NEW AGE EXPLORATION LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 May 2023

Maiden Drill Program at OPQ Intersects Broad Gold Mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from the OPQ Shear Zone at the Central Otago Gold Project, New Zealand return encouraging intercepts**
- **The initial 879m OPQ RC drill program tested the previously undrilled OPQ Shear Zone in the vicinity of historic workings with four of six holes intercepting the OPQ Shear zone**
- **Assays results help confirm the OPQ Shear Zone is a fertile gold system hosting gold bearing quartz veins and containing broad gold halo mineralisation**
- **The OPQ Shear Zone remains open in all directions**
- **A diamond drilling program based on the interception of the larger than anticipated broad mineralised zone and technical limitations with RC drilling is being planned**

New Age Exploration Limited (ASX:NAE) (**NAE** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on assay results received from six Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at the Otago Pioneer Quartz (OPQ) Prospect, within the Central Otago Gold Project, New Zealand (Figure 1).

New Age Exploration Executive Director, Joshua Wellisch, commented:

> *"The OPQ drill program consisted of 879m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. This was the first hard-rock gold exploration drilling ever to be completed in the historically productive Waipori Goldfield.*
>
> *The drilling was designed to test high-grade gold targets within the vicinity of historic underground workings containing the OPQ Shear Zone.*
>
> *This project continues to represent a unique opportunity for NAE to unlock the potential of one of New Zealand's largest historic goldfields in a world class gold province with an ~8km strike extent. Diamond drilling is being planned as we continue to pursue the high grade zones."*

The OPQ Shear Zone is an inferred ~8km long structure that hosts multiple gold and tungsten prospects. The OPQ Mine is located on a well exposed central portion of the OPQ Shear Zone. Immediately south of the OPQ Mine, the OPQ Shear Zone becomes obscured by thin cover (Figure 3).

This setting presents a strategic opportunity to host numerous gold and tungsten targets not previously worked by historic mining.

Figure 1: Summary of NAE permit position in New Zealand highlighting the location of the OPQ Project where drilling has recently been completed

Figure 2: OPQ drilling rig looking south

Six RC drill holes totaling 879m were completed during NAE's maiden drill program at OPQ. No prior drilling has been completed at OPQ. The main objectives were to target the gold bearing quartz veins at depth and along strike from areas mined historically and test for disseminated gold bearing sulphide in host OPQ Shear Zone. The Drill holes were wide spaced along the 600m target zone representing only a small portion of the ~8km overall strike extent and remain open at depth (Figure 3).

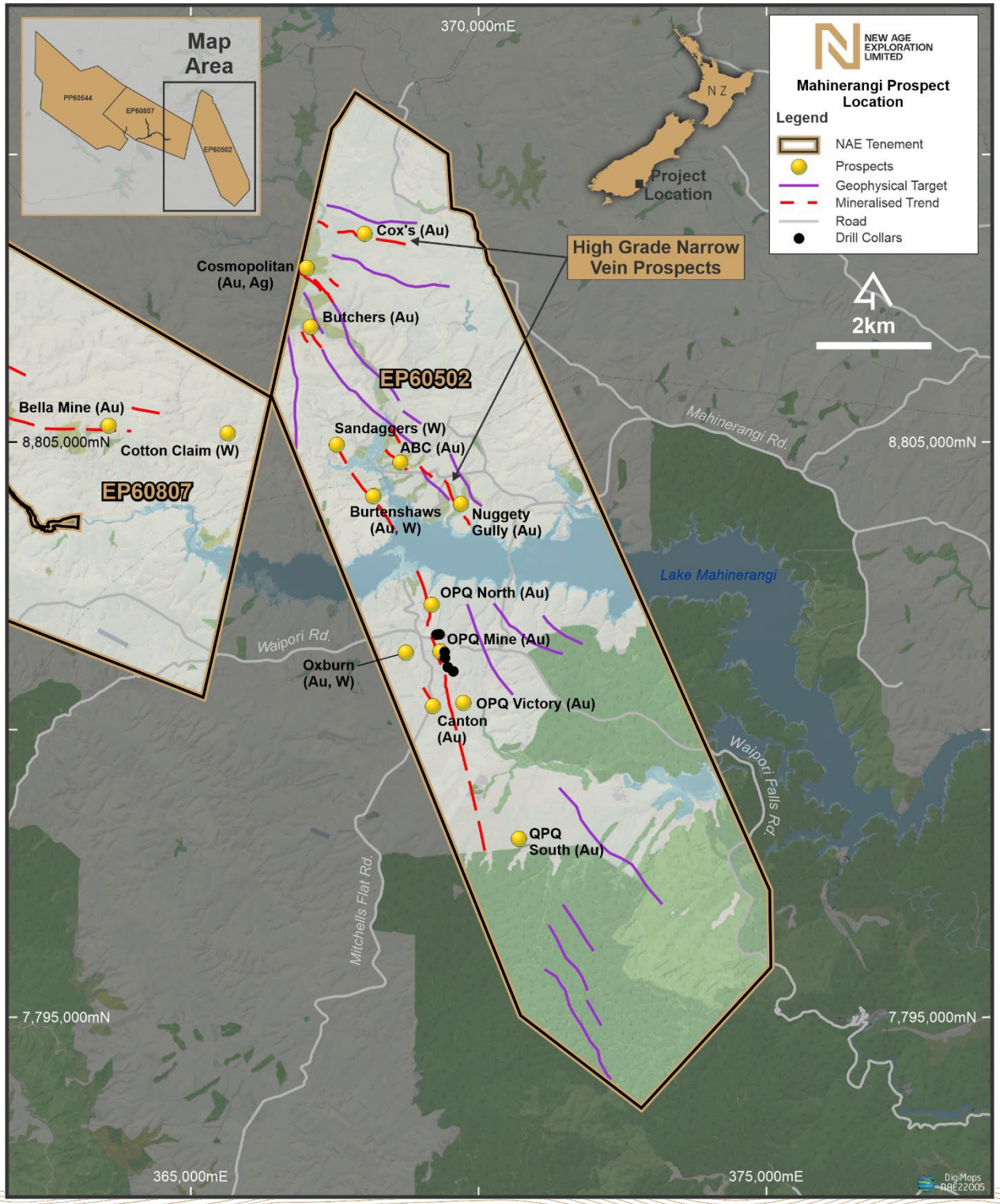

Figure 3: Overview map of the OPQ permit showing the location of all prospects and drill holes including the mineralised trend along the ~8km structure

These encouraging results demonstrate the OPQ Shear zone is a fertile gold system. Results indicate that there is potential to discover mineralisation along the entire length of the OPQ Shear Zone, with potential to locate high-grade zones. Key significant intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) include:

- 6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 106m and 1m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 161m to EOH in OPQ004
- 1m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 124m in OPQ006
- 1m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 144m in OPQ002
- 1m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 82m in OPQ001

RC drilling has demonstrated gold grades persist below historic workings into fresh un-weathered schist. Drill holes tested between 100m and 150m down dip below surface workings (Figure 4). RC drilling has tested along strike a 600m portion of the OPQ Shear Zone at broad hole spacing. A further 600m of historically mined OPQ Shear Zone remains to be tested to the south before the structure is buried by shallow cover (Figure 3).

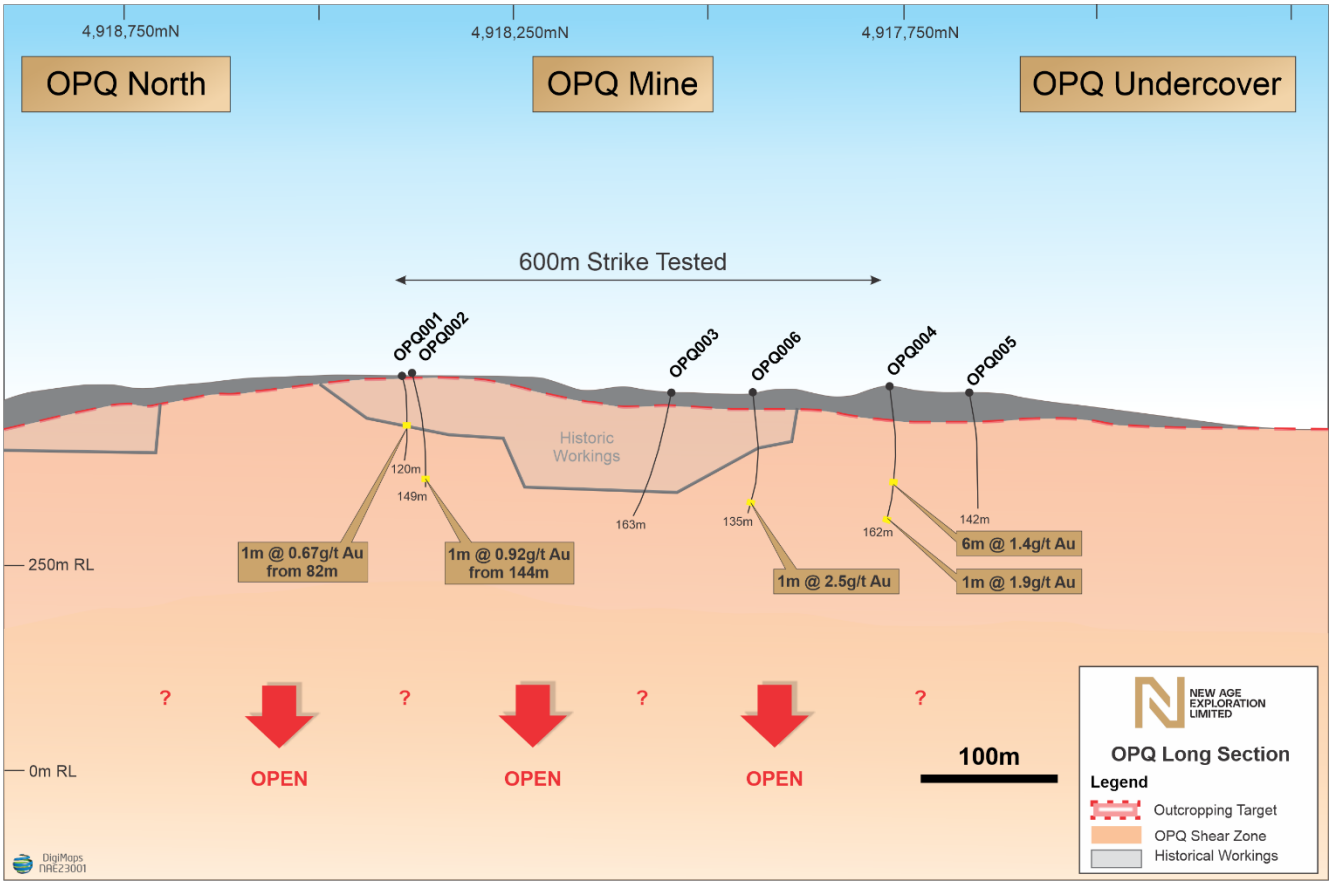

Figure 4: Long-section showing the OPQ Mine workings and recent drilling completed by NAE.

Significant mineralised intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) are associated with sulphide-bearing (pyrite-arsenopyrite) quartz veins hosted within the OPQ Shear zone. A low-grade halo of mineralisation (<0.1ppm Au) is recorded across a 50m down-hole intercept of the OPQ shear zone. Low-grade gold mineralisation results from disseminated arsenopyrite contained within sheared pelitic schist (Figure 5).

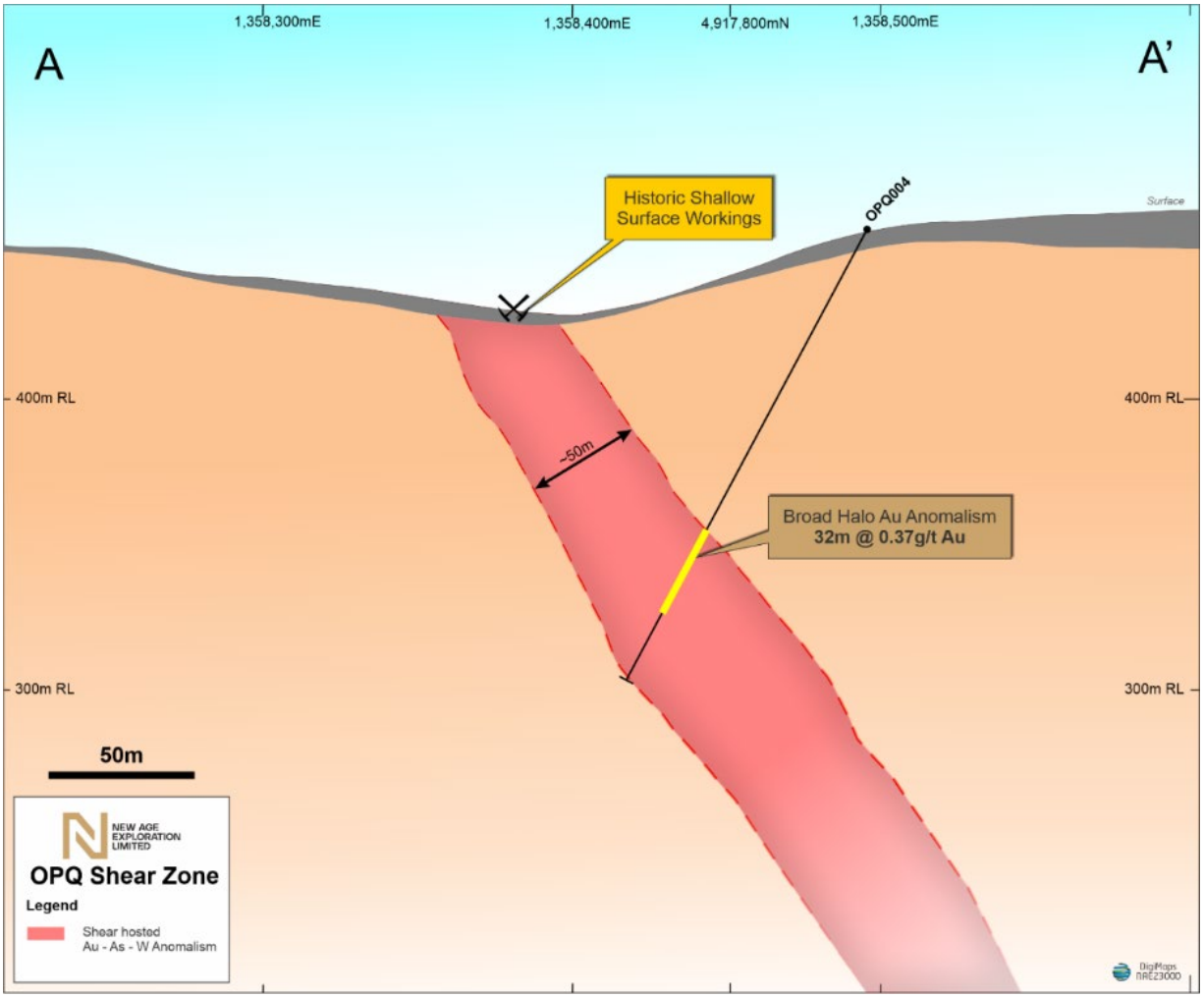

Figure 5: Cross-section showing the OPQ Shear Zone and related broad gold halo.

Next Steps

This first pass RC drill program at OPQ has produced encouraging gold results from drill holes that successfully intercepted the OPQ Shear Zone. Following challenges identified with RC drilling follow-up diamond drilling will be evaluated against the advancement of highly prospective prospects elsewhere within NAE's extensive portfolio. In the upcoming months fieldwork is planned for NAE's Manorburn and Marlborough permits.

Table 1 OPQ Significant RC Drilling Results

Hole ID	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	RL (m)	Hole Depth(m)	Hole Dip(°)	Azimuth (grid)	0.5ppm Au cut-off (significant intercepts)			0.1ppm Au cut-off (halo mineralisation)		
							Depth from	Interval	Au ppm	Depth from	Interval	Au ppm
OPQ001	1358276	4918366	488	120	-60	240	82	1	0.67	82	2	0.44
OPQ002	1358330	4918374	486	149	-65	215	144	1	0.92	138	11	0.22
OPQ003	1358424	4918076	461	168	-65	280	NSR			NSR		
OPQ004	1358492	4917809	447	162	-60	240	106	6	1.4	105	32	0.37
OPQ004	1358492	4917809	447	162	-60	240	161	1	1.9			
OPQ005	1358591	4917739	446	142	-60	240	NSR			NSR		
OPQ006	1358442	4917968	439	138	-60	240				86	9	0.10
OPQ006	1358442	4917968	439	138	-60	240	124	1	2.53	124	7	0.49

Background

The **Central Otago Schist Belt** is renowned for the famous Otago gold rush that began in the 1860s, when alluvial gold was discovered in extremely rich Gabriel's Gully, an area located less than 15km to the east of **OPQ Gold Exploration Project**. Hard rock gold mining followed but stopped in the early 1900s. Since then, very little focused modern exploration has been applied and until now, no drilling has ever been completed within the OPQ Gold Exploration Project area. This combination of historically productive ground in an under-explored area presents an exciting opportunity for NAE to make a significant discovery.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board.

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Notes:

- All reported intersections are assayed on RC sub-sample intervals of 1m to 2m.
- Significant intercept cut grade is 0.5 ppm gold and may include 1m of internal dilution.
- Halo mineralisation is all intervals above 0.1ppm gold and may include 4m of internal dilution.
- Reported grades are calculated as length-weighted averages.
- Intercepts are downhole widths.
- RC samples are analysed for gold by fire assay (30-gram charge) with an MS-ICP finish (SGS method code FAA303).

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Kyle Howie, who is an exploration geologist and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Kyle Howie has over 25 years' experience in precious and base metal exploration and resource calculation including gold exploration and resource definition in the Otago region. Kyle Howie has sufficient experience which 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'. Kyle Howie 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 STATEMENTS

This report contains "forward-looking information" that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and forecasts as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, earnings per share and shareholder value, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses, property acquisitions, mine development, mine operations, drilling activity, sampling and other data, grade and recovery levels, future production, capital costs, expenditures for environmental matters, life of mine, completion dates, commodity prices and demand, and currency exchange rates. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "outlook", "anticipate", "project", "target", "likely", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "would", "could", "should", "scheduled", "will", "plan", "forecast" and similar expressions. The forward looking information is not factual but rather represents only expectations, estimates and/or forecasts about the future and therefore need to be read bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties concerning future events generally.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION- TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and 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.* • *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 (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.*	**Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC)** samples for laboratory assay are typically 1.0m interval samples of rock fragment material. RC drilling used a face sampling bit with sample collected in a cyclone mounted over a rotary splitter capable of producing 2 x 30% splits and bulk 1 x 40% split. One 30% split was used for a primary sample and with the additional 30% split used for field duplicate (ever 50th sample). The remaining 40-70 % bulk split was used for logging. Samples are crushed at the receiving laboratory to minus 2mm and split to provide 1kg for pulverization to -75um (85% passing). Pulps were submitted for gold fire assay (SGS FAA303 method) using a 30g charge with ICP-MS finish. All pulp rejects are returned from the laboratory for future reference. All sample bags were analysed for a suite of 35 elements by portable pXRF at the RC rig site. Results from pXRF analysis assisted with sampling intervals. RC samples with arsenic values >40ppm were submitted for gold fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).*	RC drilling was the only drill type used during this program. RC drilling used a face sampling bit with sample collected in a cyclone mounted over a rotary splitter. Standard 4" bit was used in combination with standard 6m RC drill rods. Down hole survey information was collected using Reflex Multi-shot survey tool. Measurements were collected following completion of the drill hole at 30m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Irregular RC sample recovery was noted using a visual percentage estimate during drilling. In all situations poor sample recovery is related to wet drilling conditions. The drill contractor used standard drill practice to maintain good sample return (maintaining high air volumes, and surfactant foam to help lift chips). A relationship between sample recovery (wet sample) and gold grade is unknown at this stage of exploration.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All individual 1m RC chips samples were sieved and logged for color, oxidation lithology, alteration and mineralisation. Logging is mostly qualitative with small amounts of quantitative data captured in relation to mineralisation observed (sulphide percent). RC chip trays were photographed and stored for later reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC samples were sub-sampled by rotary splitter as described above. In very rare instances (>>1% of all samples) where split samples were of a small size (<200g), a spear sample was taken from the corresponding bulk sample. Spear samples were collected using a 50mm PVC pipe. Care was taken to ensure the spear captured sample represents the full sample interval.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	RC chip samples for gold assays undergo sample preparation by SGS laboratory Westport. Prepared pulps

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	were sent to SGS Waihi or SGS Macraes and were analysed for gold by fire assay with a ICP-MS finish (FAA303), 30g. The detection limit is 0.01ppm, with a max threshold of 100ppm. A 30g fire assay is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration. A pXRF interment is used onsite (Olympus Innov-X Vanta M Series model VMR) Reading times of 10 seconds per beam (3 beams) for each sample using Geochem Mode. The excitation source for this analyser is a 10–40 keV, 5–50 µA, W anode X-ray tube and the detector is a thermo-electrically cooled Si PIN diode with a resolution of <280 eV. Portable XRF analysis was carried out for the following suite of metals for all samples; As, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, W, Hg, Pb, Bi, Th, and U. pXRF is used primarily to identify arsenic, antimony, tungsten and mercury in samples. A correlation between these elements and orogenic gold is well established for the Otago Schist belt. The Vanta portable XRF instruments was calibrated daily using Alloy Certified Reference Materials (CRM) produced by Analytical Reference Materials International (ARMI), and the calibration verified using Soil Certified Reference Materials produced by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Analysis of CRM and a SiO_2 blank were conducted approximately every 50 analyses. Quality assurance procedures include inclusion of CRM (standards and blanks) and field duplicates at a rate of ~5% of samples submitted for gold fire assay. Four different CRM supplied by Scott Technologies were used at random. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by SGS Laboratories. Quality control checks are completed following the receipt of assays. To data this analysis has shown no indication of erroneous results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	No verification of significant intersections has been completed giving the early-stage exploration completed. Should further drilling be completed, twinning select RC holes with diamond drilling will be required for data verification purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All data physically recorded during RC drilling is entered and stored as MS Excel tables. pXRF data is exported from the device to Excel tables. Assay data is received from the SGS laboratories in a PDF and Excel table format. Any further data amalgamation is completed manually. No adjustment to assay data has been required at this stage.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All RC drill collars locations were recorded using Garmin GPSMAP 66i using the New Zealand Transverse Mercator projection based on the New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000. Horizontal accuracy is +/- 5m. Vertical accuracy is low and may range between +/- 5m to 20m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	RC drill hole collar spacing is variable and considered appropriate to test the tenor of geological targets at broad spacing. The resulting drill hole data distribution is not considered appropriate to establish grade continuity. RC collar location were dictated by natural topographic features from which drilling could be completed safely. No intentional sample compositing occurred during RC drilling. In very rare instances (>>1% of all samples) driller error resulted in unintentional 2m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The orientation target structure for the campaign has been established from field mapping and historic mine plans. The position and attitude of the structure is not well established away from the central area of historic mining. RC drill holes completed in this campaign are inclined at -60 to -75 to azimuths between 215 and 280 degrees NZTM. Drill hole design allowed a reasonable angle of intercept with mineralisation. Insufficient information is available to determine true mineralisation width at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All RC samples sent for gold fire assay were contained within tied calico bags and placed within cable tied polyweave at the rig site. Samples were transported to a secure storage building. A chain of custody procedure was followed for courier dispatch to the assay laboratory. RC samples not sent for gold fire assay were stored in a laydown area on private land by arrangement. Once fire assays were returned from the laboratory and analysis of results determined no further sampling was required, samples were dumped.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pulps returned from fire assay are stored in a locked and alarmed storeroom. All samples analysed by pXRF were analysed at the rig site during or immediately following completion of the drill hole.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Competent Person is unaware of any reviews or audits which may have been completed other than that undertaken by the Competent Person himself

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	NAE hold 100% interest in Minerals Exploration Permit (MEP)60502 that covers the OPQ Gold Project. The permit was granted on 17th of January 2019 for the duration of five years. The permit grants the exclusive rights to prospect for all metallic and precious metals. The MEP60502 overlays small areas of historic reserve and marginal strips administered by the Department of Conservation. At this point in the exploration program, access has not been required to the areas. Government royalties on gold mined in New Zealand are the higher of: (a) an ad valorem royalty of 2% of the net sales revenue of the minerals obtained under the permit; and (b) an accounting profits royalty of 10% of the accounting profits, or provisional accounting profits, as the case may be, of the minerals obtained under the permit. There are no overriding royalty agreements with any third parties.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Alluvial gold was discovered in the Waipori area in 1860's after the significant discovery at the near-by Gabriels Gully to the south in 1861. Exploration and intermittent small-scale mining of hard rock gold also began thereafter, including at Otago Pioneers Quartz (OPQ) lode from 1861 to 1903. In the early 1970's a joint venture between Lime and Marble Ltd and AHI Minerals conducted prospecting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		inside a permit ~300km^2 over the for tungsten and antimony in the Waipori area and Lammerlaw Ranges using panned concentrates, stream sediment sampling, channel sampling and soil sample lines. Homestake New Zealand Exploration Ltd held an exploration permit in the Waipori area of 351sqkm which covered a similar area to the licenses owned by Lime and Marble / AHI Minerals. BHP Gold Mines Ltd acquired Homestake and its exploration permit in the late 1980's. BHP conducted stream and rock chip sampling in these over the MEP60502 area. Macraes Mining Company Limited acquired these two prospecting licenses in 1990 and conducted geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling (Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb and Hg) throughout the early to mid 1990's. Glass Earth held a prospecting permit over a very large area of Otago which included MEP60544. Glass Earth compiled legacy data, conducted a regional geophysical survey and subsequently completed regional geochemical sampling. Glass Earth completed little geochemical sampling within MEP60502 before relinquishment. No prior drilling has been completed in the MEP60502 permit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The OPQ Shear Zone is a moderate angle late metamorphic shear-zone, hosted entirely within lower greenschist facies Otago Schist. The OPQ shear follows the hinge of the northwest trending Lammerlaw Anticline and cuts regional schistosity at 90 degrees. The width of the shear zone is yet to be determined. Mesothermal Orogenic Gold is the best suited deposit type descriptor. Historically gold was mined from quartz lode varying from 0.3m to 6m thick. The possibility that disseminated sulphide host mineralisation surrounds quartz lodes is yet to be fully determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Scheelite (tungsten) mineralisation occurs with gold. It is yet to be determined if the quantities of scheelite within the OPQ shear zone are economically significant.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Refer to the body of text.
		No material has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Significant gold mineralised intercepts are reported using 0.50ppm Au lower grade cut-off. Significant gold mineralised intercepts are reported as length weighted intercepts. Length weighted average is calculated as the sum of the product of each interval length and the corresponding interval grade divided by the total length of the interval. Intervals of 1m of internal dilution may be included. Broad low-grade halo gold mineralisation is reported using 0.1ppm Au cut off. A length weighted average intercepts is reported (as above) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution included (grades >0.1ppm Au). Broad low-grade halo gold mineralisation is reported to demonstrate the width of the OPQ Shear Zone mineralised system. pXRF analytical results reported are from direct measurements from bulk RC sample bags and returned pulps bags. Sample bags thickness varies from 50um to 150um. No attempt has been made to correct pXRF analytics for different sample bag thicknesses. pXRF results are considered accurate for the suite of elements analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts quoted are down hole widths. The geometry of mineralised target is not well defined. All drill holes have been designed to intercept the mineralised target as close to perpendicular as practical.
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.*	Appropriate maps, plans, sections and other views of the interpreted mineralisation are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The announcement presents all of the salient exploration data that supports the results presented and where summarised is done so in such a way as to convey all of the results in a balanced manner.
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.*	All relevant information has been presented in the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	There are no current future work plans for OPQ.