ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement

3rd July 2014

Seguela RC Drilling Confirms Bedrock Gold Targets

Highlights

- ***6m** @ **7.46g/t Au** including **2m** @ **20.1g/t Au** in MFRC012**
- ***4m** @ **3.06g/t Au** and 2m @ 2.76g/t Au in MFRC014**
- ***8m** @ **1.83g/t Au** in MFRC016**
- ***3m** @ **5.50g/t Au** in MFRC023**
- *Resampling MFRC002 returns **1m** @ **22.79g/t Au***

* *intercept includes 1 or more composite samples*

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) advises all assay results have been received from its recent maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Seguela gold project in Cote d'Ivoire.

A total of 25 RC holes were drilled for 2,440m at two main target areas, **Gabbro**, and **Kwenko** (Figure 1) and a single hole was drilled at **Agouti**. Significant gold intersections were returned from composite samples at the northern part of the Gabbro trend, and in places around the margin of the Kwenko granite.

Gabbro Prospect

At the soil-covered Gabbro target 14 drillholes were completed over a 1.7km strike (Figure 2), to test >100ppb Au soil anomalism, ancient bedrock diggings and mineralised trenches. Six holes (MFRC001-MFRC006) were reported previously from the southern portion of the trend (see ASX release 30/5/14 "*Seguela Drilling Update"*). The remaining holes are reported here.

At the northern end of the Gabbro target the host pyritic shear zone becomes increasingly intruded by felsic dykes that are also pyrite and altered. In general the pyritic alteration zones contain low-order gold anomalism with better intercepts associated with quartz-pyrite veining within the larger alteration envelope.

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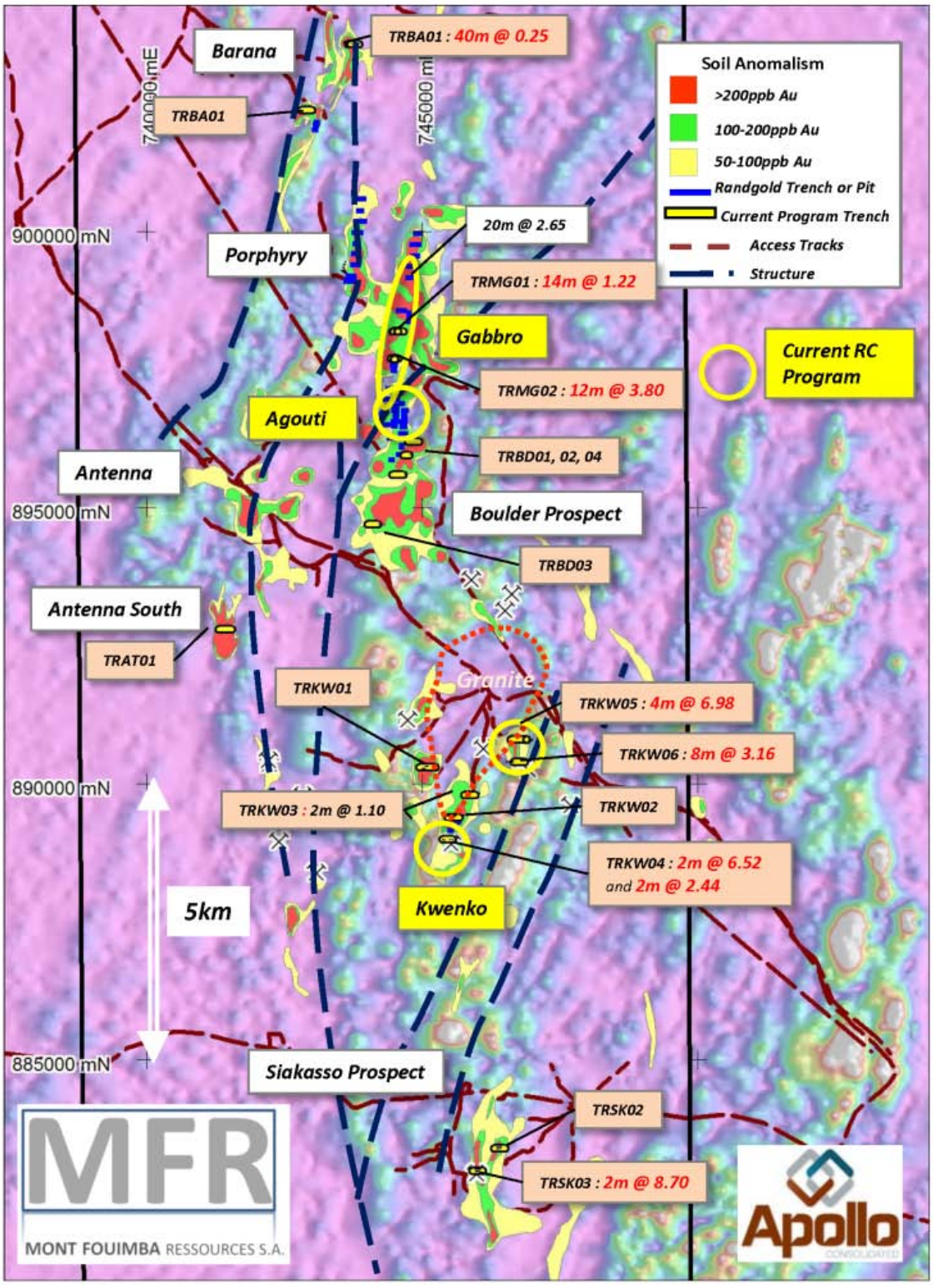
Figure 1. Drilling Areas & 2014 Trench Results on Aeromagnetic Image



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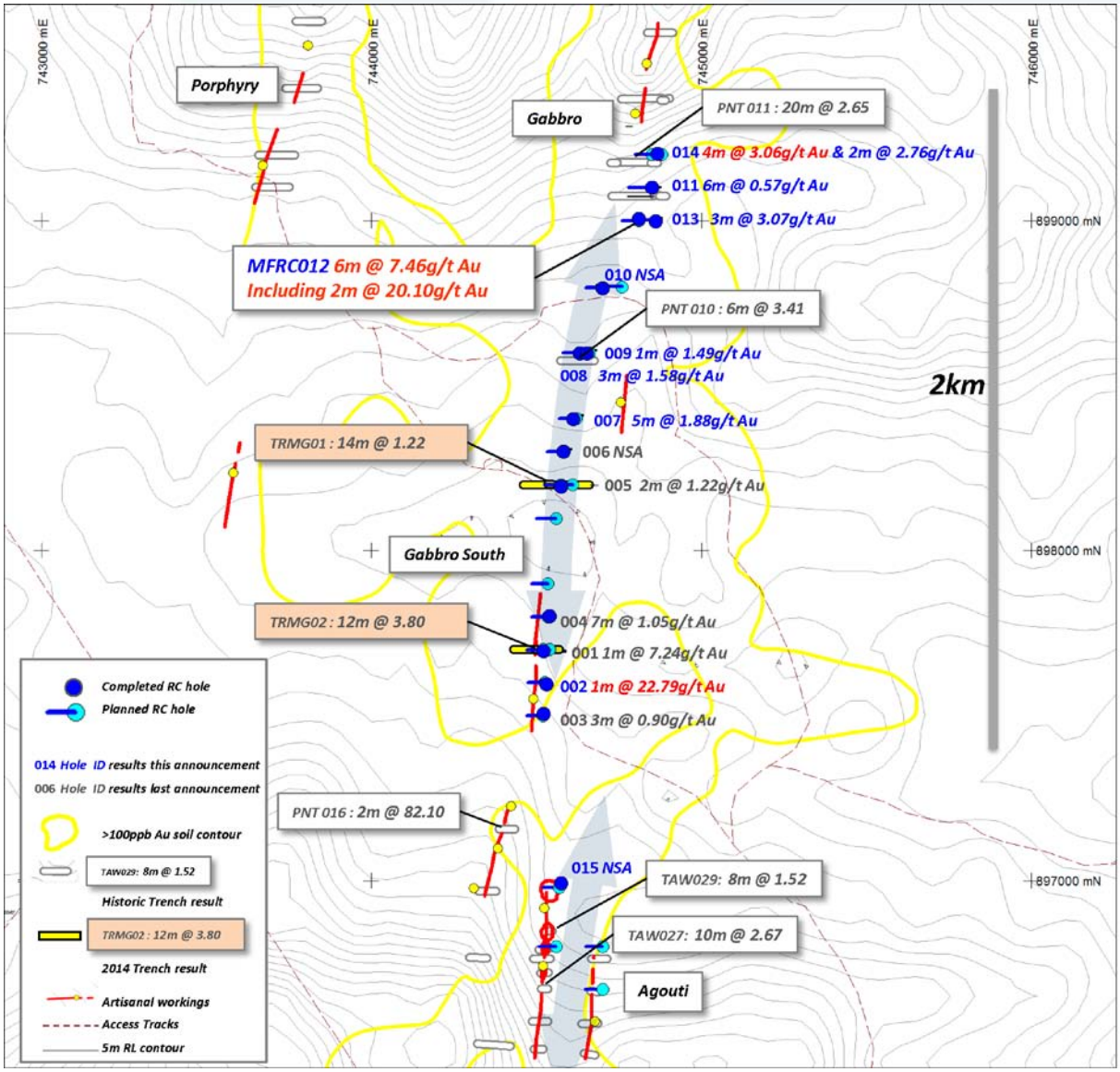
In particular hole MFRC012 intersected a mineralised quartz vein below shallow cover that has returned a promising intercept of **6m @ 7.46g/t Au from 1m**, including **2m of vein material that assayed 20.10g/t Au.**

Figure 2. Gabbro and Agouti Targets- 2014 RC Drillhole Collar Locations and Intercepts



A second hole on this section (MFRC013) returned a 25m wide zone of 0.10-0.50g/t Au gold anomalism in altered felsic intrusive, including a central zone that assayed 3m @ 3.07g/t Au (Figure 3).

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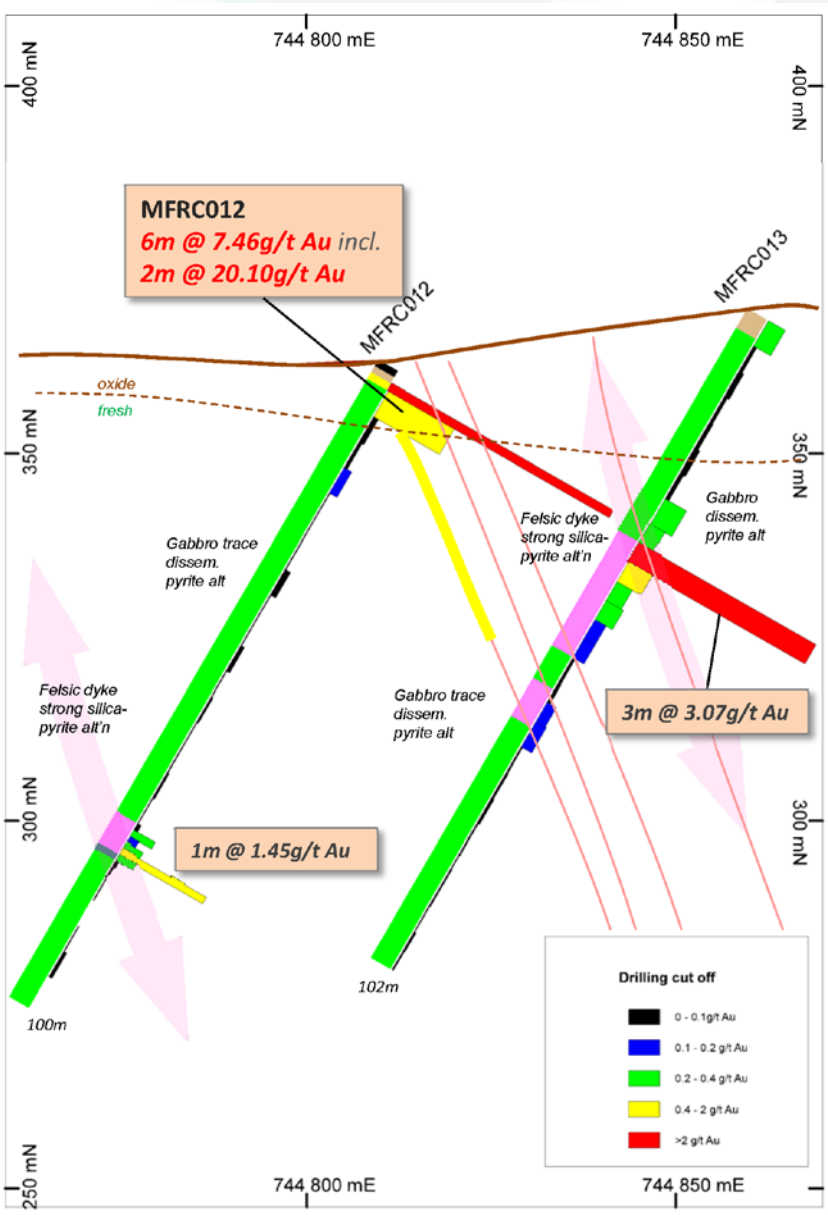
The northern-most drillhole MFRC014 intersected **4m @ 3.06g/t Au** in sulphide altered gabbro containing intervals of quartz veining, and a series of felsic dykes hosting gold anomalism and mineralised intercepts to 2m @ 2.76g/t Au.

In the hill area immediately to the north of MFRC014 (Figure 2) previous explorers have excavated a series of trenches across the extensions of the mineralised trend, and these also contain zones of gold anomalism that require drill testing. This area was not included in the current campaign as it requires track-mounted machinery to access.

Figure 3. Cross Section MFRC012 & MFRC013 Gabbro Prospect 899000N



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The Company also advises that selective resampling of a pyritic shear zone in MFRC002 has returned a resample analysis of **1m @ 22.79g/t Au** from 42m. This result suggests that there may be coarse gold component to the vein mineralisation and that further resampling may be required.

Rainfall prevented access to most of the planned holes at the adjoining Agouti prospect. The one completed drillhole (MFRC015) returned low-order anomalism and additional work is required to define the orientation of mineralisation in this area.

In summary the first-stage drilling in the Gabbro–Agouti area returned mineralised intercepts over the 1.7km strike tested and has confirmed zones of altered mafic and felsic intrusive rocks containing lenses of higher-grade vein material.

Only a small section of the extensive >100ppb Au soil anomaly has been examined to date. In places the soil anomaly is over 2km in width, and there are indications that there may be parallel mineralised horizons contributing to gold in soil. The potential for multiple mineralised horizons will be investigated in following programs.

The MFRC012 intercept requires follow-up drilling and work to date suggests that the target here is for plunging high-grade quartz-sulphide veins.

Kwenko Granite

At the large soil-covered Kwenko target, nine drillholes were completed in two areas around the southern and south-eastern margins of the granite intrusion (Figure 4). Drilling targeted mineralised intercepts in trenches cut earlier in 2014, and active artisanal workings. This work has returned promising early stage results.

Five holes were completed over a 400m strike length around the southern-most termination of the granite, principally targeting a wide area of active artisanal diggings on shallow south-dipping quartz-sulphide veins in basalt. Veins have both WNW and ENE trending orientations at this location.

Drillholes MFRC016, 019 and 21 on the western part of the vein trend intersected wide zones of strongly sulphide altered basalt and quartz veining containing anomalous (0.10-0.50g/t Au) gold, consistent with being peripheral to a gold system.

Drillhole MFRC016 also penetrated the Kwenko granite itself and returned an intercept of **8m @ 1.83g/t Au** in a zone of silica-pyrite and 'pink' potassic feldspar alteration within granite. The style of alteration around this intercept is highly promising, and confirms that structures within the Kwenko granite are also mineralised.

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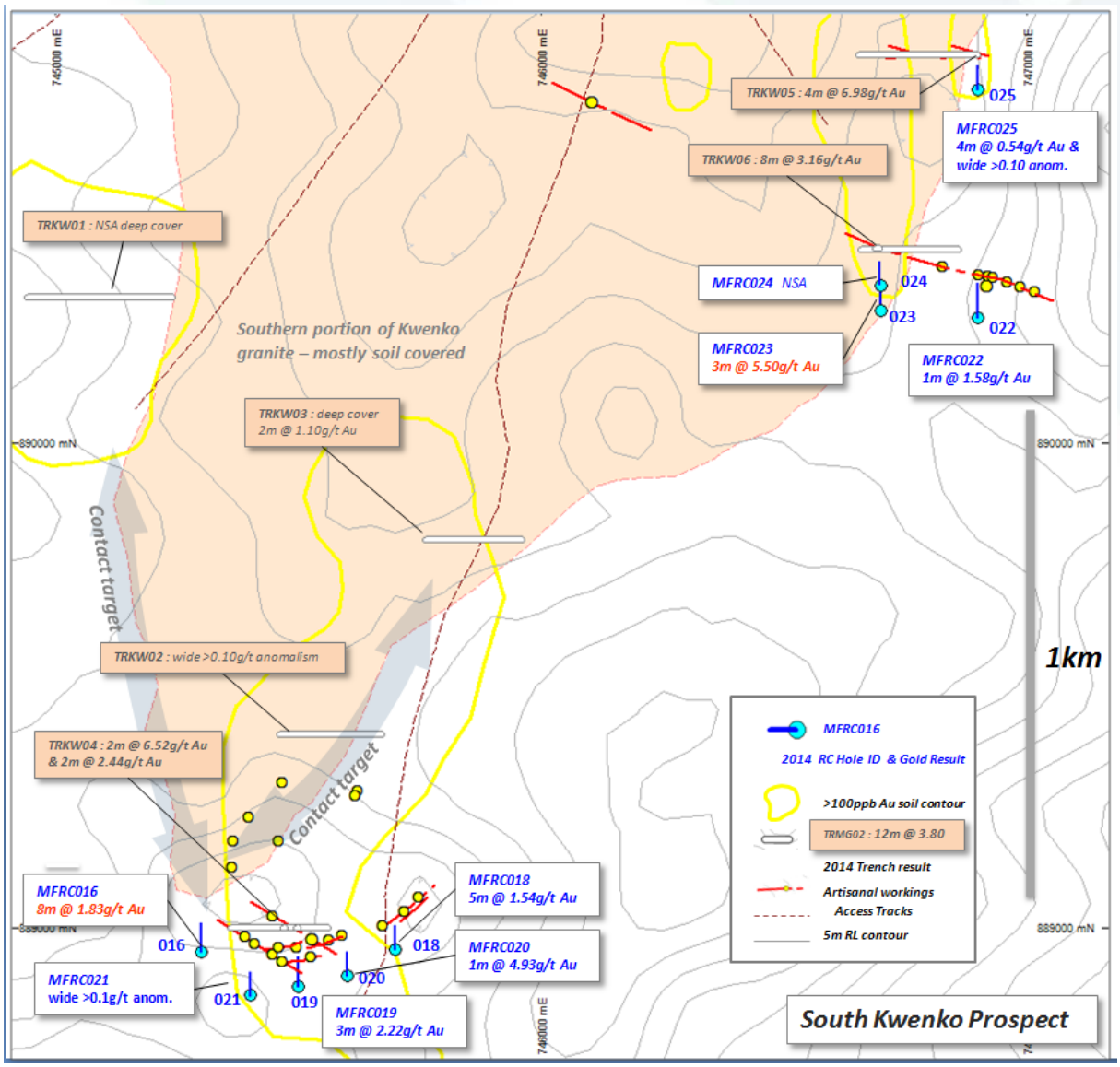
The granite contact areas in this location, and the dip and strike of the MFRC016 intercept are completely untested and warrant follow-up drilling.

Figure 4. Southern Kwenko Target - 2014 RC Collar Locations and Intercepts



Drillholes MFRC022 to 025 targeted south-dipping quartz veins exposed in reconnaissance trenches at the south-eastern edge of the granite. This area has an extensive transported soil and laterite profile and is sparsely explored.

Best results were returned from altered zones internal to the granite itself, with MFRC023 intersecting **3m @ 5.50g/t Au** in a silica-pyrite alteration zone around quartz veins. This intercept is open to the west and at depth and requires follow-up drilling.

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Exploration around the greater Kwenko target remains at a very early stage, with only small portions of the ~9km granite contact zone examined in the 2014 trenching or RC work to date (Figure 1).

Kwenko remains a priority exploration target as this style of late-stage intrusion hosts (or is proximal to) important West African gold deposits. For example Kwenko has a similar scale and structural setting to a granite intrusion adjacent to the operating 4.6 million ounce Tongon goldmine (Randgold Resources Ltd) in the north of Cote d'Ivoire.

Table 1 Downhole Gold Intercepts Holes MFRC007 to MFRC025 (at 0.50g/t Au cut-off).

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	RL	EOH Depth	AZI Mag	AZI UTM	Dip	Gold Intercept	From m
MFRC007	744612	898399	347	96	275	270	-60	5m @ 1.88g/t Au	58
MFRC008	744632	898598	354	102	275	270	-60	3m @ 1.58g/t Au	17
and								1m @ 0.95g/t Au	80
MFRC009	744653	898597	354	120	275	270	-60	1m @ 1.49g/t Au	58
MFRC010	744700	898795	359	84	275	270	-60	NSA	
MFRC011	744850	899099	363	102	275	270	-60	6m @ 0.57g/t Au	1
MFRC012	**744811**	**899005**	**362**	**100**	**275**	**270**	**-60**	**6m @ 7.46g/t Au**	**1**
including								**2m @ 20.10g/t Au**	**1**
and								1m @ 1.45g/t Au	75
MFRC013	744861	898998	369	102	275	270	-60	3m @ 3.07g/t Au	35
MFRC014	**744868**	**899202**	**372**	**102**	**275**	**270**	**-60**	**4m @ 3.06g/t Au**	**21**
and								2m @ 2.76g/t Au	63
MFRC015	744575	896992	353	102	275	270	-60	NSA	
MFRC016	**745504**	**888878**	**314**	**104**	**5**	**360**	**-60**	**8m @1.83g/t Au**	**78**
MFRC017	745506	888880	331	24	5	360	-60	*Abandoned*	
MFRC018	745700	888956	339	84	5	360	-60	5m @ 1.47g/t Au	47
MFRC019	745511	888876	330	120	5	360	-60	3m @ 2.22g/t Au	57
MFRC020	745597	888898	333	102	5	360	-60	2m @ 0.84g/t Au	6
and								1m @ 4.93g/t Au	54
MFRC021	745401	888854	325	104	5	360	-60	NSA	
MFRC022	746899	890262	341	100	5	360		1m @ 1.58g/t Au	66
MFRC023	**746702**	**890270**	**342**	**102**	**5**	**360**		**3m @ 5.50g/t Au**	**93**
MFRC024	746697	890326	334	100	5	360		NSA	
MFRC025	746902	890731	328	100	5	360		4m @ 0.54g/t Au	70

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Future Work

The maiden drilling campaign at Seguela was designed to be an initial examination of fresh rock geology in areas where gold mineralisation has been identified in trenches and/or ancient workings. In the main the program has confirmed mineralised bedrock structures are present in the areas tested, and identified significant gold mineralisation for follow-up work. Two styles are emerging: high-grade vein in shear zones at Gabbro, and granite-hosted silica-pyrite alteration at Kwenko.

The greater Seguela project contains more than 15km of strong soil anomalism and there are multiple targets in varying stages of evaluation. During the wet season the Company will continue to work-up other prospects within the property, with the aim of having them drill-ready for the 2014-15 dry season.

Targets for continued work include **Barana**, **Siakasso**, **Porphyry**, **Antenna** and **Boulder**.

ABOUT THE SEGUELA PROJECT

Seguela is a 350 square kilometre permit located in the central west of Cote d'Ivoire. The permit was granted for three years in December 2012 and can be renewed for successive periods. The permit was transferred to Apollo controlled Ivorian JV company Mont Fouimba Resources in June 2013. Apollo's wholly-owned subsidiary Aspire Minerals Ltd has a 51% shareholding in the JV company, with a local partner holding the balance. Aspire can earn up to a 100% shareholding through staged exploration expenditure and completion of feasibility studies. On conversion to a extraction licence Aspire would hold 90% of the company and the government of Cote d'Ivoire would hold a 10%.

The Seguela permit is underlain by a typical Birimian mafic and sedimentary sequence within a regional structural zone. Soil sampling by Apollo and earlier explorer Randgold Resources Limited has delineated numerous soil anomalies over more than 15km of strike. Each anomaly is characterised by a high gold threshold (>50ppb Au) and most include significant zones of >200ppb Au anomalism.

The Gabbro, Porphyry and Agouti prospects have received historical trenching and pit traverses by Randgold, returning zones of significant bedrock mineralisation in each area. Trenching in 2014 added to the list of advanced targets on the property. There had been no previous drilling in the project area.

Previous work on the project is presented in the Company's most recent Presentation Materials, available at www.apolloconsolidated.com.au.

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The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves, as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Castleden, who is a director of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Castleden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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 Reserve". Mr. Castleden consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Past Exploration results referring to the Seguela Project have been previously prepared and disclosed by Apollo Consolidated Limited in accordance with JORC Code 2004. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The exploration results previously prepared and disclosed under the JORC 2004 have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. Refer to www.apolloconsolidated.com.au for details on past exploration results.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drill holes from surface • Industry standard RC drilling techniques using a conventional face-sampling hammer bit • Booster and auxiliary compressor used where needed to keep samples dry, most samples are dry and of good quality • One metre samples collected using a cyclone and riffle splitter. Samples 2-3kg in weight collected from the splitter were submitted for 1m assay • Certified Reference Standards inserted every 20 samples, 1 duplicate sample submitted per drillhole • Gold assay were analysed by 30g Fire Assay (ALS code Au-AA25) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods & face-sampling hammer
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.*	• Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. • Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. • Hole EOH depths were designed to decrease likelihood of groundwater inflow • Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
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.*	• Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample • Logging is mostly qualitative • Samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference • The entire drillhole was logged
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*	• Composite sampling was carried out where site geologist decided material was less likely to be mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-4m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	measure • 1m split samples for each composite metre are stored for future assay if required. • Visually interesting mineralised or altered material was collected at 1m intervals through the riffle splitter and submitted directly for analysis • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material • Certified Reference Standards inserted every 20 samples, 1 duplicate sample submitted per drillhole • Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples collected from the Project area by ALS Yamoussoukro, and forwarded to ALS Bamako (Mali) where they were crushed to -2mm, subset riffle split and pulverised to -75um, and 30g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards every 20m and one duplicate sample per hole and also internal ALS laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. • Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards.
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.*	• The sample register is first checked on the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives • As this is a first-stage program there were no pre-existing drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	intercepts requiring twinned holes
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.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m • Data are recorded in WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m
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.*	• Drillholes were completed at either 100m or 200m line spacing and between 1 and 2 drillholes per section • The drill program is reconnaissance in nature and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide initial bedrock information along structures targeted. Infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation between holes. • Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillholes were oriented along UTM Z29N east-west or north-south drill lines and close to right-angles of mapped geological dips and strikes. Drillholes generally intersected target structures in the expected positions down-hole. • In most cases structures are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drillhole and mineralised intercepts are not expected to be materially biased
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collected on the field brought back to the company storage area in Seguela, placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags • Samples are collected directly from site by ALS remain under ALS control to the Bamako laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Seguela is a 350km2 granted exploration permit located in central west Cote d'Ivoire. It was granted to Geoservices SA, and transferred to Mont Fouimba Resources SA, a dedicated Partnership Company 51% owned by Apollo, and 49% owned by Geoservices. • The licence was granted December 2012 for 3 years, and can be renewed for two additional periods. • Apollo is earning 80% of Mont Fouimba Resources SA by spending US$2M over 3 years, and can earn 100% by completing a feasibility study. At conversion to a Mining Licence the government of CDI would hold 10% of the permit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a similar permit area by Randgold Resources Ltd, during the mid-late 1990's. Randgold carried out oblique regional-scale soil geochemical sampling, followed by selective infill sampling to 100m x 50m spacing on east-west grids. Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time. • Randgold also carried out trenching and pitting at selected soil anomalies, including Gabbro, Porphyry, Powerline, Agouti and Barana. This work defined bedrock mineralisation but no drilling was carried out. • The earlier work is mostly in hard-copy format but has good GIS registration and can form an acceptable base for Apollo to validate anomalies & continue soil sampling, mapping and trenching. The geophysical data was purchased and reprocessed. • The quality of the earlier work appears to be good and validation sampling of soils and trenching has largely confirmed earlier grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mafic, felsic intrusive and foliated volcano-sedimentary rocks are cut by regional and local shear-zones and lie below shallow soil profiles. Soil depths increase into valleys. Local granitoid dykes and sills intrude basalt and gabbro in the Gabbro and Agouti areas. At Kwenko mineralisation is hosted by generally shallowly south-dipping quartz veins in granite or surrounding basalt. • Mineralisation appears to be associated with zones of increased quartz veining and associated pyritic wallrock alteration.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 Table in body of announcement
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.* • *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.*	• No grade cuts applied • Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, >1m width above a 0.50g/t cut-off, using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes arranged east-west and north-south close to right-angles to regional geological interpretation, mapped structures and the trend of artisanal diggings. • Orientation of mineralised bedrock structures varies from prospect to prospect, but in most cases is interpreted to be close to right angles to the drillhole and mineralised intercepts. True widths are not known
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
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.*	• Refer to Table showing down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au. • No previous drilling has been carried out at the Seguela project
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected that is applicable to this report
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Next stage of exploration work may consist of follow-up RC drilling to continue to scope lateral extensions of mineralised structures and to test new targets