

ASX Announcement
9 December 2020

Preliminary Field Work at West Wyalong North Produces Excellent Results

Highlights

- **High grade rock chip results returned from mullock dumps over a 200m strike length on the 'Mouse Trap Line' at West Wyalong North, including:**
 - 81.3g/t Au (2.6 oz/t) at Louisa
 - 29.6g/t Au (0.97 oz/t) at Louisa
 - 8.59g/t Au (0.27 oz/t) at Welcome Stranger
- **Rock chip results cluster around several historic Aircore intersections that have not been followed up^(a):**
 - 6m @ 1.67g/t Au from surface – WWAC021
 - 2m @ 2.54g/t Au from 56m – WWAC023
 - 6m @ 1.3g/t Au from 3m – WWAC018
 - 18m @ 0.6g/t Au from 51m – WWAC028
- Eight of the 20 rock chips taken in this area returned grades over 1g/t Au and 15 returned grades above 0.1g/t Au (Table 1).
- Field reconnaissance also identified several historic workings and vein sets which appear to have not been overly exploited (Figure 1 and Table 2).
- Mapped quartz veins and old workings in the area extend up to 1km north of any previous drilling or modern exploration.
- Multiple vein sets are noted in historic records over an 800m wide corridor.
- The West Wyalong deposits sit proximal to the gold prospective Gilmore fault zone which also passes through Evolution Mining's 7.4Moz Resource Cowal tenure^b some 42km to the North East.
- These results represent another strong exploration target alongside the Mallee Bull Reef line which historically produced over 128,000oz at 50g/t Au up to 1915 (^cBowman 1977, see Saturn ASX announcement dated 28 April 2020^d).
- At West Wyalong North the Company is planning an initial Aircore drilling program and considering an electrical geophysical survey method to help with targeting (subject to the standard approvals process and ongoing community consultation).

(a) NSW 1995 Golden Cross Annual Tenement Report to the Mines Department R00002356 available on NSW government DiGS website.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX:STN) ("Saturn", "the Company") is pleased to announce excellent rock chip results from initial geological reconnaissance at the West Wyalong Project in New South Wales.

The company is joint venturing into the 91km² brownfields EL8815 exploration tenement over the highly prospective historic West Wyalong Gold Field (Figure 2). West Wyalong is located in the well-endowed Lachlan Fold Belt, host to major gold deposits including the Cowal Gold Mine owned by Evolution Mining and Newcrest Mining's Cadia Valley Operations (Figure 3). Recorded historical production from the West Wyalong Goldfield, which operated mainly between 1894 and 1915, totalled approximately 439,000oz Au at 36g/t Au (° GS1928/007 p42). Peak production was in 1899 at 44,534oz Au with a recovered grade of **90g/t Au** (° GS1928/007 p42).

As part of Saturn's recent reconnaissance activities, a total of 20 rock chips were taken from mullock dumps at several old workings to the north of West Wyalong. Table 1 lists all results. The majority of samples contain gold mineralisation. Figure 1 shows results in plan view along with old workings and known mineralised vein trends. A significant mineralised footprint is highlighted by the cluster of under-exploited historic mine diggings, the new rock chip results and several significant historic Aircore (AC) drill results. Historic AC drilling, where it exists, is relatively widely spaced.

Table 2 highlights historic mine inspector records and high-grade production from some of these northern old workings.

Follow-up infill and extensional AC drilling is planned. Results indicate the mineralisation is open to the north for a considerable strike length. The Company is also reviewing previously collected induced polarisation survey data (electrical geophysical method) to help with targeting.

Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *"The consistent nature of these significant rock chip results, when combined with the cluster of promising aircore intersections and a strong geological setting, provide for another exciting target at West Wyalong. We are currently obtaining standard approvals and making plans for a start on drilling at West Wyalong in early 2021."*

Saturn entered into an earn-in and joint venture agreement on the West Wyalong exploration tenement in April 2020, providing a low-cost exposure to a highly prospective historic goldfield that complements its primary activities at the Apollo Hill Gold Project near Leonora in Western Australia.



Plate 1 – Mining operations at West Wyalong, circa 1900 ^(f)Source: photograph taken of a print on the wall of the True Blue Motel, West Wyalong.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Saturn Metals Limited Board of Directors.



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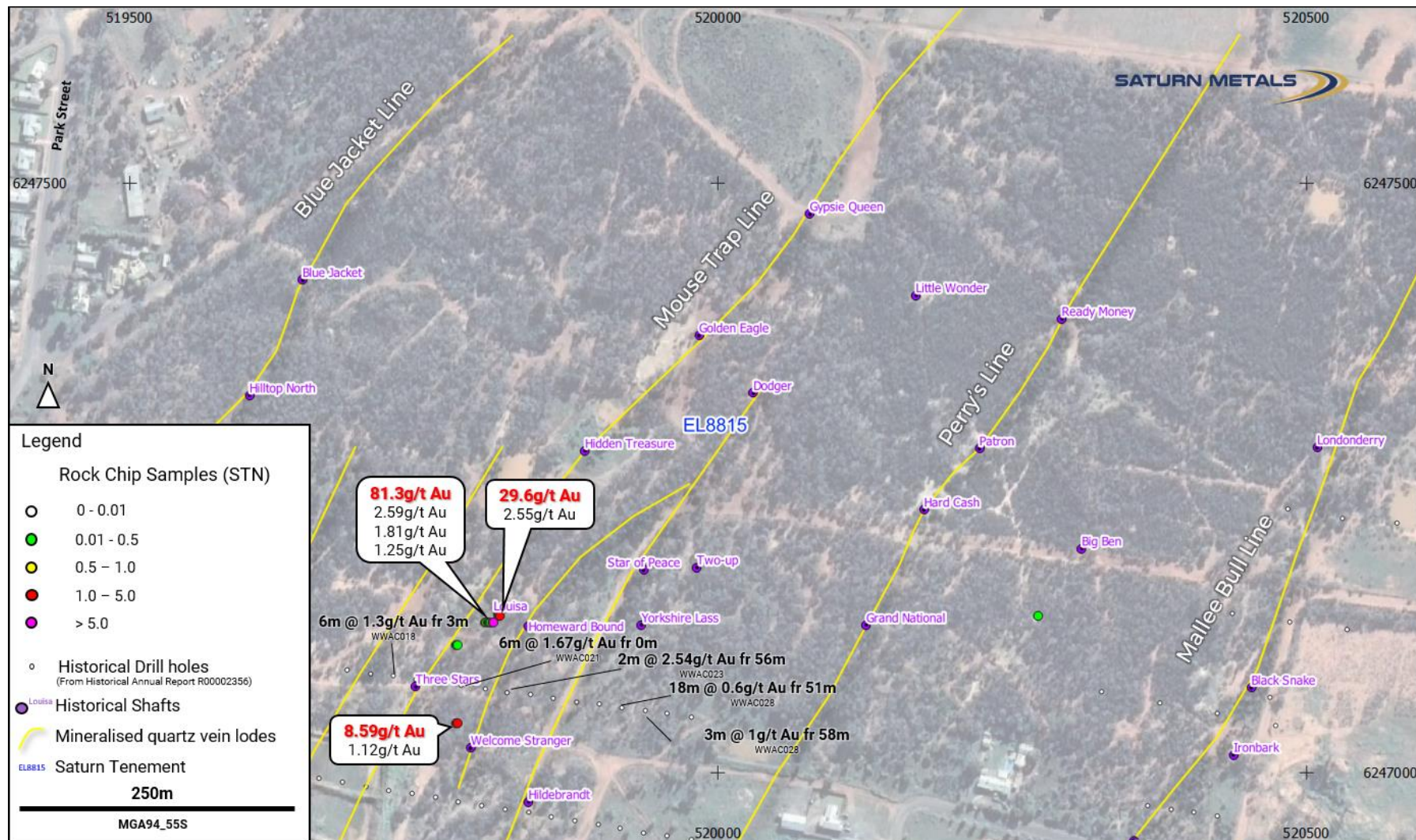


Figure 1—New rock chip results, historic workings, mineralised vein trends and historic significant AC drill results on the Mouse Trap Line at West Wyalong North. (a) This diagram contains historic Aircore drill results as originally reported in full context in a NSW 1995 Golden Cross Annual Tenement Report to the Mines Department R00002356 available on NSW government DiGS website. The area of ground shown is centred on 'Local Government Land' administered by the Bland Shire council DP753135 Lot #s 1265, 1, 1302 and 9971.

Table 1. Rock Chip gold Assay results (MGA94_55S)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au_ppm
WW16	520271	6247133	0.01
WW17	520272	6247133	0.09
WW18	519777	6247108	0.36
WW19	519778	6247108	0.11
WW20	519779	6247108	0.46
WW21	519776	6247042	0.01
WW22	519777	6247042	0.77
WW23	519778	6247042	8.59
WW24	519779	6247042	1.12
WW25	519813	6247133	0.13
WW26	519814	6247133	29.6
WW27	519815	6247133	2.55
WW28	519802	6247127	1.81
WW29	519803	6247127	0.08
WW30	519804	6247127	2.59
WW31	519805	6247127	0.2
WW32	519806	6247127	0.45
WW33	519807	6247127	0.02
WW34	519808	6247127	1.25
WW35	519809	6247127	81.3

Table 2. Historic Production Figures from various refenced NSW Mines Inspector Records and NSW Minview Government website publications; mines located on Figure 1

Old Working/Shaft	Shaft Depth (m)	First Year Production	Final Year Production	Recorded gold grades in grammes/tonne and production in troy ounces			References; source data from NSW Government 'Minview' Documents
				Calculated Av. Grades g/tonne	Tonnes	Troy Ounces	
Dodger	61	1890's	1,901	71	134	308	(g) Watt p33, MR 57, MM&S 1981
Grand National	67	1,899	1,900	21	5	3	(g) Watt p32, MR 1843, MM&S 1981
Gipsey Queen	107		1,901	97	200	620	(g)Watt p34, MR56 1/7/01
Hidden Treasure	61	1,895	1,896	61	27	53	(g)Watt p34, MM&S 1981, GS1957/028
Hilderbrand	101	1,895	1,905	33	562	604	(g)Watt p33-34, GS1957/028 p.46
Homeward Bound	140	1,899	1,910	269	308	2668	(g)Watt p35, GS1957/028, MM&S 1981
Louisa		1,893		47	52	78	(g)Watt p.35, MM&S 1981
Three Stars	76	1,896	1,899	36	297	347	(g)Watt p 35, GS1957/028 p.87, mm&S 1981 p9.1
Welcome Stranger	91	1,894	1,911	118	1,452	5510	(g)Watt p34. GS 1957/028 p90, MR1906, MM&S
	92			104	3,036	10,191	
	Average			Average	Total	Total	

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Saturn Metals now owns and operates two quality gold exploration projects in Australia. Saturn's core project is the 781,000oz¹ Apollo Hill gold project located ~60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 2). The Apollo Hill Project is surrounded by excellent infrastructure and several significant gold deposits and operations and has the opportunity to become a large tonnage simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation. The West Wyalong project represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW. The Company has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the West Wyalong Project (location illustrated in Figures 2 and 3). Details of the Joint Venture can be found in Saturn's ASX Announcement dated 28 April 2020.



Figure 2 – Location of Saturn Metals gold projects, Australia.

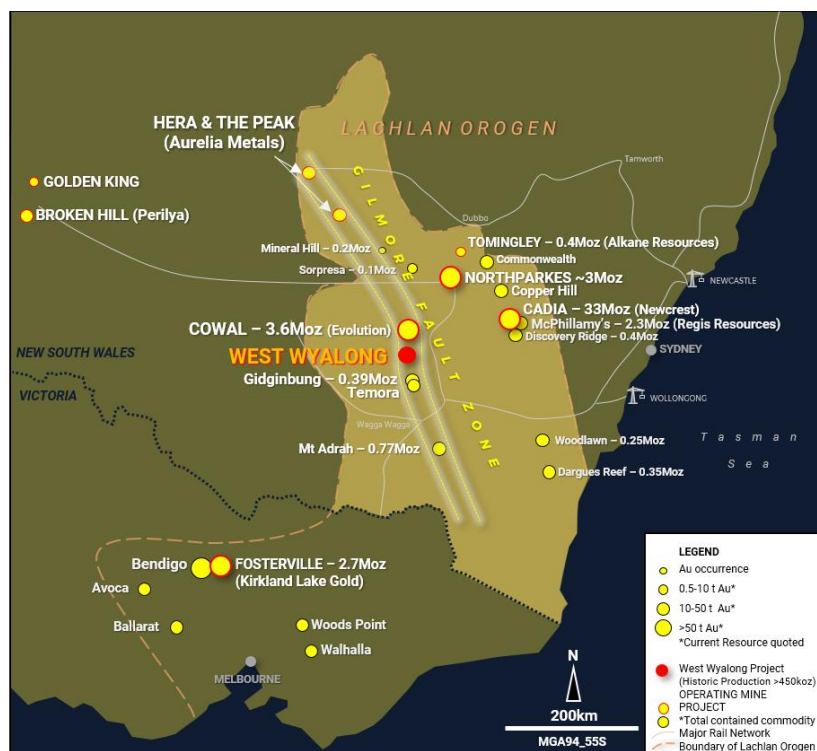


Figure 3 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (dmap taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Competent Persons Statement Resource

¹The information for the Mineral Resource included in this report is extracted from the report entitled (Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 781,000oz) created on 14 October 2019 and is available to view on the Saturn Metals Limited website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Saturn Metals Ltd confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1a* October 2019 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource

Lower Cut-off Grade (Au g/t)	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			MII Total		
		Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)
0.5	Oxide	0	0	0	0.2	1.0	7	0.4	0.9	11	0.6	0.9	18
	Transitional	0	0	0	2.1	1.0	70	1.5	1.0	47	3.6	1.0	117
	Fresh	0	0	0	6.9	1.0	221	13.4	1.0	425	20.3	1.0	646
	Total	0	0	0	9.2	1.0	298	15.3	1.0	483	24.5	1.0	781

The models are reported above nominal RLs (180 mRL – this is approximately 180 metres below surface (mbs) (accounting for localised variations in topography) for the Apollo Hill main zone and 260 mRL or 90mbs for Ra the deposit and the Apollo Hill Hanging-walls – and nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for all material types. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

Competent Persons Statement Exploration

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ian Bamborough, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ian Bamborough is a fulltime employee and Director of the Company, in addition to being a shareholder in the Company. Ian Bamborough 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'. Ian Bamborough consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

^dThis document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements and Quarterly Reports - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted. Announcement dates to refer to include but are not limited to 28/04/2020.

References

- (a) NSW 1995 Golden Cross Annual Tenement Report to the Mines Department R00002356 available on NSW government DiGS website.
- (b) Gold Opportunities in NSW Australia; October 2019 Fact Sheet, NSW Government; resourcesgeoscience.nsw.gov.au website
- (c) Bowman 1977 Forbes 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map Mine Data Sheets and Notes (1977) compiled by H Bowman. Mine No 186.
- (d) Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcement - 28 April 2020; Saturn Joint Ventures into Second Gold Asset – High Grade West Wyalong Gold Field
- (e) (a1) GS1928/007 Geological Survey of New South Wales (1975) Annual Report Compilation, West Wyalong Division – Forbes Sheet R0018585 Table of historic production figures p.41/p42,
- (f) Source: photograph taken of historic photographic print on the wall of the True Blue Motel, West Wyalong.
- (g) Watt, J.A., 1899. Report on the Wyalong Goldfield; Geological Survey. N.S.W., 5, (32,33,34,35 pp.); Mineral Resour. Geol.

The following reports and the Watt report (above) provide extracts from the Annual Reports of the Mines Department, NSW on all the mines on the Wyalong and West Wyalong fields for the compilation in Table 2:

- 1957 Wyalong Goldfield – Mine Shafts; Extracts from Annual Reports and Miscellaneous Notes Geological Survey of New South Wales GS 1957/028 (R0002879)
- (MM&S 1981 pp 12 to 28) GS1981 544; Report on Exploration of EL1658, West Wyalong, New South Wales for period June - December 1981; W. Aliano and PJ Schwebel
- (MR 56) Mine Record 56, 1922, 1-7-01 Chief Inspector of Mines & Diamond Drill Branch NSW
- (MR 57) Mine Record 57, 1922, 1-7-01 Chief Inspector of Mines & Diamond Drill Branch NSW

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 - West Wyalong Historic Mining and Exploration Area

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

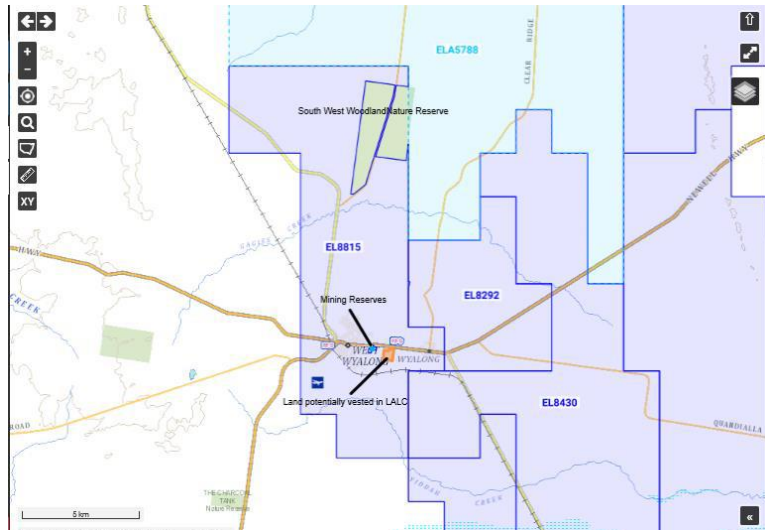
(Criteria in this section apply to the West Wyalong exploration area and all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of historic data from the Geological Survey of New South Wales (NSW) and NSW Department of Industry Planning and the environment web sources such as MinView. Rock Chips samples were taken from and around old gold workings in calico bags. The samples were documented, and sent to ALS Orange for Au-AAS (50g charge fire assay-Au), ME-MS61 (48 element four acid ICP-MS – Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr), and PGM-MS24 (50g fire assay ICP-MS – Au, Pd, Pt), after standard drying and pulverising laboratory techniques.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative samples were taken from old gold workings, approximately 1-2 kilograms in weight. The rock sampled was that that had been discarded as waste from the workings and represented basement rock beneath the workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some instances, historic mines records and annual tenement reports relied on. No verification can be made as to accuracy of measurement and methods of assay. No field standards, blanks or duplicates were submitted to the ALS laboratory, however internal laboratory QAQC procedures were adhered to.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mines records relied on. No verification can be made as to accuracy of measurement and methods of assay. No adjustments have been to the assay results from the laboratory.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of historic maps and shafts verified in the field during a site visit in July 2019 by Saturn Geologists. The location of the samples were recorded using a GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mining production records suggest continuity. Rock Chip samples not applicable for resources or reserves.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation defined by historic mining records and old workings. No drilling reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip samples were taken from the field, placed in calico bags and delivered directly from the field to the laboratory, by the geologists. Relies on NSW Government defined historic production records.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent person independently reviewed source information on the NSW MinView Website. Minimal data sent to laboratory for analysis, not review needed at this point.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information presented lies within NSW EL8815 which is wholly owned by Weddarrla Pty Ltd which is a contractual agreement with Dr Angus Colins for 50% ownership. Joint venture arrangements between Saturn Metals Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Titan Metals Pty Ltd are described in the main body of this document (including royalty arrangements). The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist in the area of immediate focus for exploration (vacant crown land). A number of limited areas within the license area are either excluded or may require negotiation to access for exploration and can be broadly classified into six categories listed: Mining Reserves; Native Title possibly Determined – or Vested in the West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC); Cultural Heritage Site; South West Woodland Reserve; Built Up Areas; Fossicking District.  <p>EL8815 tenure diagram showing excluded or negotiation areas - orange – aboriginal land claim, light-blue state Mining Reserves, dark blue with green inner shade – State Forest</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golden Cross Pty Ltd undertook limited drilling exploration in the hanging-wall to the Mallee Bull Reef in the mid 1990's. From analysis of publicly available data on NSW web-based sources the drilling failed to intersect the main target. Efforts are being made to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>verify historically recorded collar positions on the ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic exploration seems to have been driven largely by mine development in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL8815 straddles the regional Gilmore Suture, a major crustal structure separating the Wagga-Omeo structural zone to the west from the Parkes zone to the east. At West Wyalong the Gilmore Suture is characterised by a sharp change in strike from northwest (south of West Wyalong) to northeast (north of West Wyalong). The tenement is underlain by the late Silurian to early Devonian Wyalong Granodiorite. The numerous known historical gold mines within the West Wyalong Goldfield were predominantly associated with multiple northeast trending and southeasterly dipping quartz vein horizons hosted within the Wyalong Granodiorite. The Gidginbung Magnetic Complex lies to the east of the Wyalong Granodiorite and consists of a complex zone of basic to ultrabasic intrusives, volcanics and metasediments believed to be in faulted contact with the Wyalong Granodiorite. The Complex probably lies east of the eastern boundary of EL 8815. Below the base of oxidation, the quartz vein hosted gold mineralization is associated with pyrite; in some areas, minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite have been recorded. Very high-grade gold was, in places, associated with massive pyrite. Little is known about the Hiawatha Goldfield (also within EL8815) located some 10km north of West Wyalong (Figure 3). The 20 historical mines within this goldfield, located on eight east-west striking veins were shallow, the maximum recorded depth being about 37m.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrammatic and geographical representation of historic mining records provided in the main body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results. Reliance on publicly available historic mining records.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths where quoted have been derived from historic mining records in publicly available data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See diagrams included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mining records are reported. Long section in Figure 2 in the main body of the text illustrates variation in grades across the deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See release details.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although not yet planned in detail, it is anticipated that further work will include diamond drilling (after appropriate community consultation) and subsequent metallurgical testing to assess the exploration potential of the deposit (see main body of text).