undertaken during the wet season played a significant role in refining nickel sulphide drill targets.

Importantly, a coherent copper (**Cu**) in soil anomaly of over 15km strike has been defined, located coincident or adjacent to elevated nickel (**Ni**) and cobalt (**Co**) soil anomalies as well as certain mafic indices. This is considered significant given that the neighbouring Kabanga deposit owned by Lifezone and BHP contains a mineral resource of 58Mt at 2.62% Ni plus 0.35% Cu and 0.19% Co[1].

Adavale's Technical Director, John Hicks commented:

"The Company is excited to be recommencing drilling at the commencement of the coming dry season in April 2023. Generation of new geochemical soil data undertaken by our field staff and technical team throughout the wet season was a significant contributor to prioritisation of targets. The Company looks forward to reporting results of this initial 2023 exploration program over the coming months. Work on refining the other target areas within the Project area will continue concurrently."

[1] https://lifezonemetals.com/what-we-do/kabanga-nickel/

ASX: ADD

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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LEONARD MATH
CFO & COMPANY SECRETARY

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares: ~520 million
Unlisted options: 112 million
Performance rights: 17 million

ABOUT ADAVALE

Adavale Resources is an ASX-listed exploration company targeting projects in the 'battery materials' space. The company is currently focused on both its 100% owned Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project and 2 Farm-in 'Luhuma' licences 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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Drilling Program Details

The additional soil samples, in conjunction with the extensive geophysical data sets built up over the past 2 years and the historical data acquired has generated new targets and built on existing target areas. Priority areas for testing in 2023 include the promising HEM 2 target and confirming a 15km strike extension to the north that sits within the broader Luhuma trend.

Drilling will commence with an initial Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and Diamond Drilling (**DD**) campaign of 5,000m, comprising 12 RC holes to ~150m depth and 8-10 DD holes to ~350m depth.

Downhole Electromagnetics (**DHEM**) and audio magnetotelluric (**AMT**) surveys will also be undertaken. Access and drill pad preparations are well advanced to ensure a smooth recommencement of drilling activities.

Soil Sampling Program Details

A total of approximately 10,000 samples were collected during the recent geochemical soil survey. The samples were collected on a 400m x 25m line spacing across specific areas within the Company's southern tenement package. In addition, some gaps from earlier surveys were infilled during the program.

The samples were analysed using pXRF at the exploration field camp.

Survey Results

The Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project contains massive sulphide, disseminated sulphide and lateritic nickel across much of the tenement area. In order to 'filter out' the geochemical response from surficial lateritic nickel, the Company assays for and measures the response of nickel, copper and cobalt as well as various mafic indices such as Cr, V, Fe etc.

The combination of geochemical responses, as well as gravity and EM anomalies, allows the Company to filter out the background noise from the extensive exploration data and vector into the areas of highest interest and current priority drill targets.

The current soil geochemical program has confirmed a coherent copper anomaly of 15km strike length, which the Company considers to be important given the association of copper and cobalt with nickel mineralisation at the Kabanga deposit.

This has focussed the Company's current exploration program on the eastern side of the Company's southern licences (refer Figure 1).

The following section describes the results of the soil geochemical surveys for the following areas:

- Luhuma Trend
- Luhuma North
- HEM 2, HEM 2 East and HEM 2 North East
- HEM 4

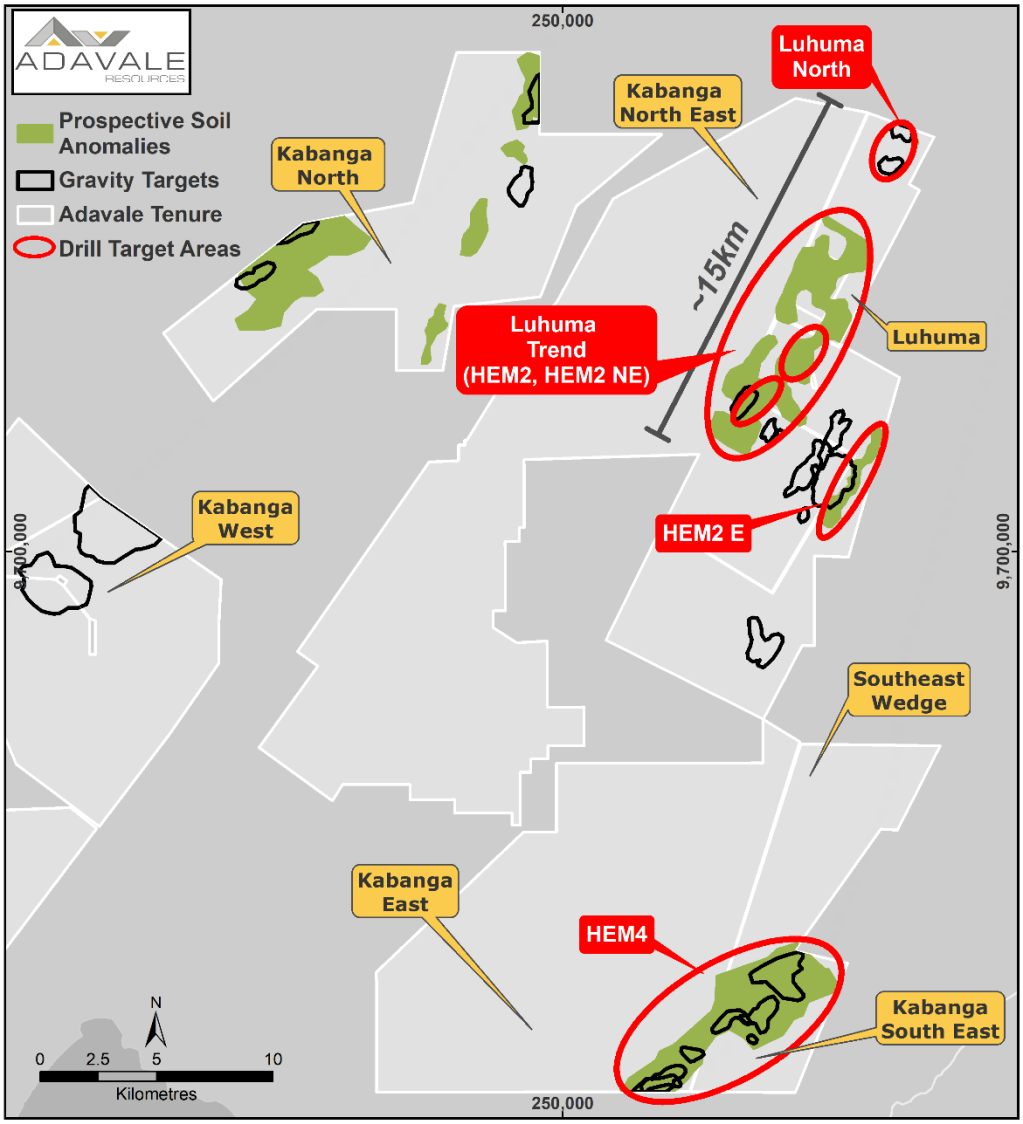

Figure 1: Location of targets generated from the recent geochemical soil survey conducted during 2023 and previous HEM, gravity and exploration.

Stage 1 – 2023 Exploration Target Areas

Luhuma Trend

The Luhuma Trend is a recognised narrow strike extensive zone within Adavale's Kabanga North-East Licence that is host to a series of mafic-ultramafic intrusions from which several historical massive Ni Sulphide intersections have been reported. The denser mafic-ultramafic intrusions of the Luhuma Trend are clearly evident from the gravity surveys completed over the area by Adavale in 2022. The green polygon below (Figure 2) shows the extent of the copper anomaly that is broadly coincident with the Luhuma Trend.

As this area is known to contain prospective host rocks and known sulphide mineralisation, it is considered highly prospective. The objective of the next phase of work will be to include modern

geophysical data such as audiomagnetotellurics (AMT) combined with knowledge of existing mineralisation to drill diamond holes at priority drill sites.

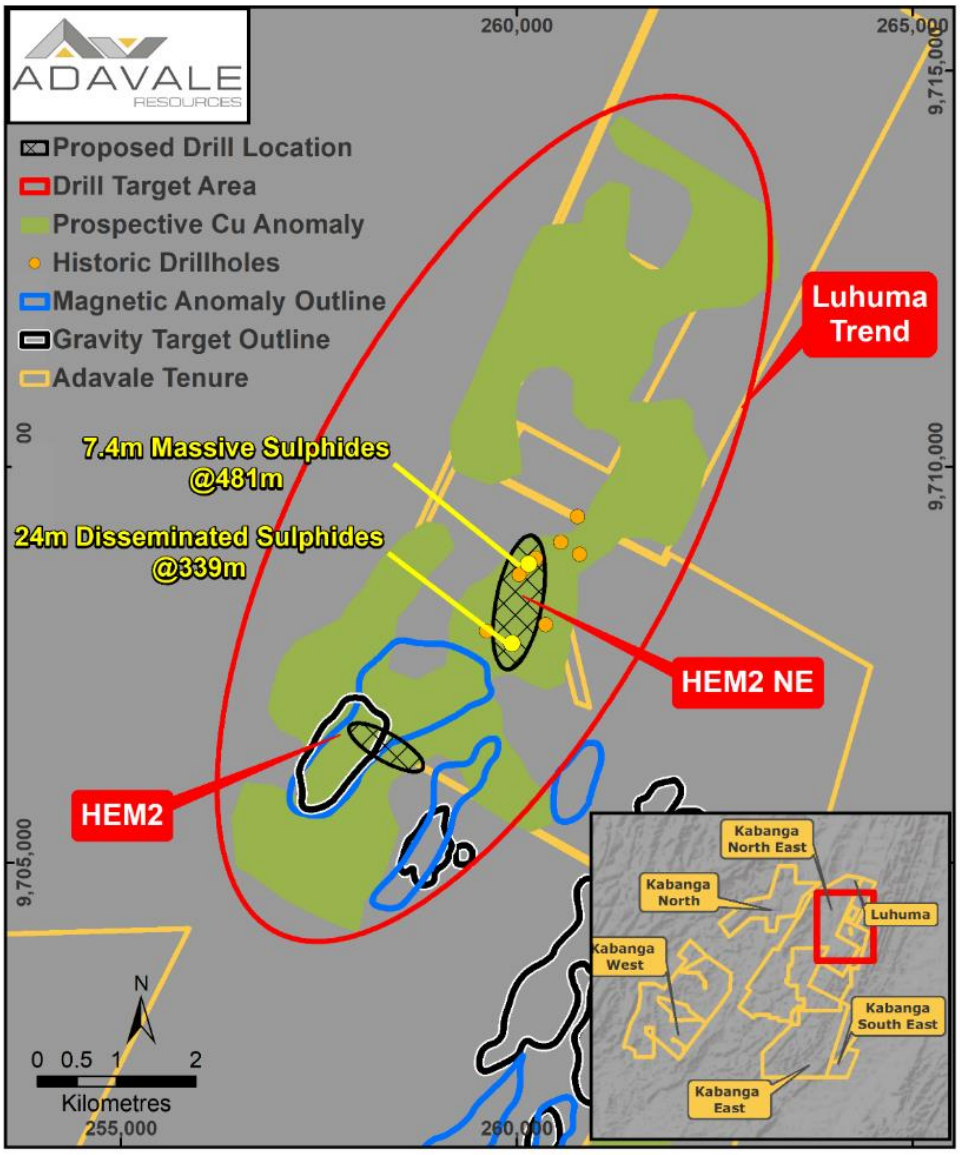

Figure 2: Luhuma Trend soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations

Luhuma North

The geochemical anomalies (mafic indices plus nickel and copper) at Luhuma North are broadly coincident (although offset) with two strong gravity features that support the contention that the gravity features may reflect hidden, potentially nickel-sulphide bearing mafic-ultramafic bodies at depth (Figure 3).

These two Luhuma North target areas will be tested with RC holes in the first instance to confirm the origin of the gravity and geochemical signatures and then, depending on results, progress to a diamond drilling phase.

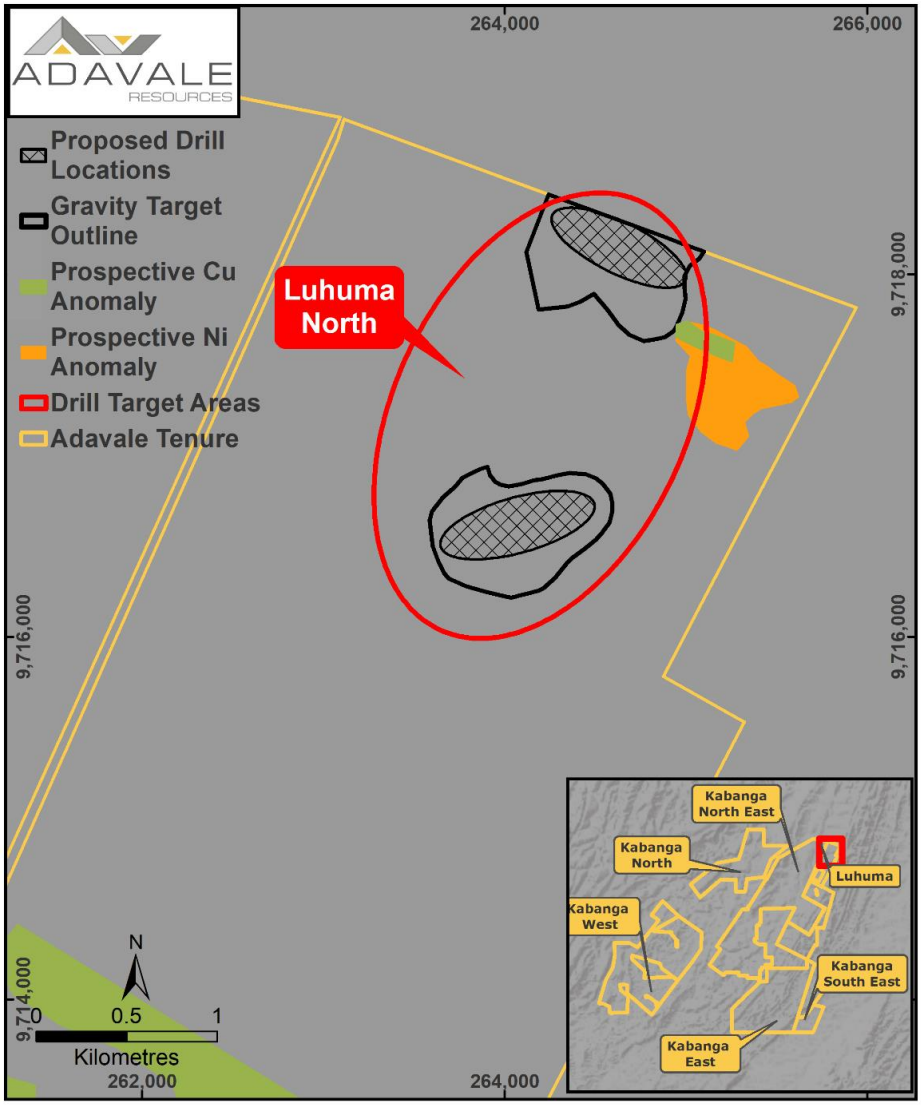

Figure 3: Luhuma North soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations

HEM 2

During 2022, Adavale completed a detail Heli-borne EM (**HEM**) survey over a broad area of strong gravity anomalism located at the southern extension of the Luhuma Trend. The HEM survey identified several anomalies including one coincident with the very strong discrete gravity anomaly located towards the western edge of the survey area (Figure 4). It can be seen in the image below that this target is coincident with a copper (green) anomaly. In addition, the gravity is also coincident with an EM anomaly.

Two holes drilled by Adavale into the HEM 2 target intersected layered, cumulate textured host rocks similar to that seen at the Kabanga deposit (refer Figure 5)[2]. The drilling indicated that the more primitive and therefore nickel prospective ultramafic base of this HEM 2 intrusion potentially lies at depth further to the east and this will be a priority in the upcoming drill program.

Initial RC drilling (~150m depth holes) will be used to determine the position of the eastern contact of the intrusion and assist the positioning of DD holes estimated to be ~350m+ depths that will target potential sulphide mineralisation at the base of the intrusion.

[2] *ASX Release 27 January 2023 "Nickel Sulphide host rocks intercepted at Kabanga Jirani"*

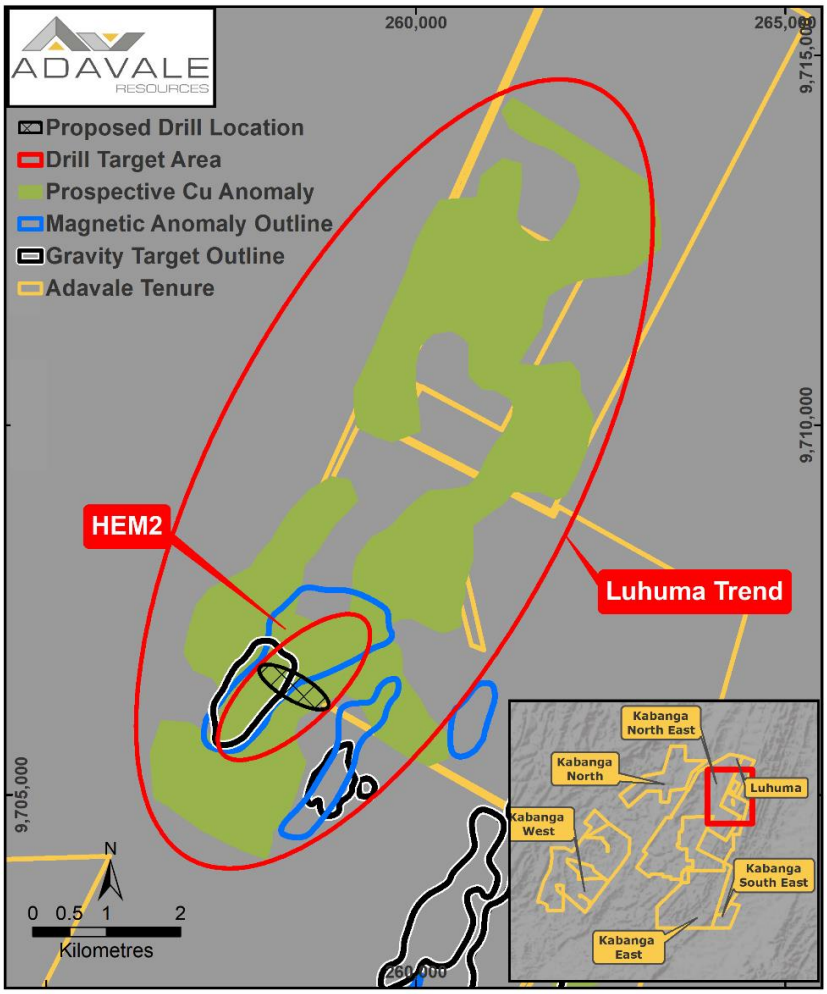

Figure 4: HEM 2 soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations

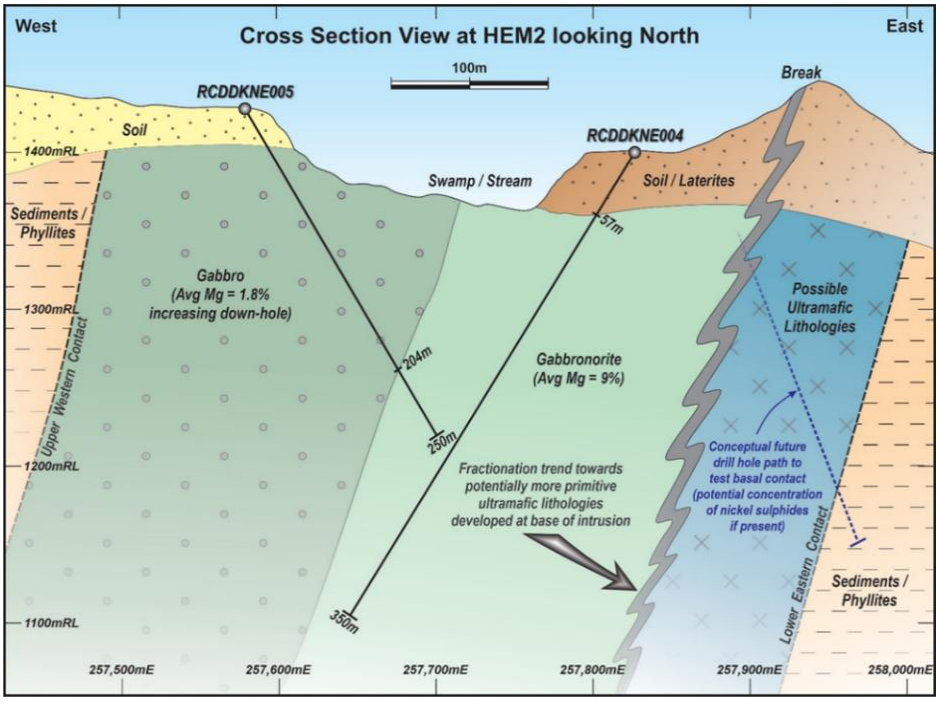

Figure 5: Section View of HEM 2 RCDDKNE 004 & RCDDKNE 005

HEM 2 East

As part of the soil geochemical survey over HEM 2, a new anomaly was defined to the east, with elevated Ni and Cu as well as the mafic indicators, Fe and Cr. The anomaly which is broadly coincident with the eastern edge of a previously recognised gravity anomaly that extends over a strike extent of approximately 2.5km, represents a high priority drill target. The upcoming program will include RC drillholes to test this zone initially (refer Figure 6).

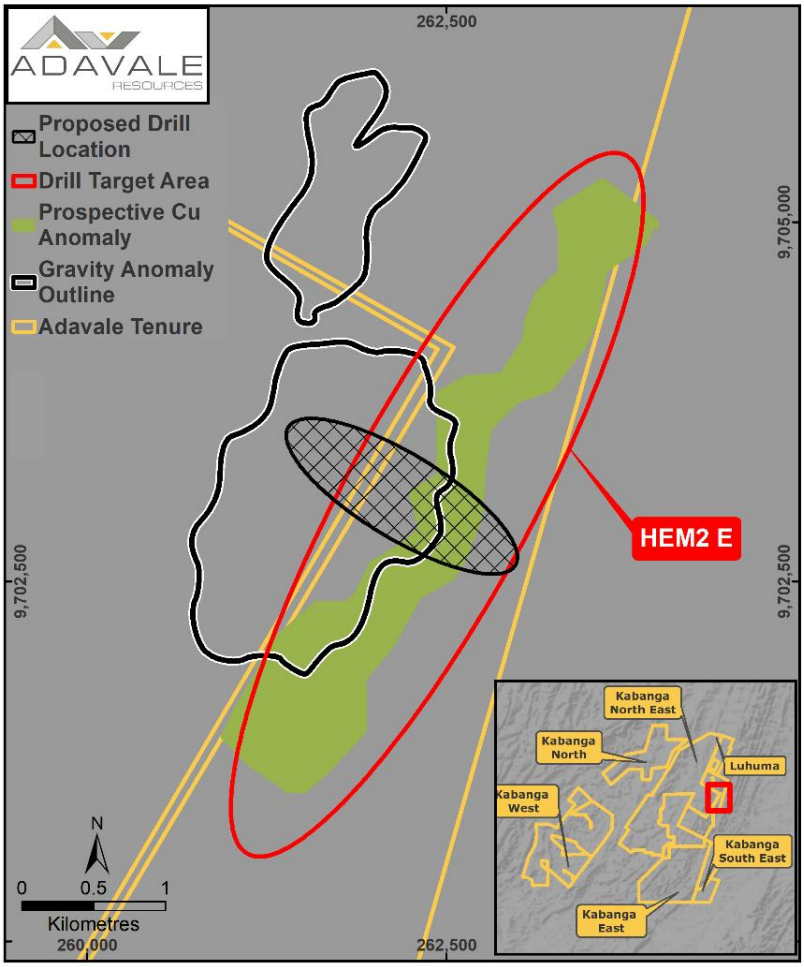

Figure 6: HEM 2 East soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations

HEM 2 North East

A high-quality broad copper anomaly at HEM2 North East covers a continuous 2km strike extension of the Luhuma Trend that aligns with and trends towards HEM 2 (refer Figure 7).

Interestingly, the Company has recently discovered geological logs for several holes drilled in this area in the 1990's that recorded the presence of sulphides but no nickel assays were recorded. Hole LUH011 intercepted 7.4m of massive sulphide (not true thickness) whilst LUHD007 is reported to have intercepted 24m of disseminated sulphide (not true thickness). Given the historical nature of these holes, other key targeting indicators have also been used to refine the key areas of potential.

Given the depths of the intercepts, the Company currently intends to complete an AMT survey over the prospect initially in order to better define the geometry of the sulphides prior to committing to drilling.

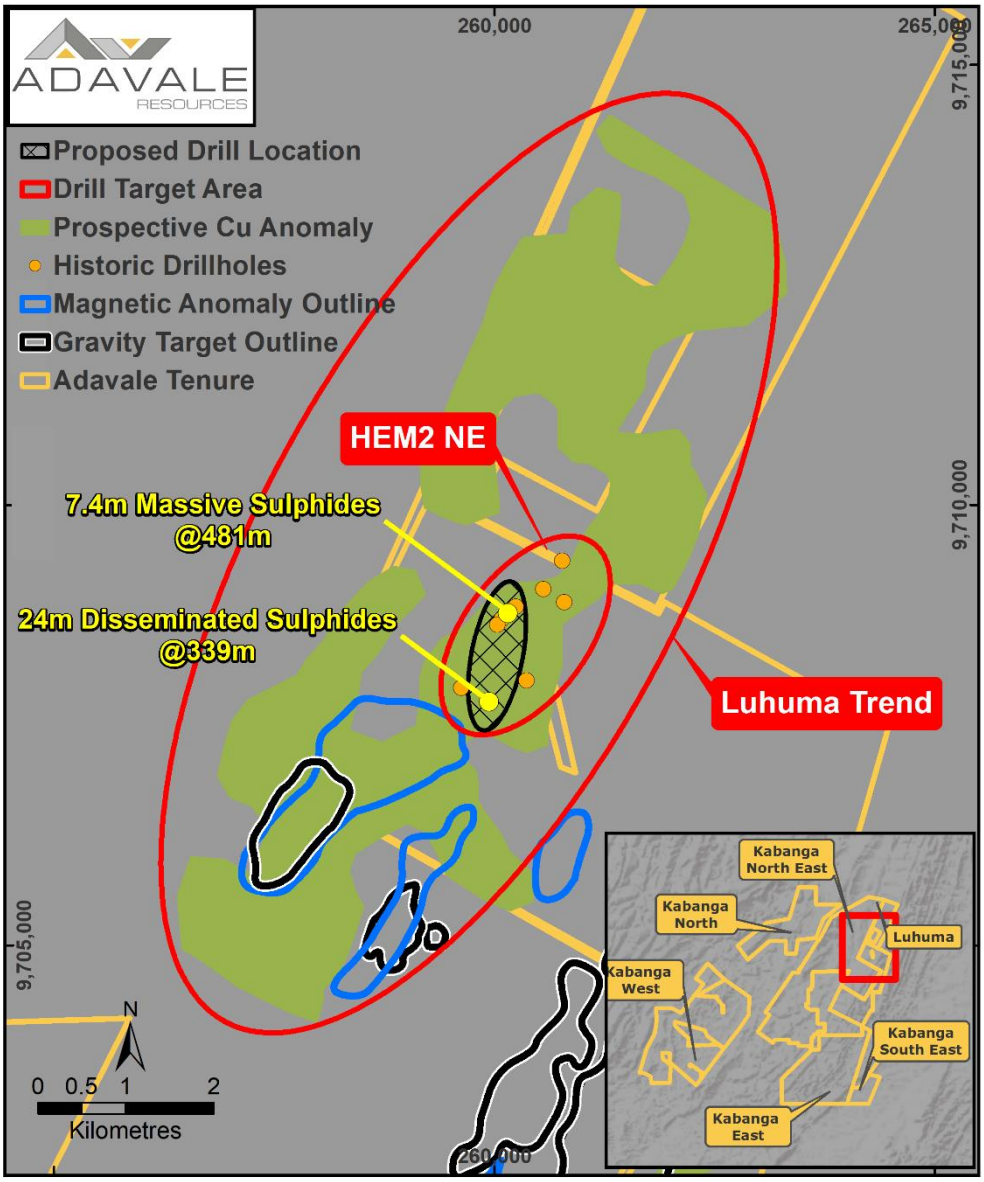

Figure 7: HEM 2 North East soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations together with recently acquired drillholes

HEM 4

In late 2022, Adavale was awarded a new licence, The Southeast Wedge, along strike from HEM 4. Previous gravity and HEM surveys indicated that the HEM 4 anomalous zone continued NE into the Wedge tenement. The recent soil geochemical survey infilled this area and confirms that a broad copper anomaly aligns with the gravity and EM anomalies. The initial test will involve a traverse of three RC holes across the target area. Further testing of the area will be determined by the results of the RC program.

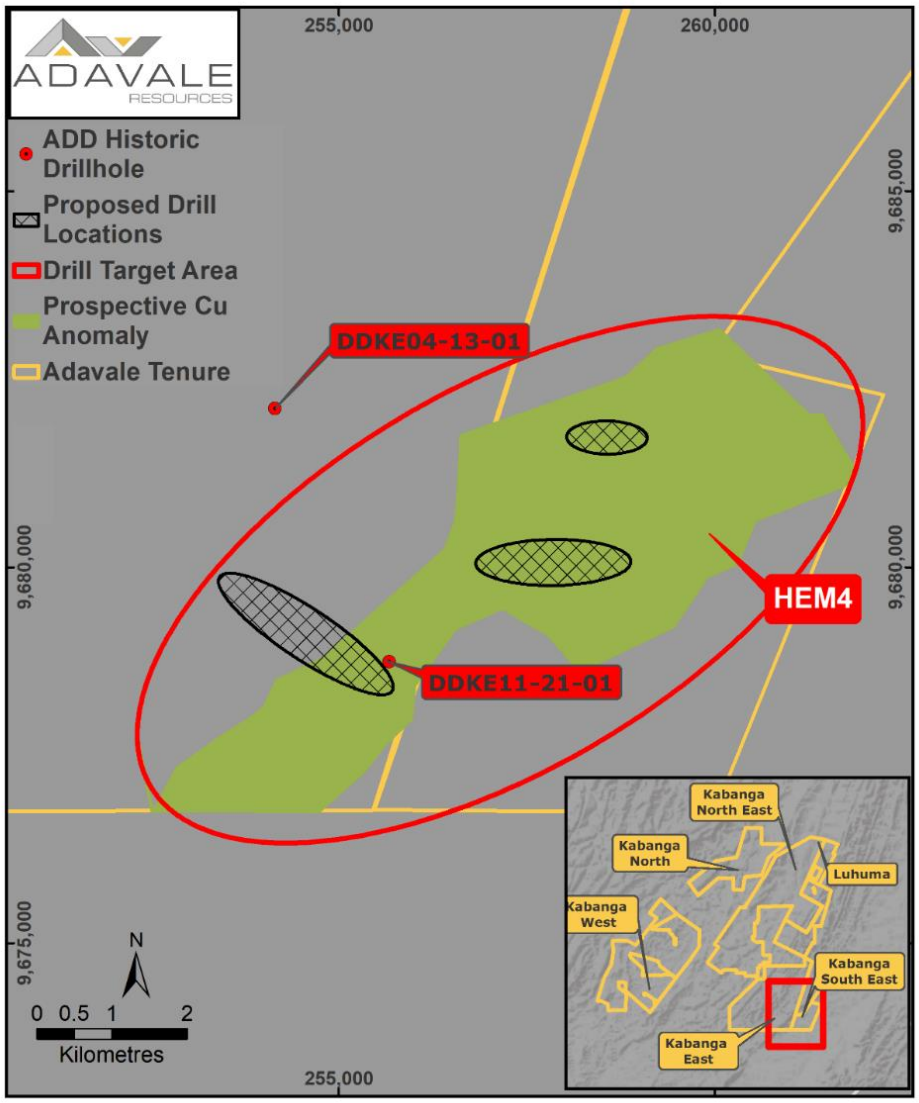

Figure 8: HEM 4 soil geochemical survey anomalies, target areas and proposed drill locations

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Adavale Resources Limited.

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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 the 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 undertaken 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.

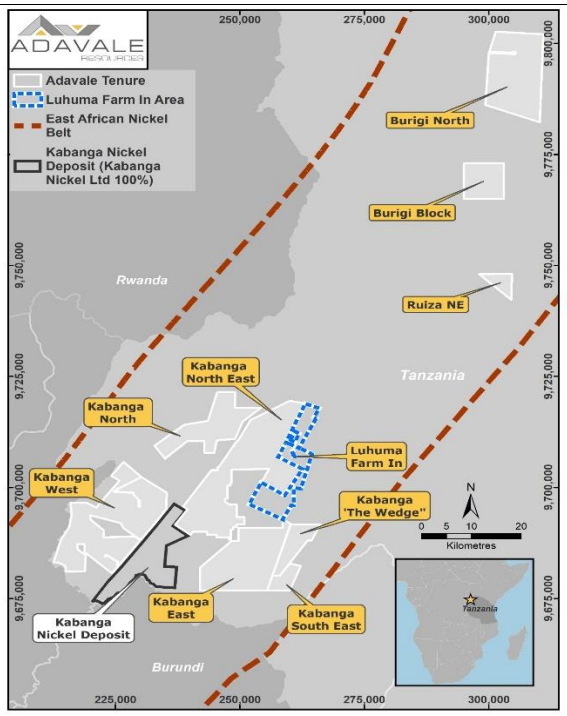
Forward looking statements

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 document will actually occur.

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 nine highly prospective granted licences covering ~1,212km^2 along the Karagwe-Ankolean belt in Tanzania. The six southernmost licences are proximal to the world-class Kabanga Nickel Deposit (58Mt @ 2.62% Ni). Adavale has farmed-in to two more highly prospective licences contiguous to our six southernmost licences, adding a further 99km^2 to the portfolio 1,311sq km). Adavale's licences were selected based on their strong geochemical and geophysical signatures from the previous exploration undertaken by BHP.

Adavale also holds exploration licences for their sedimentary uranium potential within the northern part of the highly prospective Lake Frome Embayment in South Australia. Drilling is planned for Lake Surprise in early 2023.



Appendix 1

Adavale Resources Limited – Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling Program - Kabanga Jirani 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.*	RC drilling is conducted primarily to identify the presence of mafic/ultramafic intrusions or to pre-collar ahead of converting to diamond drilling. RC chips that are identified as mafic or ultramafic are initially analysed with a pXRF, but representative samples are also submitted to ALS (south Africa) for analyses by ICP MS. For RC analyses 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. Although conductors will be intercepted with diamond drillholes, if mineralisation is intercepted with RC drilling than RC material will be captured for every metre drilled. The material is put through a riffler and one third is taken for further analyses where it is sieved to remove the chips which are stored in a chip tray. Both the fines and the chips are logged and analysed using the pXRF to record Ni values. MgO values are also noted for each lithological interval. Any mineralised fines will be submitted for analyses using aqua regia digest. All sampling equipment must be cleaned between samples to prevent contamination. SG is calculated at site using a picnometer and measurements are taken systematically down the drillhole .This is used to reconcile intercepted lithologies against the modelled gravity anomalies to verify that the causative source has been intercepted. For diamond drilling sampling takes place as follows: Core is aligned and a cutting line is drawn to prevent sampling bias. Samples are marked off in pre-defined intervals of 1 m or smaller if required to honour lithological contacts. The core is split along the china marker reference line. The sampling depth and sample ID are then transferred onto the half core remaining so that the core can be revisited and act as a reference. The remaining sampled half of the core is then submitted to an accredited laboratory (ALS South

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Africa) along with QAQC samples which will form 15% of all samples submitted and will include certified blanks and Ni standards.
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).*	Combination of RC and diamond drilling using NQ sized core. Current depth limit of RC drilling is 150m and for diamond drilling is 600m.
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.*	**For RC Drilling** Bulk sample retrieved from the cyclone, sample is put through the riffler and 2 to 3 kg sample retrieved for analyses (if required). Chips from this sample are extracted by washing some of the sample material – these chips are placed in a chip tray in order to keep a record of lithologies for each metre drilled. The riffler is cleaned with compressed air between sample collection to prevent contamination. **For Diamond Drilling** 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.
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.*	The following is recorded for each interval in the lithology log: Borehole ID, From and to depths, lithology code, weathering, colour, grain size, rock texture and contact type and angle. The following is recorded for each mineralized interval in the mineralisation log: borehole ID, from and to depths, mineralisation type, mineralisation style and mineralisation abundance (usually as a sulphide percentage) Chips from RC drilling are stored in a chip tray with a representative sample captured for every metre.
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*	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 1 m intervals otherwise sample lengths are dictated by geological contacts. RC material has been captured for every metre drilled. For details of sampling technique see “Sampling techniques” section.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Core samples will be analysed by ALS laboratory in South Africa. An aqua regia digest will be used to avoid the inclusion of silicate Ni. CRM's, blanks and standard will be inserted to verify laboratory accuracy, precision or bias. QAQC samples will form 15% of all samples submitted.
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.*	Chips from RC drilling are stored in a chip tray with a representative sample captured for every metre to enable check sampling to be undertaken. 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 is forwarded to their independent data management consultant (MSA) for validation and loading into the company's drilling database.
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.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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 gravity, Geochemical and HEM 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.*	Drillholes are designed to intercept conductors orthogonally if possible or alternatively to drill through the EM anomalies.
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	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.*	The Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project covering 1,167km^2 comprises of eight granted licences, all are 100% owned by Adavale Resources as follows: *PL 11406* *298* km^2 *Kabanga North East, Tanzania* *PL 11886* *23* km^2 *Kabanga South East, Tanzania*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		PL 11405 *114* km^2 *Kabanga North, Tanzania* *PL 11538* *64* km^2 *Burigi, Tanzania* *PL 11537* *194* km^2 *Burigi North, Tanzania* *PL 11591* *182* km^2 *Kabanga East, Tanzania* *PL11590* *273* km^2 *Kabanga West, Tanzania* *PL11592* *19.4* km^2 *Ruiza North East, Tanzania* *PL 12175* *44.83km^2 Southeast Wedge Tanzania* *In addition there are two licences with farm-in agreements (65% ownership interest)* *PL11692* *26* km^2*, Luhuma North, Tanzania* *PL11693* 73 km^2 *Luhuma South, 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.*	**RCDDKNE004** Easting 257823 Northing 9706641 Elevation 1398 Azimuth: 300° Dip: 60° EOH: 300m **RCDDKNE005** Easting 257581 Northing 97067559 Elevation 1419 Azimuth: 112° Dip: 60° EOH: 300m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		RCDDKNE006 Easting 254764 Northing 9677867 Elevation 1481 Azimuth: 138.43° Dip: 48.5° EOH: 500.50m **DDKW-007** Easting 214663 Northing 9684394 Elevation 1575 Azimuth: 126° Dip: 44.7° EOH: 371.1m
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.*	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 (e.g. '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 if laboratory results are reported but cross sections have been provided in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 material information that hasn't been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Diamond and RC drilling will continue and drillhole collars will be finalised as the geophysical data is modelled. Drilling will continue when the rainy season comes to an end.