ASX Announcement

12 August 2021

Sefton Lag Sampling Confirms Gold Mineralisation in Structural Corridors

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Highlights:

- Geochemical lag sampling results in the Sefton Project area continue to define kilometric-scale clusters of gold anomalism
- Sampling in new areas defined a coherent zone of gold anomalism associated with the Sefton Lineament with peak gold returning values up to **5ppb gold**
- Results from infill sampling confirm and extend areas of gold anomalism defined in previous sampling approximately 10km of strike in the south-west of the project area
- 31 samples returned assays above 1ppb gold, with ten greater than **1.5ppb gold**
- Further wide-spaced geochemical sampling in September will expand the reconnaissance sampling into new areas to provide coverage across the project area
- Planning has commenced for testing of mineralised structures via close-spaced geochemistry (aircore/RAB) drilling in 2022

Octanex Limited (ASX: OXX, "Octanex" or the "Company") is pleased to announce new geochemical lag sampling results that continue to identify kilometric-scale clusters of low-level gold anomalism at its Sefton Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Octanex's 2,585km^2 Sefton Project is located in the Burtville Terrane (between the Kurnalpi and Yamarna Terranes) and covers an area that has previously had very little modern exploration. The Company considers this area highly prospective for the discovery of a major gold resource.

The Eastern Goldfields is known for its gold endowment with substantial gold discoveries (including AngloGold Ashanti's Sunrise Dam mine, and Gold Field's Granny Smith mine) occurring in the same NNE-SSW trending greenstone belts.

The Terranes to the east of Laverton have been underexplored for gold, with the majority of historical exploration concentrating on nickel in the 1960s and 1970s. The granitoid-hosted Gruyere deposit and granite-gneiss-hosted Tropicana deposit demonstrate the prospectivity of

the far eastern terranes with additional potential for large gold deposits to still exist under cover (Figure 1).

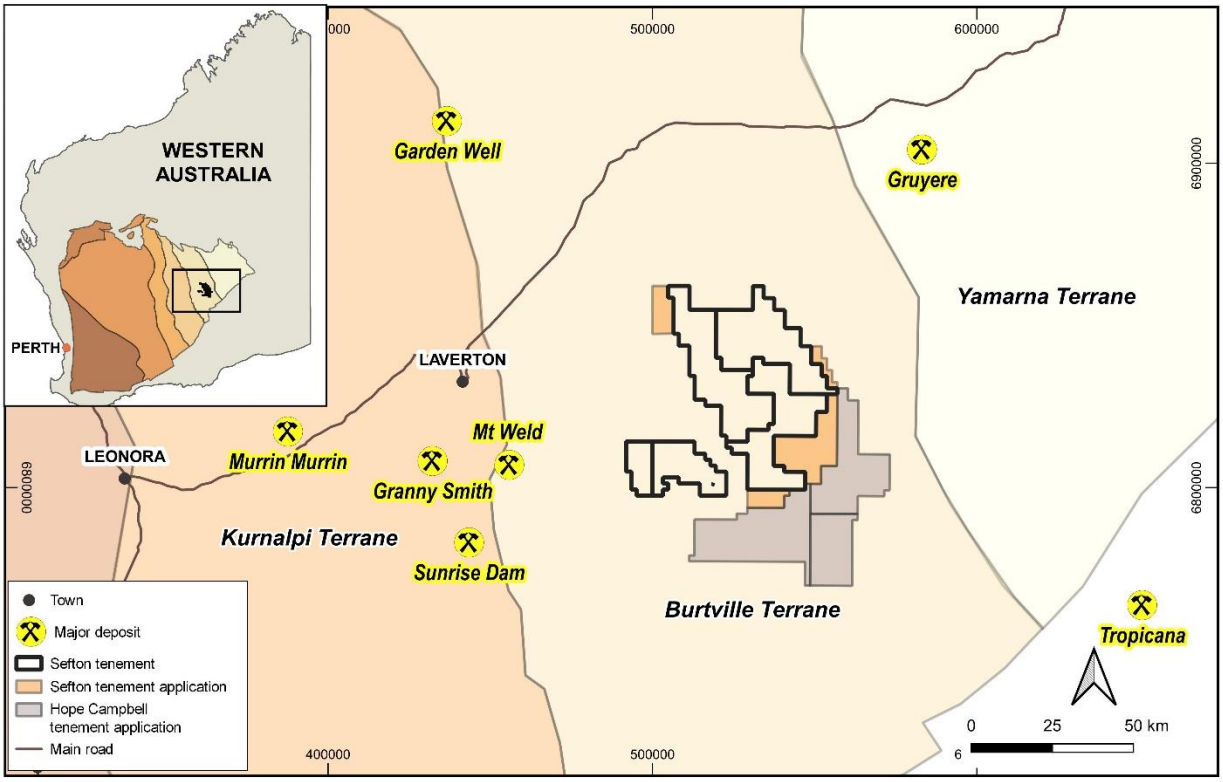

Figure 1. Octanex's suite of tenements are located within the Burtville Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields in a region where there are many world class mineral deposits.

The Sefton Project has limited outcrop, with the area dominated by broad expanses of transported aeolian sand planes and dunes with smaller islands of residual lateritic soils and granitic outcrop exposed around the base of dissected laterite breakaways forming low hill ranges.

Octanex considers that the bedrock geology of its Sefton Project is likely to include more than the regionally mapped metamorphic granite-gneiss suites. It has the potential to also contain sheared granite and greenstone enclaves along structures such as the shear zone associated with the Sefton Lineament (the most well know major fault zones traversing the Project area).

Target Generation

Octanex's exploration strategy is to define structural targets with favourable geochemistry for subsequent infill geochemistry (aircore/RAB) drilling in order to define drill targets. Low detection limit geochemistry (identification of coincident multi-element pathfinders and gold) in conjunction with the interpretation of geophysical data is being used to identify mineralised structures.

Targets for ground geological reconnaissance and geochemical sampling were generated using a compilation of regional and project geophysical data prepared for Octanex by specialist

geophysicist consultants, Resources Potentials. This included data from high resolution airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation (DEM) surveys, as well as regional gravity survey data. Various processing filters were applied to the magnetic data to assist with interpretation and targeting. The Company has identified large regional NNW-SSE trending structures that have the potential to carry ore-bearing fluids into the surrounding bedrock. These structures can be highly prospective for mineralisation and will be a point of interest for future exploration.

Octanex's wide-spaced lag geochemical sampling program is designed to test for low-grade geochemical anomalies via a staged approach which will provide coverage across the project area. Low values of gold and other pathfinder elements are considered significant with gold values of 1ppb or higher regarded as anomalous and may provide indications of potential gold in the bedrock. Due to the widespread transported cover, deep weathering profile of the region and lack of previous modern exploration across the area, a wide suite of elements is assayed. Pathfinder elements are considered a key tool for detecting gold mineralisation and quantitatively classifying alteration assemblages and host rocks under cover. Defining these mineralisation footprints increases the probability of exploration success.

Wide-Spaced Geochemical (Lag) Sampling Program

Octanex is now well into its systematic, wide spaced geochemical lag sampling of the Sefton Project which is successfully defining structural targets with favourable geochemistry for follow-up aircore/RAB drilling. This initial geochemical sampling is using 'lag' as the sampling media (refer Appendix 1).

Previous lag sampling identified 6 gold anomalies with greater than 1.5ppb gold and the highest gold value returned being 3.2ppb gold (refer Company announcement dated 27 April 2021).

In May-June 2021 Octanex expanded reconnaissance sampling into untested areas, as well as undertaking infill sampling around areas of anomalism identified in its initial sampling program. The location of all lag sampling to date is shown in Figure 2.

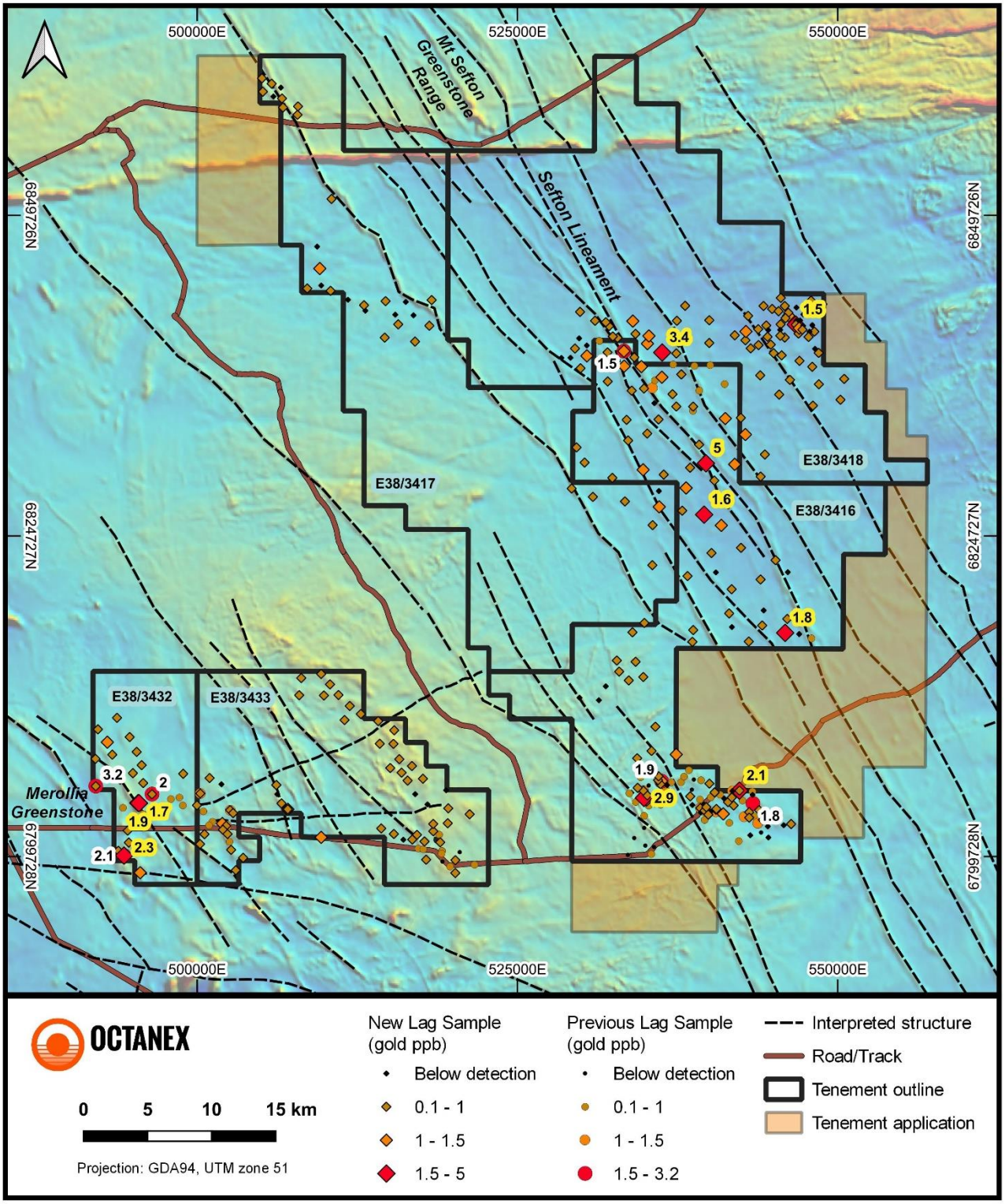

Figure 2. Sefton Project lag sampling showing gold ppb on a regional airborne magnetic base. New gold values ≥1.5ppb are highlighted in yellow.

Latest Lag Sampling Results

Results from the recent lag sampling program confirm and expand previously identified gold anomalies in the in-fill sampling areas and identify kilometric-scale clusters of gold anomalism in new areas. Zones of gold anomalism are commonly supported by anomalous gold-pathfinder elements. 31 samples returned assays above 1ppb gold, with ten above 1.5ppb gold, which is considered highly anomalous for this style of geochemical sampling. The highest value returned was 5ppb gold (refer Table 1).

Table 1. New lag sample location and assays with ≥1.0ppb gold assays

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Tenement	Gold (ppb)	Geology
SL0018	509,681	6,801,219	E38/3433	1.1	Calcrete
SL0099	509,572	6,845,581	E38/3417	1.1	Granite
SL0117	530,426	6,838,771	E38/3418	1.0	Soil
SL0134	546,726	6,841,212	E38/3418	**1.5**	Soil
SL0188	542,329	6,804,864	E38/3416	**2.1**	Sand
SL0233	546,179	6,841,897	E38/3418	1.0	Sand
SL0248	534,013	6,841,480	E38/3418	1.3	Sand
SL0250	535,152	6,839,723	E38/3418	1.1	Sand
SL0272	492,985	6,808,640	E38/3432	1.3	Sand with iron lag
SL0283	495,402	6,803,898	E38/3432	**1.9**	Sand
SL0289	495,554	6,798,460	E38/3432	1.0	Sandy loam with iron lag
SL0290	494,291	6,799,794	E38/3432	**2.3**	Silty loam with calcrete
SL0293	501,964	6,802,296	E38/3433	1.4	Granite
SL0303	495,454	6,803,887	E38/3432	**1.7**	Granite
SL0310	507,076	6,803,408	E38/3433	1.0	Silty loam with iron lag
SL0367	541,073	6,803,047	E38/3416	1.4	Sand
SL0374	536,256	6,805,606	E38/3416	1.1	Sand with iron lag
SL0393	535,717	6,804,061	E38/3416	1.1	Silcrete
SL0395	534,880	6,804,297	E38/3416	**2.9**	Silty loam with iron lag
SL0417	537,399	6,807,683	E38/3416	1.4	Sand with iron lag
SL0443	545,902	6,817,166	E38/3416	**1.8**	Granite
SL0473	547,005	6,840,932	E38/3418	1.0	Sand
SL0486	542,841	6,840,671	E38/3418	1.0	Sand
SL0492	533,316	6,839,140	E38/3416	1.0	Sandy loam with calcrete
SL0494	534,681	6,837,934	E38/3416	1.3	Sand with calcrete
SL0495	533,335	6,837,965	E38/3416	1.1	Sand with calcrete
SL0506	534,815	6,829,885	E38/3416	1.0	Sand with iron lag
SL0509	536,073	6,826,996	E38/3417	1.0	Sand with iron lag
SL0511	535,267	6,840,324	E38/3418	1.0	Sand
SL0512	536,304	6,839,033	E38/3418	**3.4**	Sand with iron lag
SL0517	536,281	6,837,105	E38/3416	1.0	Sandy loam with iron lag
SL0521	541,230	6,833,884	E38/3416	1.1	Sand with iron lag
SL0523	542,799	6,832,636	E38/3418	1.0	Sand with iron lag

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Tenement	Gold (ppb)	Geology
SL0525	541,964	6,830,311	E38/3416	1.2	Sand
SL0527	539,720	6,830,392	E38/3416	**5.0**	Granite
SL0537	538,168	6,828,469	E38/3416	1.0	Sandy loam with iron lag
SL0538	538,168	6,828,469	E38/3416	1.2	Sandy loam with iron lag
SL0541	540,920	6,825,549	E38/3416	1.1	Sand with iron lag
SL0542	539,576	6,826,388	E38/3416	**1.6**	Sand with iron lag

Notes:

- Location data listed above is in GDA94, UTM Zone 51.
- Samples were assayed for a 53-element suite using a 0.5g Aqua Regia digestion (AR005) with an ICP-MS finish which includes a low detection level Au assay (0.1ppb Au).

Infill sampling in E38/3432 and E38/3416 has confirmed and expanded previous gold anomalies. There is a group of anomalous samples that are on structures in an area mapped as the Merolia Greenstone (E38/3432). This anomalism extends for approximately 10km of strike length within the project area.

Results from lag sampling of previously untested areas are encouraging. The majority of gold anomalies are located along, or proximal to, regional magnetic and/or gravity lineaments traversing the Sefton Project. Some of the largest and most coherent zones of gold anomalism are associated with the Sefton Lineament and include the highest individual assay of 5ppb gold.

Future Work

Further lag sampling is planned to commence in September 2021 to expand the wide-spaced geochemical program into untested areas within the Sefton Project. To aid in the planning of future work, the Company has ordered new high resolution WorldView-3 satellite imagery over the northern half of the Sefton Project tenements. This imagery will contain 16 multispectral bands, and once captured will be used by Exploration Mapping Group Inc. for a specialist spectral study.

The spectral study will assist the Company with discrimination of geology and structures and to define alteration minerals that could be associated with shear zones, certain rock types and gold mineralisation. Furthermore, the WorldView-3 satellite images will also be utilised to plan access routes into the more remote and difficult to access areas of the project.

Planning has also commenced for testing of mineralised structures via close-spaced geochemistry drilling (aircore/RAB) in 2022. Studies are underway to identify areas that may benefit from the collection of geophysical data in conjunction with the wide-spaced geochemical lag sampling data to prioritise areas for testing.

Octanex Director Rae Clark commented:
"The continued identification of kilometric-scale lag gold anomalies associated with regional-scale geophysical lineaments traversing the Sefton Project (including the Sefton Lineament) is rightly

encouraging and validates Octanex's exploration strategy for large gold deposits located under cover."

REFERENCES

Further details relating to the information provided in this release can be found in the following Octanex ASX announcements:

- 7 July 2021 Octanex Increases Interest in Sefton Project
- 1 June 2021 New Tenements Granted at the Sefton Project.
- 18 May 2021 Lag Sampling Underway at Sefton Project.
- 5 May 2021 Exploration Program Funding Secured.
- 27 April 2021 Sefton Project Exploration Update – Corrected.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

Competent Person Declaration

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Carolyn Higgins, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Higgins is a consultant employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Higgins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Octanex's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Octanex, and which may cause Octanex's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Octanex does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

For more information

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Appendix 1 – Lag Sampling Program

Lag is located in areas where the ground surface has a veneer of siliceous and/or ferruginous stony material. This material is predominantly bedrock-derived (despite severe modification by prolonged weathering) and can be selectively sampled and analysed as an indicator of bedrock geochemistry.

In general, lag samples are comprised of various combinations of regolith materials including ferricrete nodules, silcrete/chert (variably ferruginous), calcrete, weathered to fresh granite, vein quartz and coarse aeolian quartz sand. Typically, one or two of the materials dominate any given lag sample.

Lag sampling consists of sweeping the loose coarse lag on the surface of the ground with a broom into piles. Particles in the range 2.0–6.0 mm are screened on site from the unconsolidated surface material and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Sample sites are pre-selected using nominal 1km spacings, but this spacing is flexible and dependent on where the residual soil/lag was interpreted to be located.

Appendix 2: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
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 sampling described in this report refers to geochemical lag sampling. A total of 314 samples were collected. The lag was sieved to -7.1mm +1.6mm. Samples were all collected by a qualified geologist or under geological supervision. The samples are judged to be representative of the sample medium being collected. The nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Octanex's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for preparation and analysis. The entire sample is coarse crushed and pulverised to better than 85% of the material passing through a 75-micron screen. Samples were assayed for a 53-element suite using a 0.5g Aqua Regia digestion (AR005) with an ICP-MS finish. This method is used for trace level analysis of exploration samples. Elements and range: Ag (0.01ppm – 250ppm), Al (0.001% – 10%), As (0.03ppm – 5000ppm), Au (0.1ppb – 5000ppb), B (0.5ppm – 1%), Ba (0.05ppm – 2000ppm), Be (0.005ppm – 5000ppm), Bi (0.005ppm – 5000ppm),Ca (0.001% - 40%), Cd (0.002ppm – 1000ppm), Ce (0.002ppm – 1000ppm), Co (0.01ppm – 5000ppm), Cr (0.1ppm – 1%), Cs (0.01ppm – 500ppm), Cu (0.05ppm – 1%), Fe (0.001% - 50%), Ga (0.005ppm – 500ppm), Ge (0.01ppm – 500ppm), Hf (0.002 – 100ppm), Hg (0.002ppm – 100ppm), In (0.002ppm – 100ppm),K (0.001% - 10%), La (0.002ppm - 500ppm), Li (0.002ppm - 500ppm), Mg (0.001% - 20%), Mn (0.2ppm – 1%), Mo (0.01ppm – 500ppm), Na (0.001% - 5%), Na (0.002% - 5%), Ni (0.04ppm – 10%), P (5ppm – 2%), Pb (0.005ppm – 5000ppm), Pd (1ppb – 5000ppb), Pt (2ppb – 5000ppb), Rb (0.005ppm – 5000ppm), Re (0.0002ppm – 1ppm), S (10ppm - 1%), Sb (0.005ppm – 500ppm), Sc (0.005ppm – 200ppm), Se (0.02ppm – 5000ppm), Sr (0.01ppm

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		– 5000ppm), Te (0.01ppm – 1000ppm), Th (0.001ppm – 500ppm), Ti (1ppm – 1%), Tl (0.005ppm – 1000ppm), U (0.001ppm – 1000ppm), V (0.02ppm – 1000ppm), W (0.01ppm – 200ppm), Y (0.001ppm – 1000ppm), Zn (0.2ppm – 1%), Zr (0.01ppm – 200ppm).
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.).*	No drilling in this report.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling in this report.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling in this report.
	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.	No drilling in this report.
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.*	No drilling in this report. Lag samples were briefly described when collected, and the description has been entered into an excel spreadsheet.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of each relevant intersection is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling in this report.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling in this report.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were transported by road to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, the entire sample is coarse crushed and pulverised to better than 85% of the material passing through a 75-micron screen.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Octanex has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.
	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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Octanex's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involves the collection of a duplicate sample every 30th sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.*	The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for this deposit type. A review of the QAQC assay data indicates that Intertek's assay repeatability for all elements is, generally, very good. As was expected, Au continues to be the most problematic element in the suite with the greatest variability in repeatability. Au assay repeatability for QAQC samples is typically +/- 0.3ppb Au but, on occasion, the variability can be greater.
	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.
	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.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
		Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Exploration Manager
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling in this report.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is collected by Octanex geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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.*	Lag sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS with a positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in GDA 94, UTM zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	There was no topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Samples were nominally spaced at 100 to 200m, however this varied depending on access and availability of lag material to sample at each site.
	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.	Data spacing is appropriate for first pass reconnaissance geochemical sampling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample composting.
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.*	No drilling in this report.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	No drilling in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
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 reported drilling results are from tenements E38/3416, E38/3417, E38/3418, E38/3432 and E38/3433. Octanex's applied for the tenements pursuant to an agreement with Mr Christopher Reindler. Under the terms of the agreement Octanex has the right to an 80% interest by satisfying specific exploration expenditures.
	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.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area that is presently covered by the Sefton Project has undergone very little previous mineral exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The main target within the Sefton Project area is Archaean orogenic gold deposits hosted by high-grade metamorphic granite gneiss, granite and small greenstone enclaves in the Burtville Terrane.
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.*	No drilling is described in this report. Location and assay data has been provided for the lag sampling.
	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	Not relevant to this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	No data aggregation methods have been used.
	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.	Not applicable in this document as not drilling results have been announced.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drilling results are from exploration geochemical sampling, designed as a first pass test to identify mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The orientation of any mineralised zones has not been established.
	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 in this document.
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.*	Maps are provided in the main text.
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.*	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced 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.*	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Promising results will be followed up (where practicable) with further geochemical sampling and 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.	Refer to main body of this report.