26 September 2019
ASX: KAS
Share price: $0.040

ABOUT KASBAH

Kasbah is an Australian listed mineral exploration and development company.

The company (75%) and its Joint Venture partners, Toyota Tsusho Corp (20%) and Nittetsu Mining Co. (5%), are advancing the Achmmach tin project towards production in the Kingdom of Morocco.

PROJECTS

Achmmach Tin Project
Bou El Jaj Tin Project

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue:	133m
Unlisted Options:	0.6m
Unlisted Rights:	20m
Cash @ 30/06/19:	$1.9m

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Pala Investments	34.2%
African Lion Group	10.3%

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CONTINUITY OF TIN MINERALISATION ALONG SIDI ADDI TREND PROVEN

Kasbah Resources Limited (ASX: KAS) (**Kasbah** or **The Company**) is pleased to announce the successful completion of the initial drilling program which has proven the continuity of tin mineralisation along the 1.2 km strike of previously untested Sidi Addi trend. The results from this drilling program further confirm the excellent geological potential which exists along the Sidi Addi Trend.

The 10-hole, 2,064 metre diamond drilling program was completed on time and on budget and has achieved the primary objective of establishing the continuity of tin mineralisation, with mineable widths and grades intersected. Tin mineralisation was identified in all 10 holes, with some large high-grade tin intercepts. Having established the continuity of tin mineralisation, additional drilling is required for a mineral resource to be defined. Whilst the Company does not intend to undertake further drilling at this stage, it will continue to work on interpretation of the Sidi Addi trend mineralisation over the coming months with a view of developing a further phase of diamond drilling in the future. The Sidi Addi Trend remains open at strike and depth.

HIGHLIGHTS

Hole AD294:

- 23.8m @ 0.94% Sn from 170.5m including 18.5m @ 1.13% Sn from 170.5m
- 7m @ 0.56% Sn from 157m including 4m @ 0.74% Sn from 160m

Hole AD295

- 1.3m @ 0.42% Sn from 184.7m

Hole AD297

- 1.2m @ 0.70% Sn from 106.3m

Hole AD299

- 4m @ 0.87% Sn from 169m including 2m @ 1.08% Sn from 169m.
- 4m @ 0.42% Sn from 183m including 1m @ 0.91% Sn from 184m.

Hole AD301

- 1m @ 1.89% Sn from 176m.
- 4.5m @ 0.66% Sn from 207m including 1m @ 2.0% Sn from 207m.

Kasbah's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Evan Spencer commented:

"We are pleased to have achieved our initial objective of proving the continuity of tin mineralisation along the Sidi Addi Trend. We are also encouraged to see the higher-grade intercepts which exceeded our initial expectations.

Whilst the results themselves are important, we have also gained a greater geological understanding of the structure which continues to display similar properties to the main Meknes Trend. We know from the Meknes drilling that the higher-grade intercepts towards the Main Zone occur at depth, which we have not reached in this program.

This program has provided us with further insight into the long-term potential of the Achmmach Tin Project and enables us continue developing or interpretation of the Sidi Addi trend."

OVERVIEW

Mineralisation at the Achmmach Tin Project (Achmmach) is localised in two subparallel ENE striking lodes named the Meknès and Sidi Addi Trends. Approximately 325 holes have been drilled in the Meknes trend which hosts 14.6 million ore tonnes of the total reported Achmmach resource. In 2013, the Company drilled 35 holes into the Sidi Addi Trend identifying an additional 340 kt of JORC compliant resource (mineralisation currently to be mined within the Sidi Addi Trend is referred to as the Western Zone). The total JORC compliant Achmmach Resource stands at 14.9 million tonnes at 0.85% Sn for 127.3 kt Sn.

In July 2019, Atlas commissioned a drilling programme to test the continuity of tin mineralisation on an untested 1.2 Km of strike along the Sidi Addi Trend (see Figure 1), which runs parallel to the main Meknes Trend. The programme consisted of 10 diamond core holes for a total of 2,063.5 meters (Figure 2).

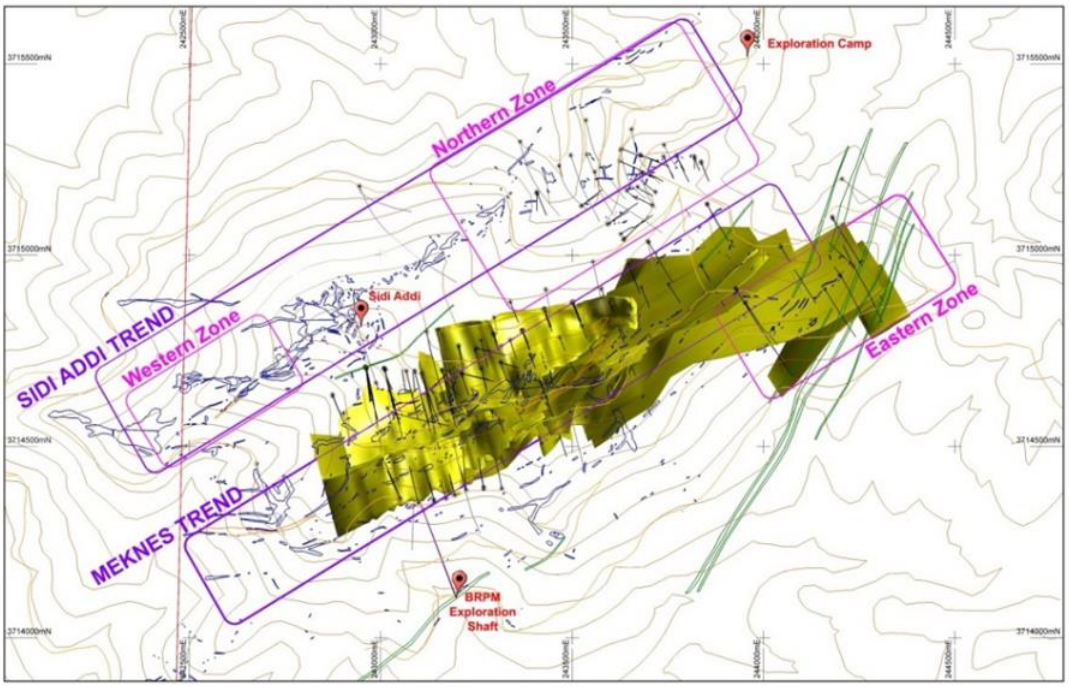

Figure 1: Plan view of the Sidi Addi and Meknes Trends

The 2019 Sidi Addi Trend (SAT) drilling programme successfully confirmed the presence of the mineralised lode and extended the known continuity of tin mineralisation to the north east of the current resources on Sidi Addi. The drilling program results confirms excellent geological potential exists to target and identify additional resource along the Sidi Addi Trend. Table 3 shows the significant intercepts of tin mineralisation encountered in the drilling programme which can be viewed in Figures 3 to 7.

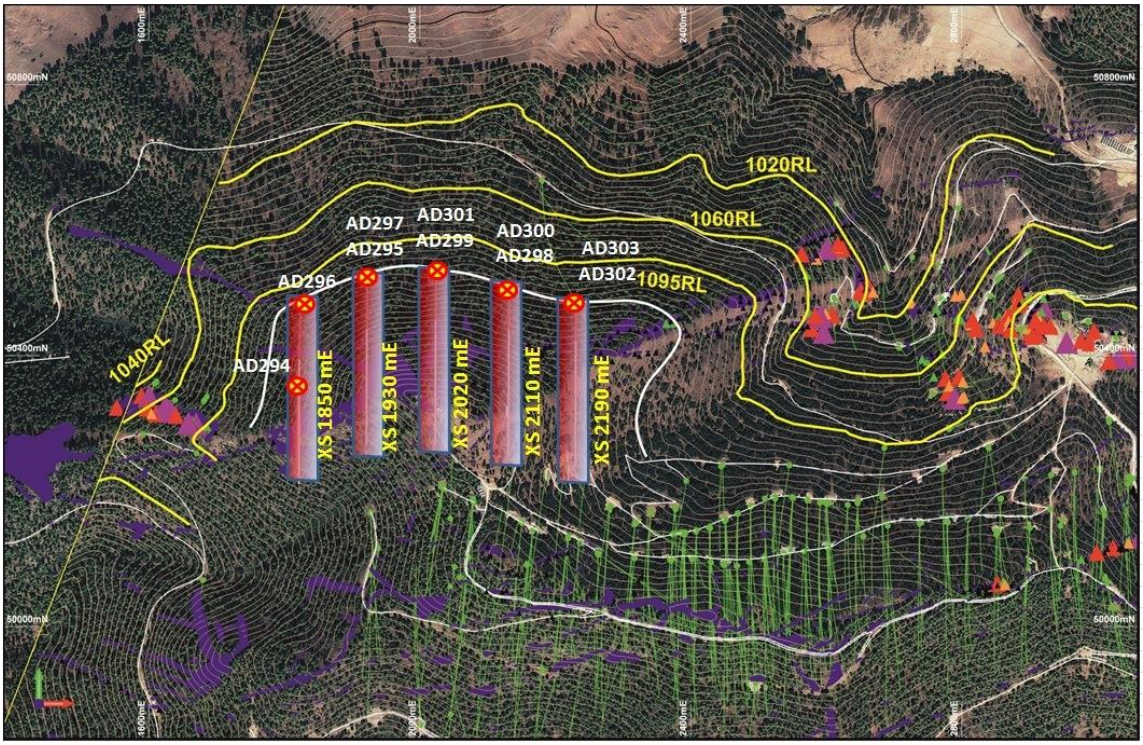

Figure 2 Plan view of the Achmmach project showing the five sections drilled on 80-meter centres

Table 1 Sidi Addi drilling programme

Hole_ID	SECTION_ID	Easting_WGS84	Northing_WGS84	mRL	Mag_Azi	Dip	Hole_Depth
AD294	1850mE	242,718	3,714,844	1,141.8	160	-60	193.4
AD295	1930mE	242,779	3,714,965	1,121.0	160	-63	211.5
AD296	1850mE	242,688	3,714,902	1,115.0	160	-55	205
AD297	1930mE	242,779	3,714,965	1,117.5	160	-50	198.8
AD298	2110mE	242,939	3,714,999	1,126.0	160	-70	203.7
AD299	2020mE	242,860	3,714,997	1,127.0	160	-72	220.1
AD300	2110mE	242,939	3,714,999	1,126.0	160	-55	200.9
AD301	2020mE	242,860	3,714,997	1,127.0	160	-50	226.5
AD302	2190mE	243,010	3,715,008	1,116.0	160	-65	194.6
AD303	2190mE	243,010	3,715,008	1,116.0	160	-50	209

Table 2 Table of significant intercepts

Hole_ID	SECTION_ID	Easting_WGS84	Northing_WGS84	mRL	From	To	Interval	% Sn
AD294	1850mE	242,718	3,714,844	1,141.8	170.5	194.3	23.8	0.94
Including					170.5	189.0	18.5	1.13
					157.0	164.0	7.0	0.56
AD295	1930mE	242,779	3,714,965	1,121.0	184.7	186	1.3	0.42
AD296	1850mE	242,688	3,714,902	1,115.0	123.7	126	2.3	0.31
					184	187	3.0	0.21
					196.2	198.2	2.0	0.25
AD297	1930mE	242,779	3,714,965	1,117.5	106.3	107.5	1.2	0.7
					177	180	3.0	0.28
AD298	2110mE	242,939	3,714,999	1,126.0	173.6	175	1.4	0.3
					179	180.2	1.2	0.44
AD299	2020mE	242,860	3,714,997	1,127.0	169	173	4.0	0.87
Including					169	171	2.0	1.08
					183	187	4.0	0.42
Including					183	184	1.0	0.91
AD300	2110mE	242,939	3,714,999	1,126.0	175	178	3	0.29
AD301	2020mE	242,860	3,714,997	1,127.0	176	177	1	1.89
					183.4	187.5	4	0.33
Including					183.4	184.4	1	0.52
					193.5	200.7	7.2	0.36
Including					193.5	196.5	3	0.5
					207	211.5	4.5	0.66
Including					207	208	1	2.0
AD302	2190mE	243,010	3,715,008	1,116.0	148.2	152.2	4	0.35
Including					149.2	150.2	1	0.73
AD303	2190mE	243,010	3,715,008	1,116.0	149	155	6	0.2
					126.4	128.3	2.9	0.2
					202.6	205.8	3.2	0.21

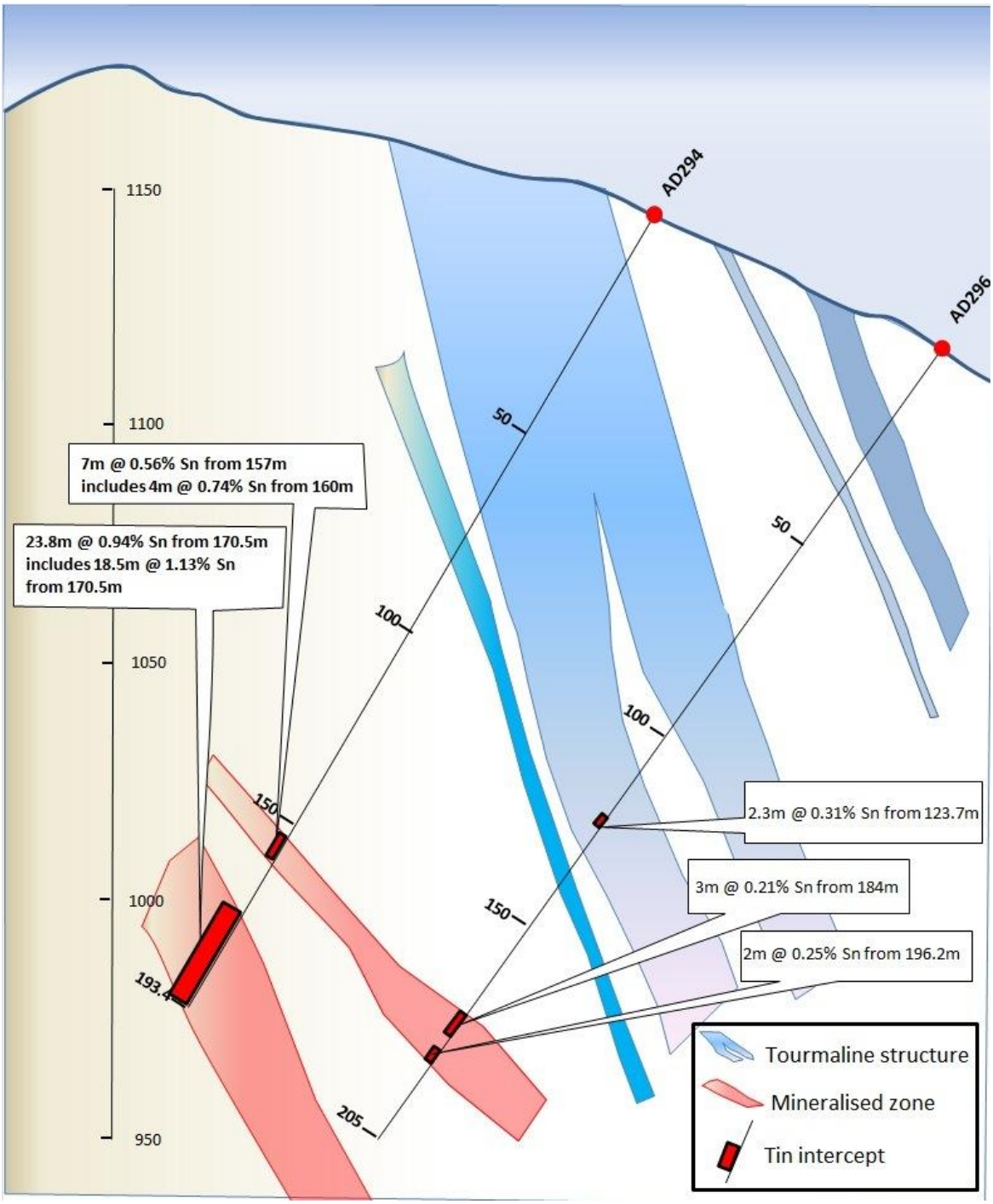

Figure 3 Cross Section 1850mE shows the two drill holes AD294 and AD296

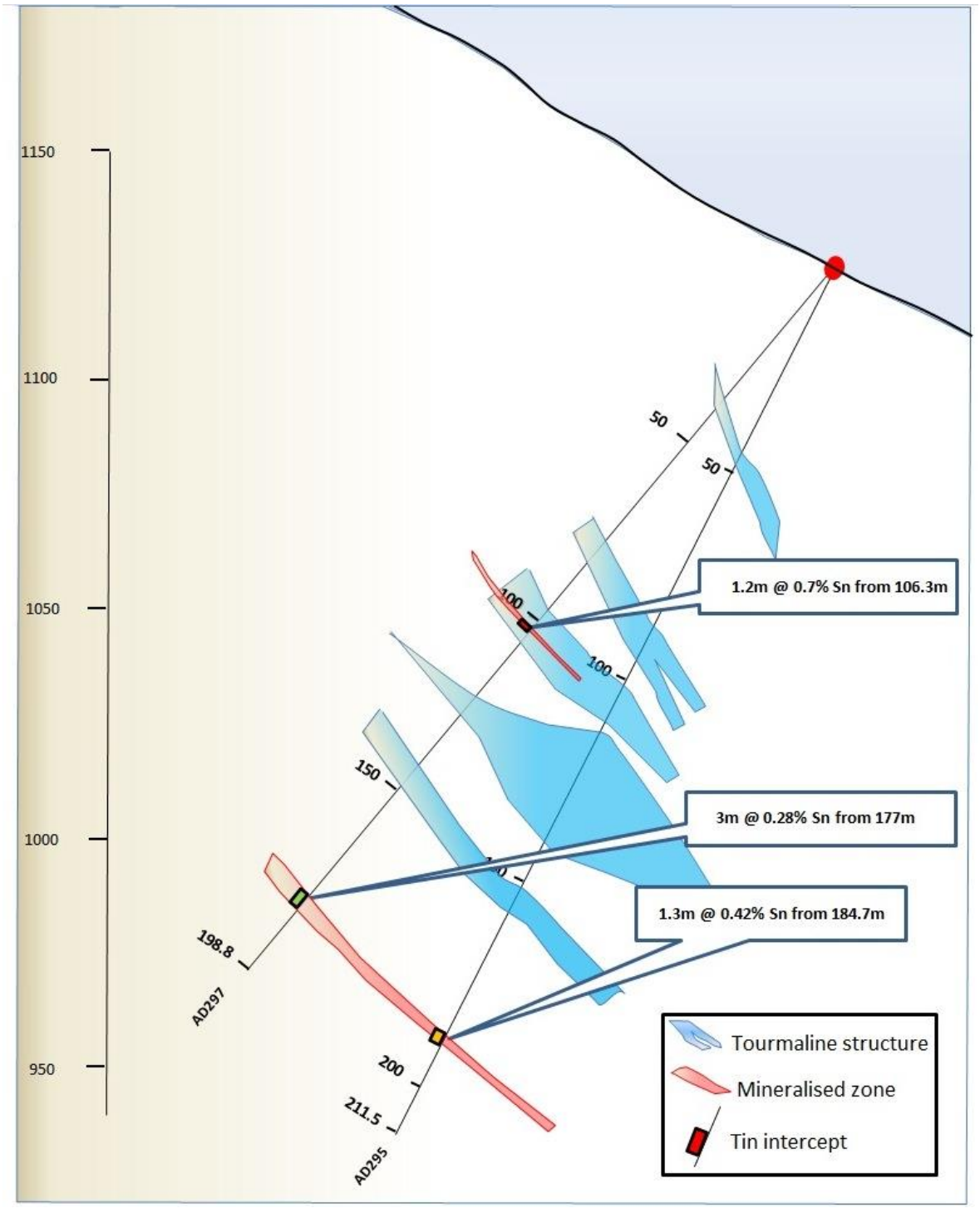

Figure 4 Cross Section 1930mE shows the two drill holes AD295 and AD297

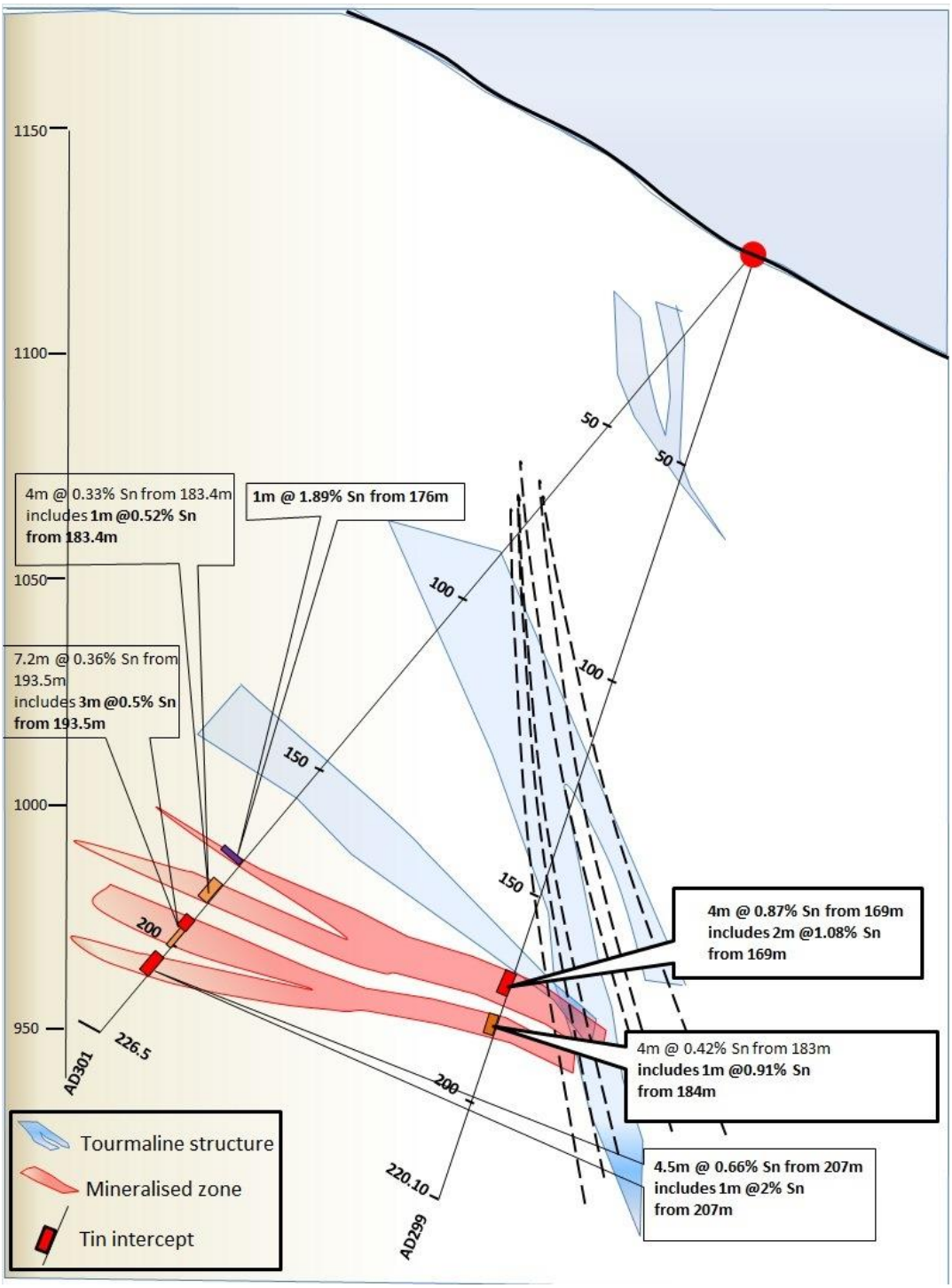

Figure 5 Cross Section 2020mE shows the two drill holes AD299 and AD301

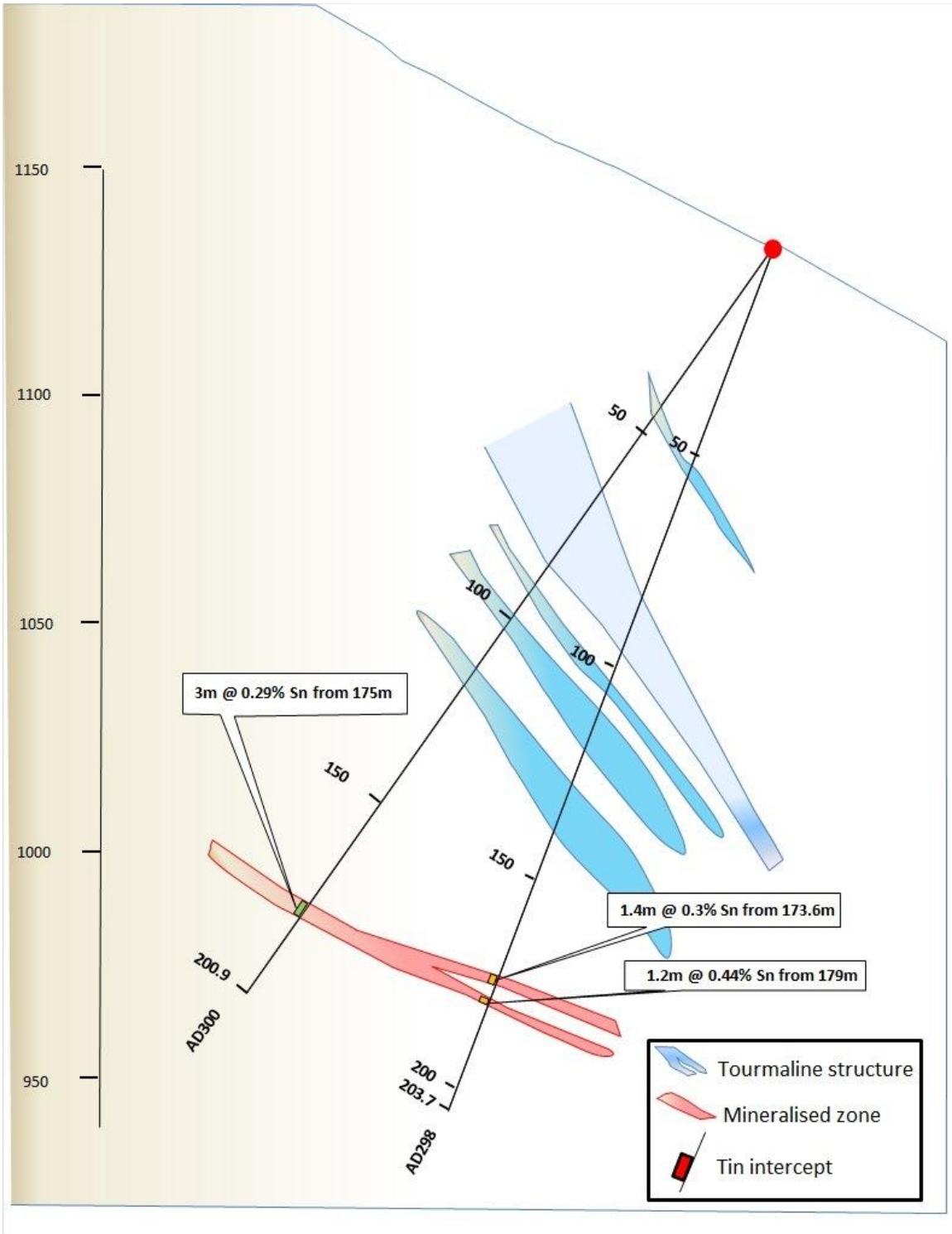

Figure 6 Cross Section 2110mE shows the two drill holes AD298 and AD300

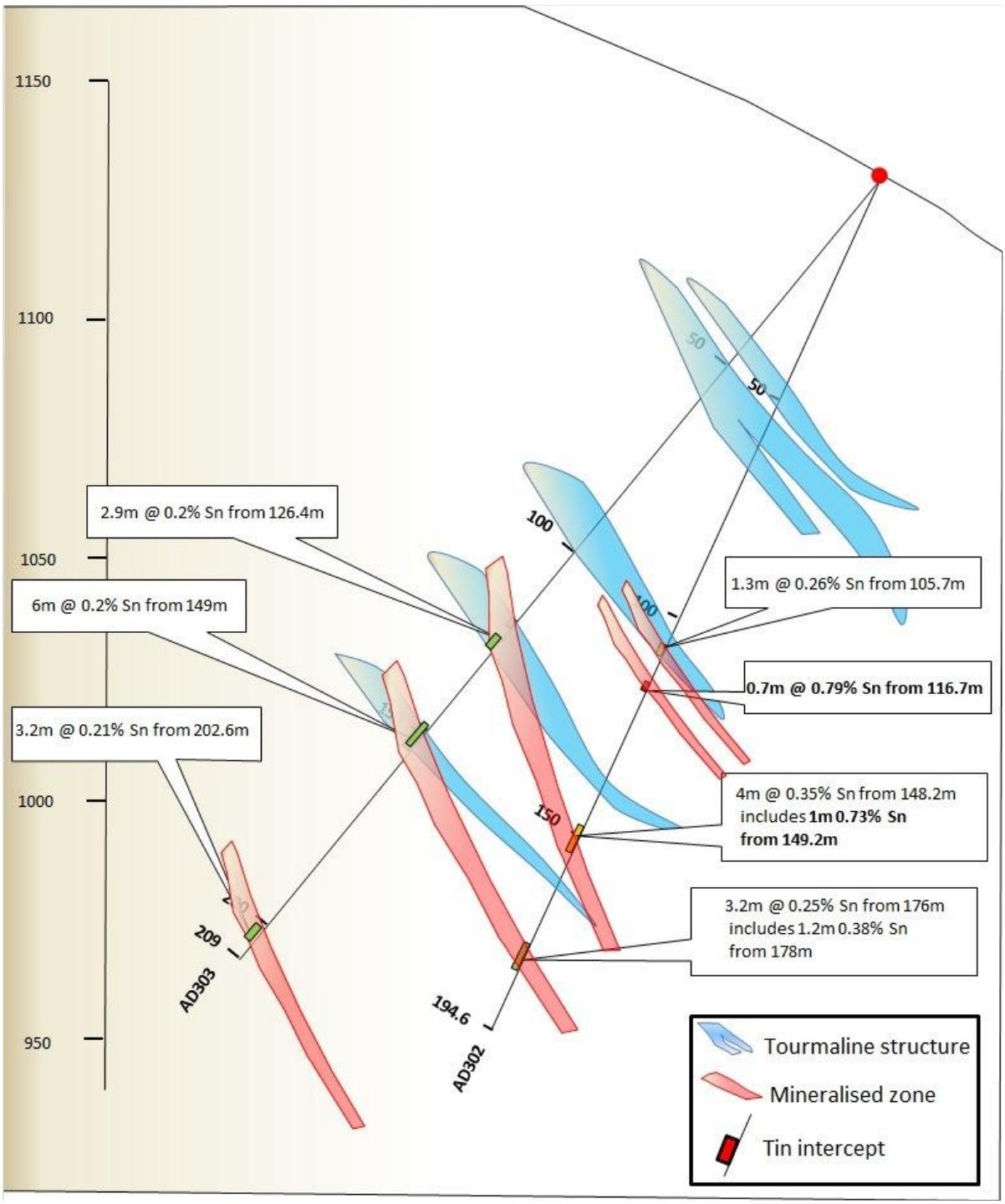

Figure 7 Cross Section 2190mE shows the two drill holes AD302 and AD303

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

All drilled core was geologically logged by experienced site geologists. During the drilling program a Niton gun was used to refine drilling plans and assist in the selection of sample zones intended for assaying. All reported grades are based on assays from the SGS Laboratory (Canada).

A high-level geological interpretation has been completed based on the current understanding of the historical Western Zone interpretation and the current drill program results.

Drill hole AD294 on Section 1,850 mE (Figure 3) intersected excellent mineable widths and grades which correspond well to the Western Zone wireframe model, further providing confidence in the current geological interpretation.

The holes on section 1,930mE (Figure 4) were drilled 80m east of the first cross section and intersected the very narrow intervals which can be interpreted as the end of the upper lens shape of Western Zone.

Section 2,020mE intersected significant mineralised intervals which could be interpreted as a parallel lens structure. This lens shape is showing in the cross section (see Figure 5).

Sections 2,120mE and 2,190mE intersected lower grades and is interpreted to be sitting higher up in the system. Future drilling should target to intersect the structure deeper in the system.

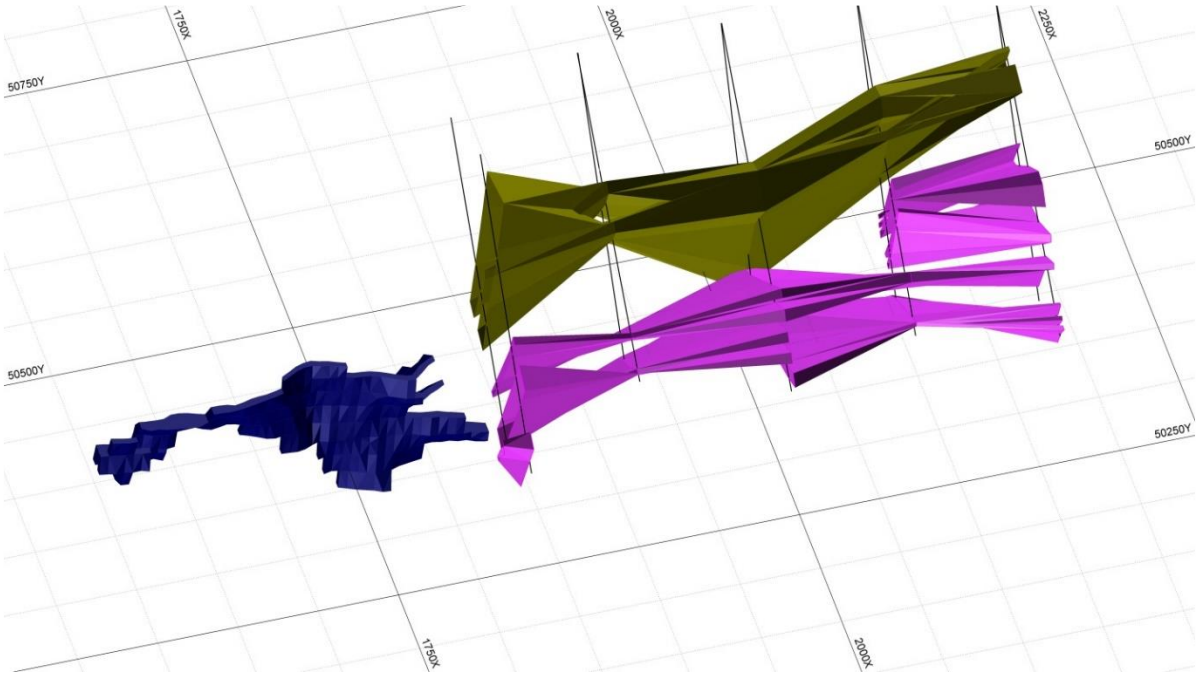

Figure 8 Long section shows the existing resource (blue), the main tourmaline structure (green) and the mineralised zone (purple)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and a full-time employee of BM Geological Services, who are engaged as consultant geologists to Kasbah Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Achmmach Tin Project was entirely sampled using Diamond Drilling (DD). Sample diameters vary from HQ and NQ depending on the ground condition. A total of 10 diamond core holes were drilled for 2,063.5m achieving a section spacing of 80 metres.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample representivity was ensured by: - locating collar using hand-held GPS Garmin 62st with sub 3 meter vertical and horizontal accuracy; - using diamond core drilling to obtain high quality core samples that were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, density, weathering and structural attributes; and - sampling half core on nominal 1m intervals using industry best practice protocols and QAQC procedures
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Each sample is analysed with a handheld Niton XRF analyser and anomalous samples are submitted to SGS Canada laboratory for more precise analysis. Diamond core HQ or NQ size were sampled on a nominal 1m interval, cut by Kasbah into half core with automatic core saw, dried, crushed to 80% passing 200 microns to produce a 250g sample and dispatched to SGS laboratory. Sample was subsequently pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to produce a 25g charge. Tin was assayed using the Ore Grade Borate Fusion technique. Reporting limit 0.01%.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond Drilling with core diameter varying from HQ and NQ. Hole depths ranged from 193.4m to 220.1m. Orientation of core has been performed using the ACT tool method.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DD recoveries were measured and captured in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drillers reduced core runs to sub meter intervals in difficult ground conditions. Logging depths were checked against core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by drillers and upon the geologist request.
	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.	Sample bias due to preferential loss / gain of fine / coarse material is negligible.

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.*	Geological and geotechnical logging was carried on all core produced. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, weathering and structure is recorded. Geotechnical logging was also completed according to industry best practice. Logging was entered directly into a self-validated template.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of diamond core recorded both qualitative and quantitative parameters. Lithology, alteration, weathering, mineralization, structural and geotechnical logs collect both quantitative and qualitative fields. Diamond core is stored in clearly labelled core trays and photographed after mark up, before sampling with both dry and wet photos recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged from start to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut in half onsite by Kasbah using an automated core saw. Samples were collected from one side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only core samples were collected and processed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core is considered adequate as per industry best practice involving onsite core samples collection, weighing and drying. Crushing and splitting of half core samples was achieved onsite. 80% of sampled crushed material passing 200 microns and splitting using a rotary splitter to obtain a 250g sample. Samples were subsequently dispatched to SGS laboratories for pulverizing.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Material as assay standards along with blanks, field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:7. In addition, 3% of pulp duplicates have been analysed externally by an independent laboratory or umpire laboratory.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crushed duplicates were taken at the rate of 1 in 25 and submitted for assay.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are on average 1m intervals and vary from HQ or NQ diameter. This size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled to correctly represent the tin mineralization at Achmmach.
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.*	Kasbah tin assays were determined using Borate Fusion X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) which is the current industry standard for tin. This assay technique is considered "total" as it extracts and measures the entire element contained within the sample.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate. A Thermo Scientific Niton handheld XRF XL3t analyser was used to identify core intervals to be sampled prior to assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Internal laboratory QAQC involved the use of various Certified Reference Materials as assay standards along with pulp duplicate. For the entire drilling program, Kasbah regularly inserted Certified Reference Material independently having a range of values from 0.2 to 1.05%Sn at a rate of 1:20. Kasbah regularly inserted: - coarse reject duplicates at a rate of 1:25; and - blanks at a rate of 1:50. In addition, 3% of pulp duplicates have been analysed externally by an independent laboratory or umpire laboratory. Duplicate and standard statistical analysis demonstrates the data to be reliable and unbiased.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least two senior personnel before release to the market. Independently assessed by a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled at Achmmach to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and entered into spread sheets with pre-determined lookup fields. The spread sheets are locked and have validation rules attached in order to limit potential data entry errors. Data is stored on a server located in a locked room on site and replicated to the Perth Office. Backups are also regularly made.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibration are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly into the database in raw original format.
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.*	Drill hole collars were set out using hand-held GPS or by offset from nearby previously drilled holes. Quality Control collar location checks were routinely inserted at each survey campaign in order to monitor accuracy and consistency of the equipment at a rate of 1:10. Down hole surveys were conducted using multi-shot Reflex. Down hole survey shots were taken at 25m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM 30N and datum is WGS84. A Local grid was introduced over the Achmmach Tin Project with the Easting axis parallel to the overall tin mineralization. The Local grid is rotated 20deg anticlockwise from the UTM system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Digital Elevation Model of the Achmmach Tin Project used in Resource Estimation was derived from a stereo image pair of a GeoEye-1 acquisition from December 2011. 1m vertical accuracy is expected from the dataset.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill sections are 80m spaced (Easting). Two holes are drilled from the same drill pad except for the first section were each drill hole drilled from separated pad
	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.	The drill density is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For mineral resource estimation purpose, grades have been estimated on 1m composited assay data. Sample compositing was not applied to interval calculations reported to the market. Reported intercepts were calculated as per industry best practice.
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.*	In general, the orientation of the drill program has been designed to intersect tourmaline structures perpendicularly or nearly perpendicular.
	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.	No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are transported by Kasbah's staff from the site up to SGS Mohammadia. From Mohammadia, DHL is responsible to clear and air freight samples to SGS laboratory. SGS Mohammadia was responsible for backing and submitting samples to SGS Canada.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sample data review was not carried out for this programme. This will be completed as part of a future resource estimation programme.

JORC TABLE 2

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 Achmmach Tin Project lies within the "License d'exploitation" (Exploitation License) LE332912 located 40km south-west of the city of Meknes in northern Morocco. Kasbah Resources holds 75% of the license, Toyota Tsusho Corporation 20% and Nittetsu Mining Corporation 5%.
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Achmmach Tin deposit was discovered in 1985 by the Moroccan government agency Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM) following stream sediment anomalies to the source. BRPM undertook an extensive regional and project scale geological mapping, soil geochemistry, gravity surveying, surface trenching, 32 diamond drill holes totalling 14,463m (including three holes collared from the underground development), an 85m deep exploratory shaft with 827m of underground cross cut and drives, an underground bulk sampling program and metallurgical test work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Achmmach Tin deposit is hosted within a tightly folded sedimentary sequence of Visean-Namurian turbidite beds locally showing shear corridors overprinted by tourmaline alteration.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		The area has also been intruded by magmatic sills of intermediate and mafic composition. Current model sees the Achmmach deposit as a sector cross cut by several broadly NNE-WSW striking vertical mineralised structures. These vertical structures ("the feeders") are the presumed conduits for the granite emanated fluids that have produced the tourmaline alteration halo and deposited mineralisation in favourable trap sites pervading up and down dip from them in the country rock ("the branches") The tin mineralisation occurs as cassiterite (SnO2) in disseminated form within the tourmaline, in association with sulphide veins or within quartz veins.
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.*	Refer to Table 2
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Data aggregation 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.*	Not applicable.
	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.	High grade Tin intercepts internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralization 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.*	The tin mineralised envelopes are dominantly NNW dipping with some sub vertical component related to the feeding structures. The deposit is mostly drilled to grid south with drill holes inclined between -50 and -73 degrees. The intersection angles for the drilling appear virtually perpendicular to the mineralised envelopes therefore minimizing the difference between down hole intersections and true width.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	Refer to Figures 1 to 8. Table 2 shows significant intercepts recorded in this drilling programme.
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.*	All results on sections 1850mE, 19300mE, 2020mE, 2110mE and 2190mE are in the current report.
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.*	Samples tested by Niton XRF and expected to return significant intercepts are measured for their bulk density which average 2.7g/cm^3. Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur and Zinc. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all DD holes for recovery and RQD.
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.*	The Company will continue to work on interpretation of the Sidi Addi trend mineralisation over the coming months with a view to developing a further phase of diamond drilling in the future.