

Large gold target identified just 20km from Hemi discovery at Kairos' Kangan Project in the Pilbara

Initial drilling across four new targets planned for October/November; RC drilling continuing at the Fuego prospect (Croydon Project)

Highlights

- Large anomalous gold target identified at Kangan Project WA, adjacent to major regional structures identified from new aeromagnetic and soil geochemistry data.
- This target is one of four gold targets identified at Kangan following a recent Ultrafine soil geochemistry program.
- Heritage surveys and 5,000m of air-core drilling planned for October/November at Kangan.
- The Reverse Circulation (RC) rig has completed eight 8 holes for 1,424m at Fuego to date, intersecting broad zones of sulphides (pyrite) in conglomerates, sandstones and black shale.
- Sub-audio magnetics (SAM) survey completed at Fuego, with further surveys planned at the Tierra prospect and at Mount York.
- Drill pad preparation completed at the Mt York Project, with RC drilling scheduled to commence immediately after the Fuego program.



Figure 1: Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig operating at the Fuego prospect, Croydon Project.

Kairos' Executive Chairman, Terry Topping, said: "Our systematic approach to exploration across the Pilbara Gold Project is continuing to generate results across a number of fronts. Results have been received from the recent Ultrafine soil geochemistry program at Kangan and together with newly interpreted aeromagnetic data, have generated four gold targets.

"The largest of these is a coincident geochemical and geophysical feature that sits on the margin of an intrusion in a geologically favourable position just 20km from De Grey Mining's exciting Hemi discovery. We plan to commence heritage surveys with a view to testing these new targets as soon as possible, clearing the way for initial aircore drilling in October/November this year.

"In the meantime, RC drilling is continuing at the Fuego prospect with eight holes completed to date. We are encouraged by the initial indications from this drilling, with broad zones of sulphides intersected in conglomerates, sandstones and black shale. Assays are awaited and drilling is progressing to allow us to complete the initial program at Fuego.

"Drill pad preparation at the Mt York Project has now been completed and the rig will relocate from Fuego to Mt York as soon as the current program is completed, to drill extensions of the Mt York, Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful deposits. In total, we expect to drill ~5,000m across the two project areas."

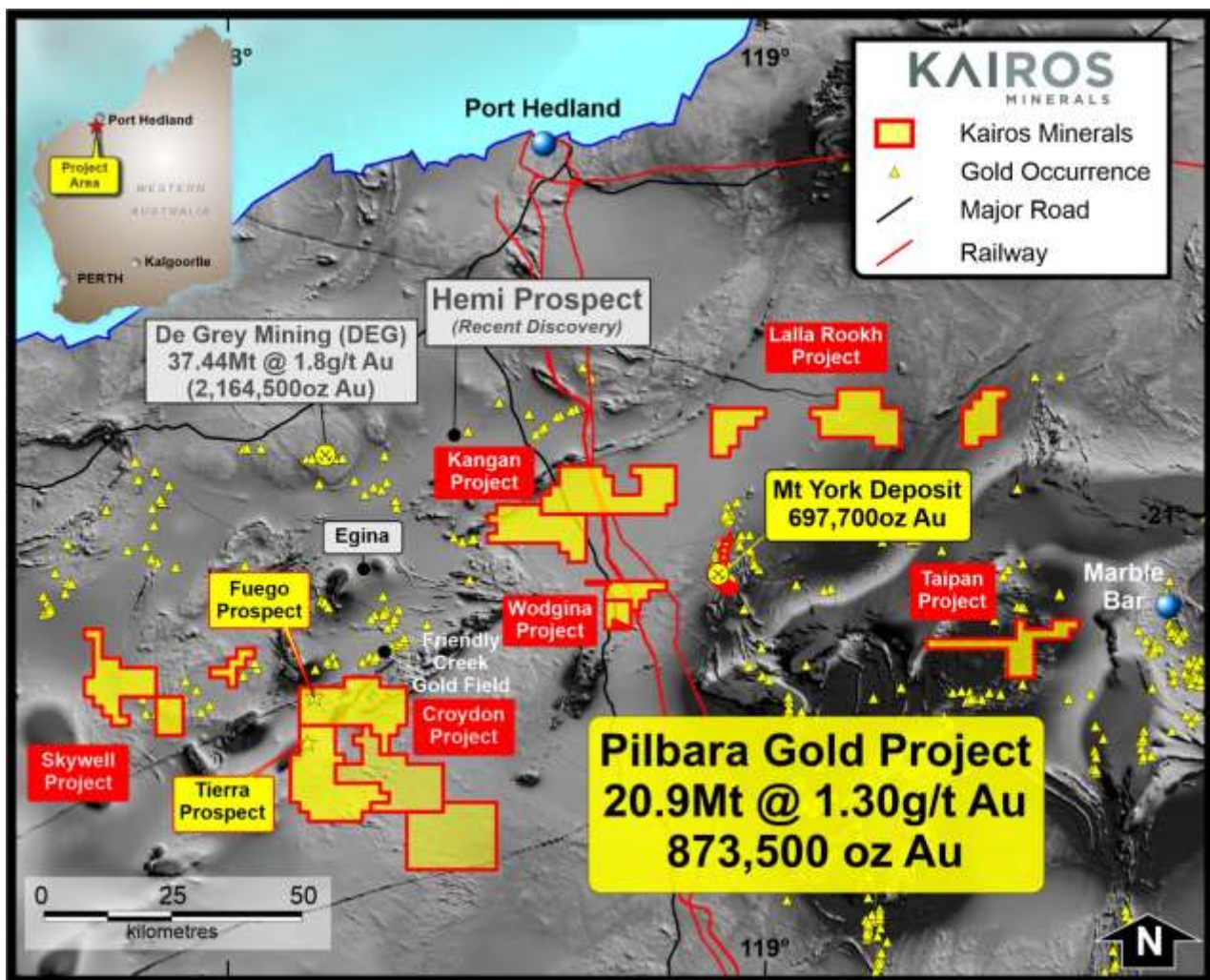


Figure 2: Pilbara Gold Project, WA.

Kairos Minerals Ltd (ASX: KAI; “Kairos” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has identified four significant new gold targets at its 100%-owned **Kangan Project**, located 90km south of Port Hedland along the Great Northern Highway and 20km south-east of the new Hemi gold discovery by De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG).

The targets were identified following receipt of results from a recent successful geochemical sampling program, together with interpretation of data from a recent aeromagnetic survey. The new targets include a large gold target that sits in a favourable geological position for potential intrusive-hosted gold discoveries.

In light of the new discoveries, Kairos has decided to prioritise an initial aircore drilling program to test the targets next quarter.

Kangan Project

Soil Geochemistry Program

Kairos has now received all of the results from a first-pass regional soil geochemical program for the Kangan Project.

A total of 1,594 soil samples were collected within E45/4740 and submitted to Labwest in Perth for Ultrafine Analysis. This geochemical program is part of the regional CSIRO soil research initiative. Soil sampling was conducted on first pass 200m and 400m line spacing by 80m and 160m sample intervals covering intrusion-related gold mineralisation targets and structural targets defined by mapping and by the preliminary data from the airborne geophysical survey.

Initial interpretation of the Ultrafine gold and multi-element results, along with the results of the airborne magnetic survey, has generated four gold targets within the E45/4740 (Figures 3 and 4).

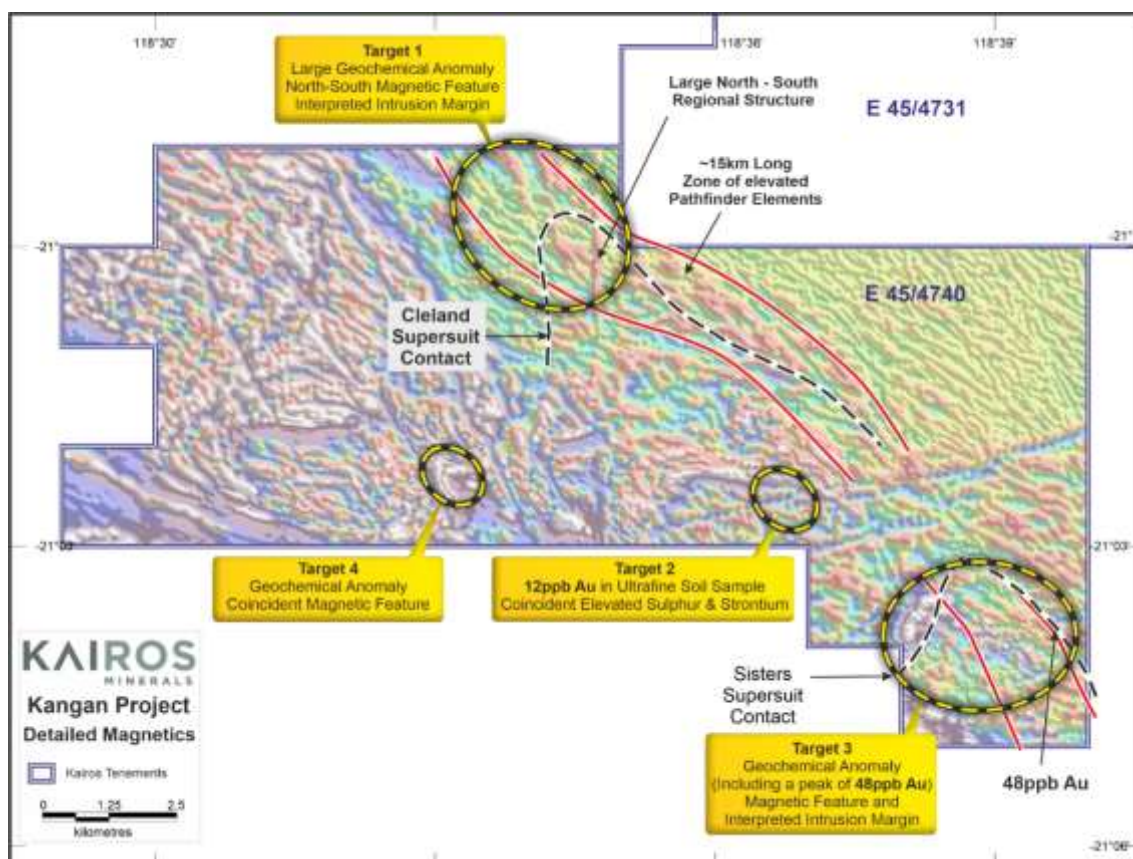


Figure 3: Targets defined for the Kangan Project over the TMI 1VD image.

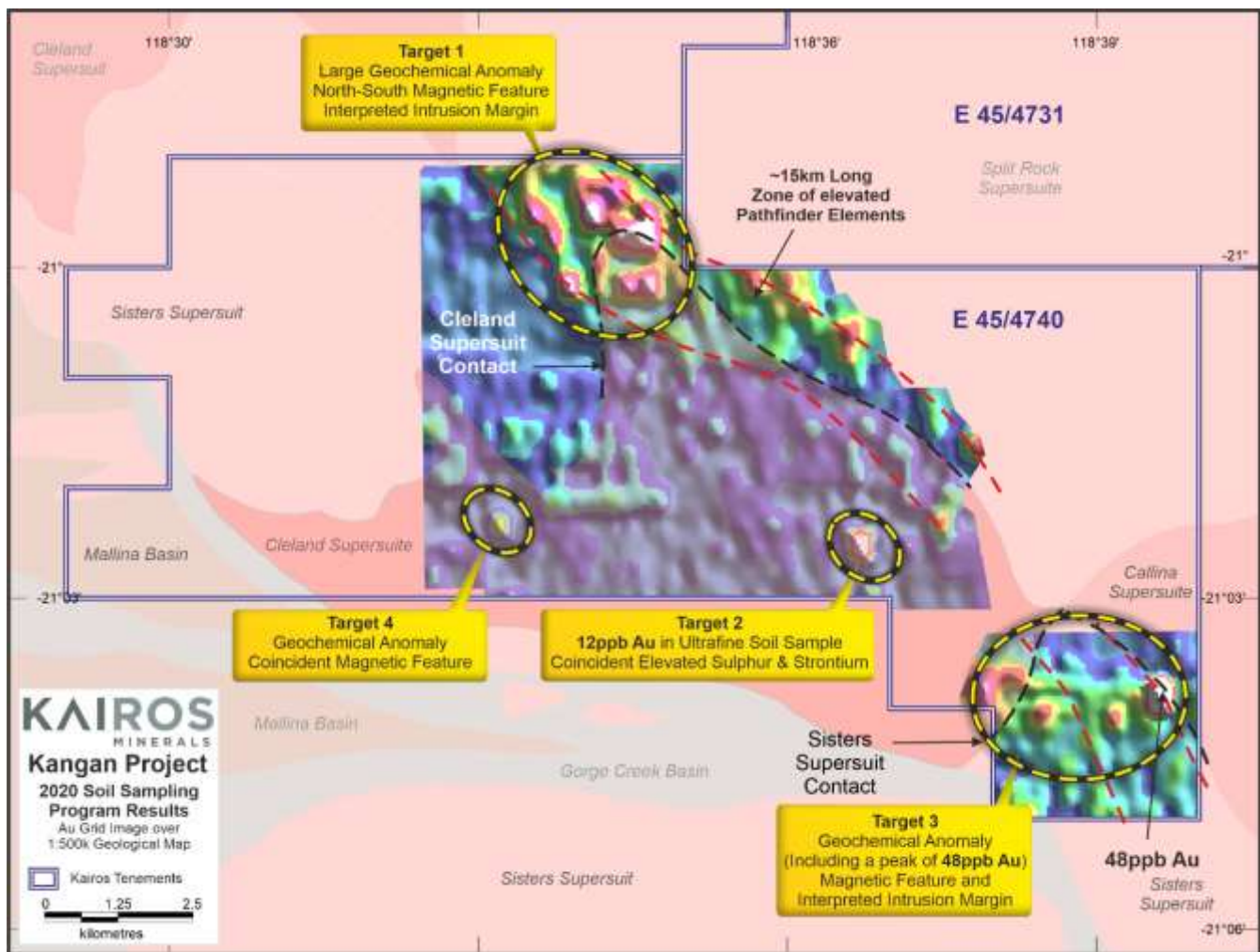


Figure 4: Targets over the Au grid image and the 500k GSWA Tectonic Map.

Target 1

This target is defined by a major north-south structural zone which is coincident to a 3km long geochemical anomaly. This north-south interpreted structure marks the eastern margin of the gold-in-soils anomaly and is similar to large regional structures adjacent to the Hemi Deposit and is of a similar orientation to the newly discovered Falcon intrusion. This target area has a zone of elevated auriferous pathfinder elements associated with granitic intrusions and is traceable for over 15km to the south-east. This zone is approximately 1 km wide and includes Mo, U, Pb, Nb, Sb, Ag, As, Cu & Co anomalies.

Target 2

Gold-in-soil anomaly coincident with some magnetic features. S and Sr are also elevated within this target area.

Target 3

This target is defined by a 3.5km long geochemical anomaly coincident with magnetic features and lithological boundaries (intrusion contact). On the western area of this target there is a gold anomaly coincident with a local magnetic anomaly where previous Kairos mapping has described a BIF unit. On the eastern area of this target lies the peak gold anomaly, 48.5ppb, associated with the Sisters Supersuite and the Callina Supersuite contact.

Target 4

Low level gold anomaly coincident with a magnetic feature.

An in-fill soil sampling program is planned for early October, to further define the intrusion-related-gold targets.

Kairos has requested a heritage survey to be completed in October with a 5,000m aircore drilling program planned for November.

Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) Survey

A ground-based geophysical program has been completed for Fuego Prospect (Croydon Project), as well as the Iron Stirrup and Old Faithful prospects (Mt York Project). Approximately 190 line kilometres of survey have been completed to date. Data processing and interpretation is underway.

The survey is currently in progress over the Tierra prospect (Croydon Project), with 70 line kilometres planned to cover over 5km strike of the geochemical anomaly.

Fuego Prospect

The Fuego prospect is part of the Croydon Project, located 120km south of Port Hedland in the Pilbara, Western Australia.

Kairos has completed eight Reverse Circulation drill holes for a total of 1,424m at Fuego with 365 samples dispatched to Perth for gold and multi-element assays, and the results for this first batch are expected in late September. The samples were composites of 4m intervals and included QAQC standards.

Hole	GDA_East	GDA_North	Type	Dip	Az	Total Depth (m)
FGRC001	622455	7643036	RC	-60	128	178
FGRC002	622389	7643089	RC	-60	128	184
FGRC003	622523	7642984	RC	-60	128	208
FGRC004	622556	7643209	RC	-60	128	178
FGRC005	622435	7643299	RC	-60	128	208
FGRC006	621502	7641493	RC	-65	128	202
FGRC007	621559	7641448	RC	-60	128	118
FGRC008	622187	7641971	RC	-60	128	148

Table 1: List of drill holes completed for the Fuego Prospect.

Drilling commenced utilizing a truck rig, which resulted in the first eight holes being drilled on pads with better access. Following a week's break, drilling resumed on the 12th of September with a track-mounted rig, which is able to access the targeted sediment package that returned the best soil results.

Logging of the drill chips has identified four distinct sedimentary units: conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and black shale. Important characteristics of these units are described below:

- Black shale, which showed significant amount of sulphides (pyrite) in some of the holes;
- Sandstone, which showed significant chlorite alteration, and occasionally associated sulphide;
- Conglomerate, commonly with disseminated sulphides in the matrix and in some of the clasts.

A plan of the first drill holes at Fuego is shown in Figure 5 below and an interpretive cross-section shown in Figure 6.

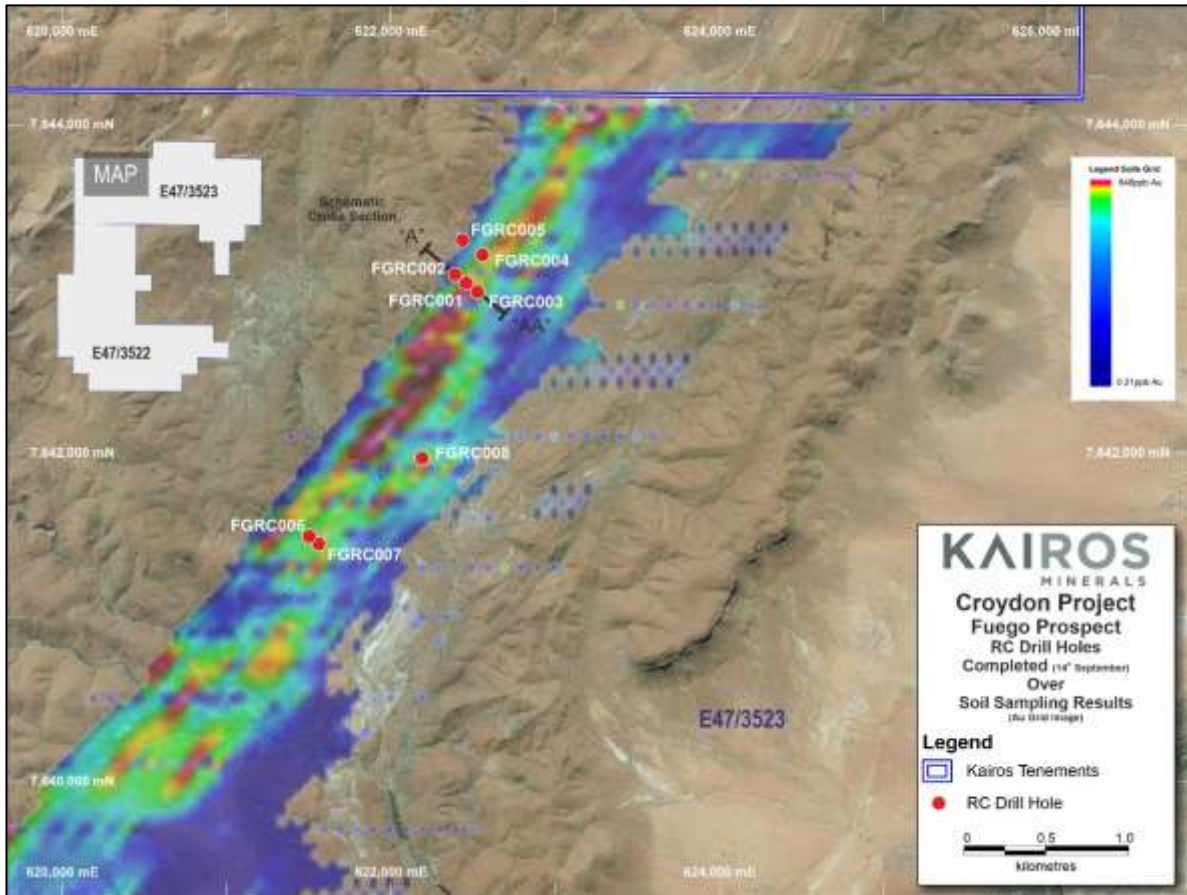


Figure 5: Fuego Prospect, drilled holes plan view.

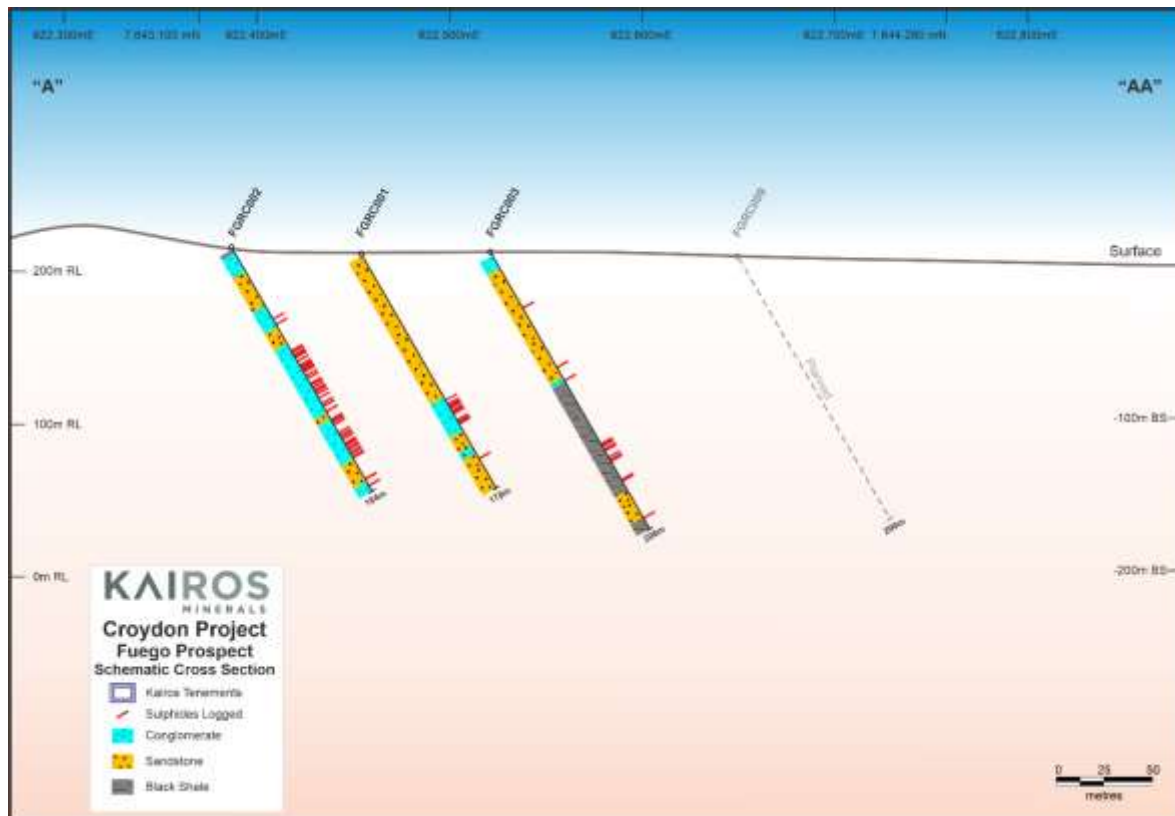


Figure 6: Fuego Prospect Drill Section

In addition to the drilling program and the recently completed SAM survey, Kairos' geologists are advancing the surface mapping program. Exploration for large sediment-hosted gold deposits requires a deep understanding of both the local structure and the stratigraphy.

After completing the Fuego prospect drilling program, the rig will be moved to Mt York project area where earthmoving for drill pads has been completed.



Figure 7: Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig operating at the Fuego prospect, Croydon Project.

Next Steps

- Ongoing RC drilling at the Fuego prospect.
- Complete the SAM survey at the Tierra Prospect, Croydon Project.
- Data processing and interpretation for the SAM surveys.
- RC drilling at the Mt York Project.
- In-fill soil sampling program at the Kangan Project.
- Heritage survey and air-core drilling at the Kangan Project.
- Finalise Skywell soil sampling program.

About Kairos Minerals

Kairos Minerals (ASX: KAI) is a diversified West Australian-based exploration company which is focused on the exploration and development of two key project hubs located in WA's premier mining districts.

The Company's 100%-owned Pilbara Gold-Project has its central "hub" located ~100km south of Port Hedland in the world-class Pilgangoora district immediately adjacent to the major lithium-tantalum projects owned by Pilbara Minerals and Altura Mining, which are both currently in production.

Since acquiring the project in early 2016, Kairos has established a JORC Indicated 8.56Mt at 1.3 g/t for 366,000oz and Inferred 12.36Mt at 1.28 g/t for 507,000oz for a Total Mineral Resource of 20.93Mt @ 1.3g/t

Au for 873,000oz (ASX announcement, 4 March 2020). The Project encompasses the historical Lynas Find gold project, which produced over 125,000oz of gold between 1994 and 1998.

Kairos's 100%-owned Roe Hills Project, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields, comprises an extensive tenement portfolio where the Company's recent exploration work has confirmed the potential for significant discoveries of high-grade gold, nickel and cobalt mineralisation. Kairos' tenure adjoins the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery, owned by Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB).

In the Pilbara, Kairos also holds 1,547 square kilometres of tenure (granted and applications) which is highly prospective for gold discoveries.

Kairos has been well recognised for its industry leading technical team that includes its Chairman Terry Topping (Taipan Resources NL, Cauldron Energy Ltd), Technical Director Neil Hutchison (Poseidon Nickel, Jubilee Mines) and consulting specialists.

Released with authority of the Board.

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Director of Kairos Minerals Ltd and who is also a Member of AusIMM. Mr Topping has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Topping has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Kairos Minerals – Croyden Project
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual soil samples are collected as ~500grams, -2mm sieved samples, from insitu soil horizons at between 15-20cm depth, on 200m and 400m spaced lines and 160m and 80m spaced samples. • Samples were submitted to Labwest in Perth for gold and multi-element analysis utilizing the Ultrafine method. The ultrafine soil samples from the Kangan project are part of the CSIRO research program that utilizes the latest advanced technologies for geochemical mapping and targeting. • Ultrafine is designed to analyse the clay sized fraction (<2µm) for gold exploration, and also multi-element analysis for major and trace elements, salinity (EC) and pH, and clay mineralogy. • Samples from the RC drilling were split on a 1 metre sample interval at the rig cyclone. • All the samples from this initial drilling program were collected on four meters composites. Individual single meters samples will be sampled once significant results from the four meters composites are received. • All samples were delivered by Kairos personnel to RGR Road Haulage in Port Hedland for transport to Intertek Minerals Laboratory in Perth WA for final analysis. • All samples were submitted for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis (4A/OE33) and Fire Assay for Gold (FA/ICP-OES).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was carried out by Mt Magnet Drilling Pty Ltd using a RCD300-2 rig and a booster compressor. 4-1/2” diameter drill rods and 5-5/8” diameter face sampling hammer. • All the holes were surveyed by the Drilling Supervisor/Senior Driller at regular intervals downhole, approximately 10 meters, using a Reflex Sprint Gyroscopic survey instrument.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were logged in detail at the drill site by supervising geologists and recorded in the Company’s database. • Overall recoveries were excellent and there were no significant sample recovery problems. • Sample depths are continually checked against the rod string depth during the drilling process by the Senior Driller.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information collected about soil samples includes general geological observations and location. • Detailed geological logging of the entirety of each hole by Kairos geologists is carried out on the RC chips and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and various other features. • Representative material is sieved and collected as 1m individual samples in number coded plastic chip trays and stored at the Company's site storage facility or in Perth. • Photography of chips is not routinely done. • Detailed petrological studies are planned for selected samples to assist ongoing evaluation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples are prepared and analysed by independent certified laboratory, Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth. • The majority of RC samples were dry. Minor water ingress occurred during rod/bit changes however samples were generally dry once active drilling recommenced. • Samples were collected as 1m intervals via on-board cone splitters then laid out on the ground in the case of RC work collected in large numbered plastic bags . • Sample quality was ensured by monitoring sample volume and by regularly cleaning the rig cyclone & sample splitters. • Sampling sheets were prepared and checked by Kairos' site geologists and field technicians to ensure correct sample representation. • QAQC samples were included at the rates 1:50 as certified reference material (standard). Duplicate samples will be re-split and collected for the single meter samples. These samples are analysed with the original sample and provide assessment of the representivity of the sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples were submitted to Labwest in Perth for gold and multi-element analysis utilizing the Ultrafine method. The ultrafine soil samples from the Kangan project are part of the CSIRO research program that utilizes the latest advanced technologies for geochemical mapping and targeting. • Ultrafine gold and multi-element analysis is by microwave assisted aqua regia digestion, ICPOES/ICPMS. • Kairos RC drilling samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for Four Acid Multi-Element Analysis ICP-OES finish (4A/OE33). Gold analyses are carried out via the FA 25/OE or MS technique being Fire Assay with 25g lead

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>collection fire assay in new pots, analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Assay is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 50th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. • No laboratory audits were undertaken
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers by Senior Supervising Geologists. • No twin holes were drilled. • All data is received and stored securely in digital format in the Company's database. • Final data is rigorously interpreted by Kairos' geoscientific personnel. • Kairos collars surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • All drill hole collars are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). • All RC holes were surveyed down hole with north seeking gyroscopic survey instruments by the Supervising/Senior driller • Topographic surface has been prepared from Airborne Geophysical survey just completed by Magspec Geophysics.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples collected were surveyed by GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Kairos collars surveyed by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m • All samples and holes are in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). • There are no historic workings or historic drill hole in the area. • Topographic surface has been prepared from Airborne Geophysical survey just completed by Magspec Geophysics.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sampling is conducted on east – west oriented lines at 400m and 200m line spacings. Samples are collected at 160m and 80m spacings along lines. • The planned drill lines spacing is 200m and the hole spacing is usually 80m to cover top to tail area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soil sampling is undertaken across the strike of the known geology and structures within the project area. • The majority of RC holes were drilled at - 60 deg to provide true width intersections of the targeted horizon. • The targeted gold bearing sedimentary units are interpreted to be moderately dipping to the west

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All soils samples were collected in the field at the project site by Kairos personnel. For drilling the sample chain of custody is managed by Kairos. All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number coded calico bags/secure labelled polyweave sacks by Kairos' geological and field personnel. All samples were delivered directly to RGR Road Haulage Port Hedland by Kairos personnel prior to being transported to Intertek Laboratory in Perth WA for final analysis.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Minerals owns the Tenements 100% The Kangan Project has one granted Exploration License, E45/4740 and one application license E45/4731. Croydon Project has two granted Exploration Licences 47/3522 and 47/3523.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant past work has been carried out by other parties.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target is sediment hosted gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinates and other attributes of all drillholes relevant to the work being described are included in table 1 within the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no data aggregation has been undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling samples assays have been received yet.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable summary plans and a drill hole section (assays pending) have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant results have been reported
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant and meaningful data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>(but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further mapping, geochemistry, rock chip sampling and drilling is planned • Refer to diagrams in the body of the release