STRICKLAND
METALS LIMITED

16 February 2021

ASX: STK

DOOLGUNNA EXPLORATION UPDATE

Key Points

- **Semi-massive copper sulphide zone assayed at 0.6% copper over 0.5 metres with associated VMS trace element geochemistry.**
- **Down-hole electro-magnetic surveying completed with in-hole conductors defined as graphitic shale bands. Off-hole conductors inferred to be shale or pyrrhotite.**
- **No significant assays from first hole. Completion of second hole assays pending.**
- **New multi-element soil anomaly defined.**
- **The Company is awaiting drill assay results for a final project decision.**

Summary

Western Australian focussed mineral explorer **Strickland Metals Limited (ASX:STK) ("Strickland" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce a further update on the progress of exploration activities at its Doolgunna Project.

Sampling of a twelve-metre intersection around the observed copper zone in hole DGDD002 was rushed through the laboratory for multi-element analysis (refer to ASX release 14 December 2020). To assist with interpretation of these results and the general 'gossan' area, infill surface lag sampling program was conducted during January and express analysis completed.

Down-hole electromagnetic surveying was successfully undertaken in late January and results interpreted.

Diamond core sampling and analysis

The second diamond drill hole, DGDD002, was observed to have a 0.5 metre wide semi-massive pyrrhotite mineralised zone comprising approximately 5% chalcopyrite from 413.65 metres (Figures 1 and 2). The Company selected a twelve-metre section of core surrounding this interval and submitted this for express analysis over the Christmas-new year period. Results, as shown in Table 1, confirm copper mineralisation of 0.6% and associated anomalous trace element geochemistry.

Complete analyses have been received for 132 four metre composite samples of the first hole, DGDD001. The hole intersected a moderately metamorphosed quartz-feldspar unit of sedimentary origin down to 187 metres, before interbedded black shales and siltstones to the end of the hole. No significant assays were received for base or precious metals.

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Executive Chairman, Mr Andy Viner
Non-executive Director, Mr Gary Powell
Non-executive Director, Mr Paul Skinner
Company Secretary, Mr Kevin Hart

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Table 1 *Hole DGDD002 - down hole analyses*

			SAMPLE	Ag	Ba	Bi	Cu	Fe	Ge	S	Sb	Se	Te	Tl	Au
			DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Depth From	Depth To	Width	DETECTION	0.01	10	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	1	0.05	0.02	0.001
408	408.5	0.5	STK00168	0.06	130	0.02	111.5	7.97	0.07	0.01	0.09	<1	<0.05	0.27	0.002
408.5	409	0.5	STK00169	0.05	620	0.02	181	8.64	0.1	0.21	0.12	1	<0.05	0.96	0.001
409	410	1	STK00170	0.07	180	0.01	144.5	11.05	0.11	0.04	0.08	<1	<0.05	0.41	0.001
410	411	1	STK00171	0.06	110	0.01	130	9.08	0.1	0.01	0.17	<1	<0.05	0.23	0.004
411	412	1	STK00172	0.08	70	0.01	156.5	7.94	0.08	0.02	0.11	<1	<0.05	0.15	0.005
412	412.5	0.5	STK00173	0.03	110	0.01	109	9.57	0.1	0.05	0.06	<1	<0.05	0.19	0.002
412.5	413	0.5	STK00174	0.05	210	0.01	114.5	10.7	0.1	0.02	0.07	<1	<0.05	0.32	0.002
413	413.45	0.45	STK00175	0.01	190	0.01	79.7	11.9	0.14	0.01	0.05	<1	<0.05	0.3	0.001
413.45	413.65	0.2	STK00176	0.01	840	0.04	21.9	14.2	0.18	0.09	0.14	<1	<0.05	0.98	<0.001
413.65	414.15	0.5	STK00177	0.65	130	0.63	6040	25.8	0.67	6.58	0.35	12	0.33	1.24	0.018
414.15	415	0.85	STK00178	0.05	410	0.06	99.2	10.35	0.1	0.04	<0.05	<1	<0.05	0.65	0.008
415	416	1	STK00179	0.05	260	0.08	129	7.98	0.09	0.06	0.08	<1	0.05	0.35	0.002
416	417	1	STK00180	0.03	280	0.1	83.7	8.37	0.09	0.08	0.09	<1	<0.05	0.39	0.002
417	418	1	STK00181	0.03	180	0.09	75.5	6.78	0.08	0.06	0.22	<1	<0.05	0.27	<0.001
418	419	1	STK00182	0.03	170	0.09	79	6.34	0.09	0.07	0.14	<1	<0.05	0.26	<0.001
419	420	1	STK00183	0.05	200	0.13	115	7.4	0.1	0.06	0.12	<1	<0.05	0.31	0.001

The pre-collar for DGDD002 has been sampled by 4 metre spear composite sampling and 31 samples submitted for analysis. The core for DGDD002 from 117 metres to 555.3 metres is currently being cut following delays due to transport hold ups and recent Covid-19 lockdown, and will be assayed from four metre composite samples of quarter core.

Down-hole electromagnetic surveying

Down-hole electromagnetic surveying of both diamond holes was completed to define the source of the conductors defined by surface electro-magnetic surveys and relate these to in-hole geology. The survey utilised two loops of 500m x 500m for each hole. All in-hole conductors were observed to correlate with either discrete or broad units of graphitic shale as summarised in Figure 1 below (hole locations in Table 2).

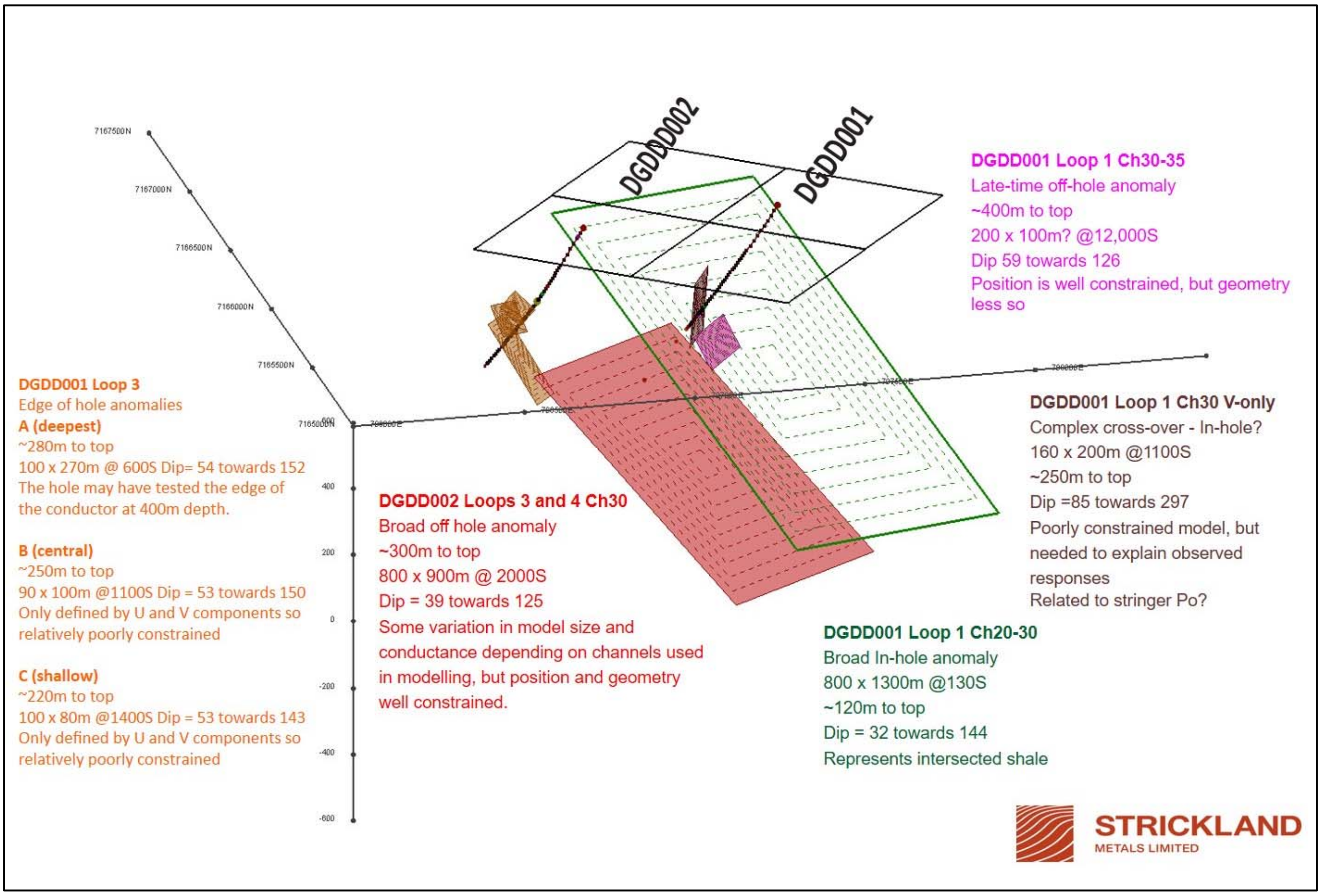

Figure 1 *Location and explanation of DHEM modelled plates*

In DGDD001 the wide shale package intersected below 320 metres was modelled as a broad in-hole low strength conductor (Figure 2). This was somewhat surprising given the amount of graphite observed and also common pyrrhotite.

A small very strong off-hole conductor was also interpreted just below the hole at 400 metres depth, with the strength very suggestive of massive pyrrhotite. A complex cross-over anomaly was difficult to explain from observed geology.

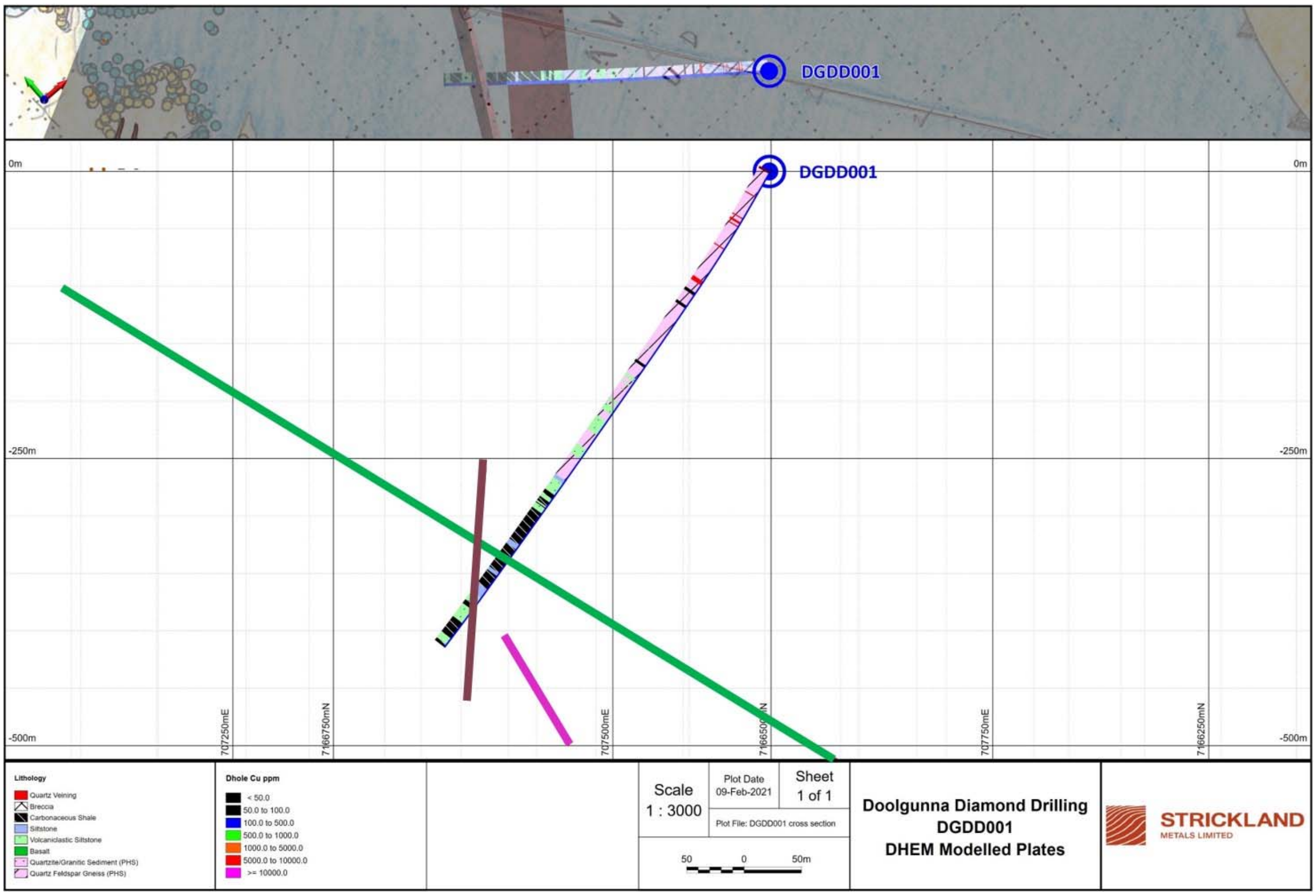

Figure 2 *DGDD001 cross section with geology and DHEM plates*

In hole DGDD002 the in-hole responses were all related to thin graphitic shales logged in the hole (Figure 3).

The narrow copper zone did not have an in-hole conductor associated with it, which is interpreted to be because the sulphide is only disseminated to patchy semi-massive, and not associated with graphitic shale.

A moderately strong off-hole conductor was modelled to occur beneath hole DGDD002, which is similar to that located by the surface FLTEM survey. This conductor is much stronger than the shales intersected and modelled from DGDD001, suggesting it is either a thicker and/or more conductive graphitic unit and/or has a massive sulphide component.

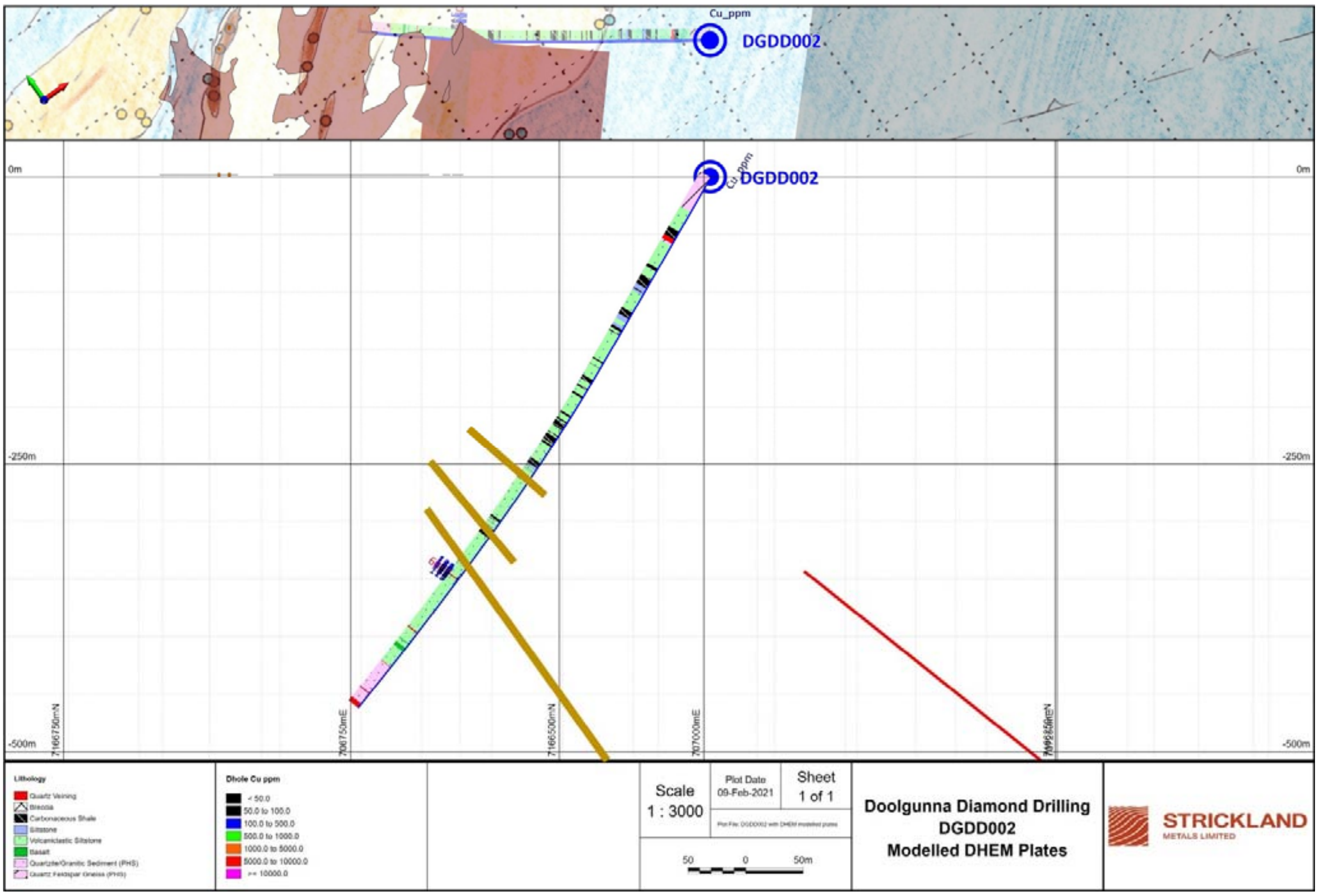

Figure 3 *DGDD002 cross section with geology and DHEM plates*

Infill Surface Soil Sampling and Mapping

Following the discovery of the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralised zone in the deeper section of hole DGDD002 the Company reassessed the surface geology and soil sampling results to try and equate the copper mineralised zone with a surface expression (Figure 6). To assist this the lag sampling over the gossan area was infilled to 100m x 25m with an additional 276 samples during early January.

The copper zone in DGDD002 had associated elevated trace elements including Ag, Bi, Cd, S, Se, Te. These elements, whilst not at particularly high values, are trace elements associated with the copper mineralisation and may be pathfinders to large copper accumulations.

The location of the copper mineralised zone at the base of the shale/siltstone units was checked in the field and two potential sites were defined dependent on the dip of the zone. The first target could be at the base of the main copper anomaly which coincides with the mapped base of the gossan. The second area would be a further 100 metres north-west of the mapped gossan (Figure 4).

Results from the lag soil sampling infill program has shown an unexplained coincident anomaly located to the north-west of the mapped gossan, with multi-elements that include those associated with the copper zone (Figures 4 and 5). The regolith in this area is largely a transported lateritic colluvium which means there is limited outcrop for mapping. In addition, the lag sampling has not shown elevated copper here, however copper is elevated in historic soil sampling in this area.

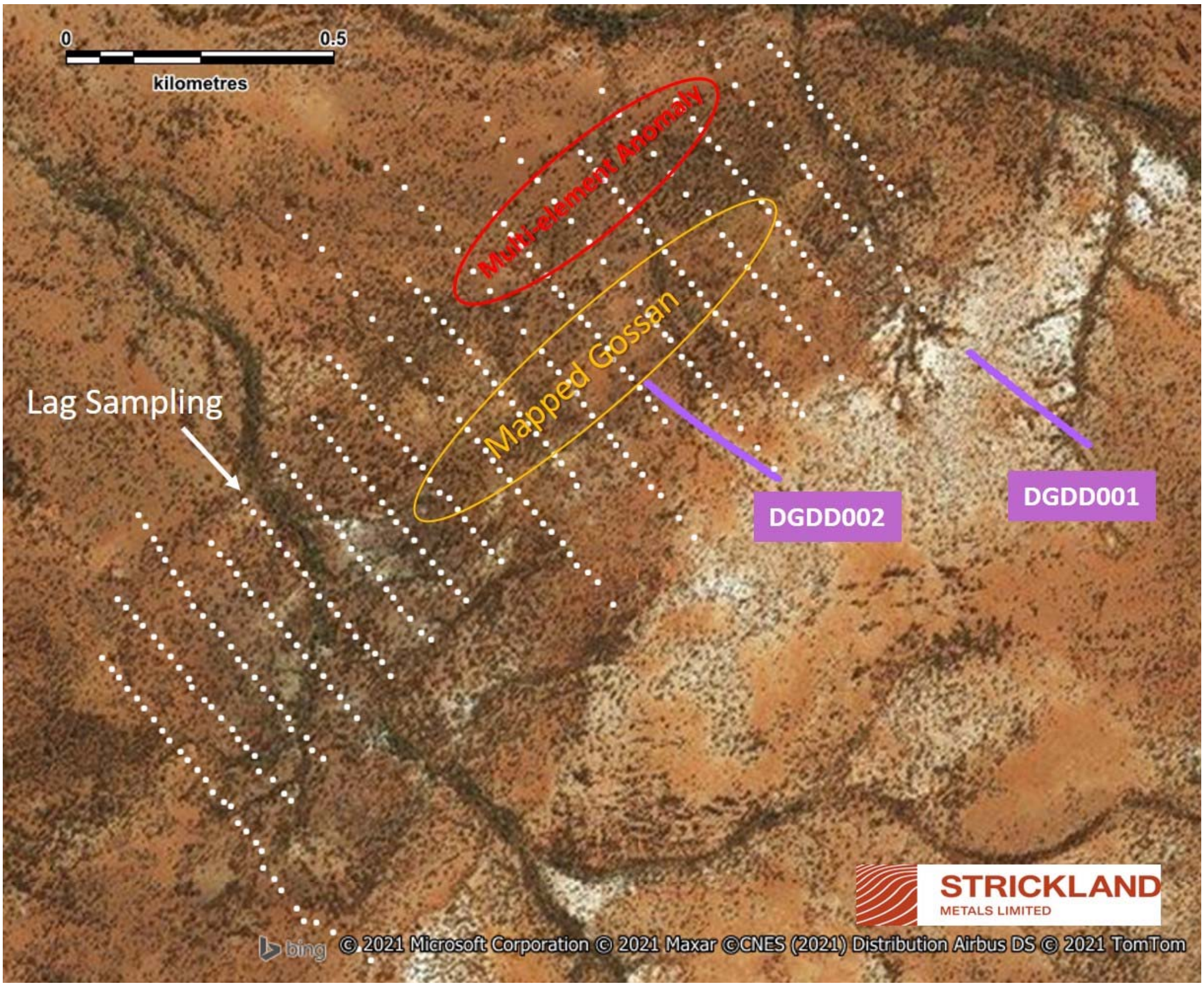

Figure 4 *Location of lag soil sampling*

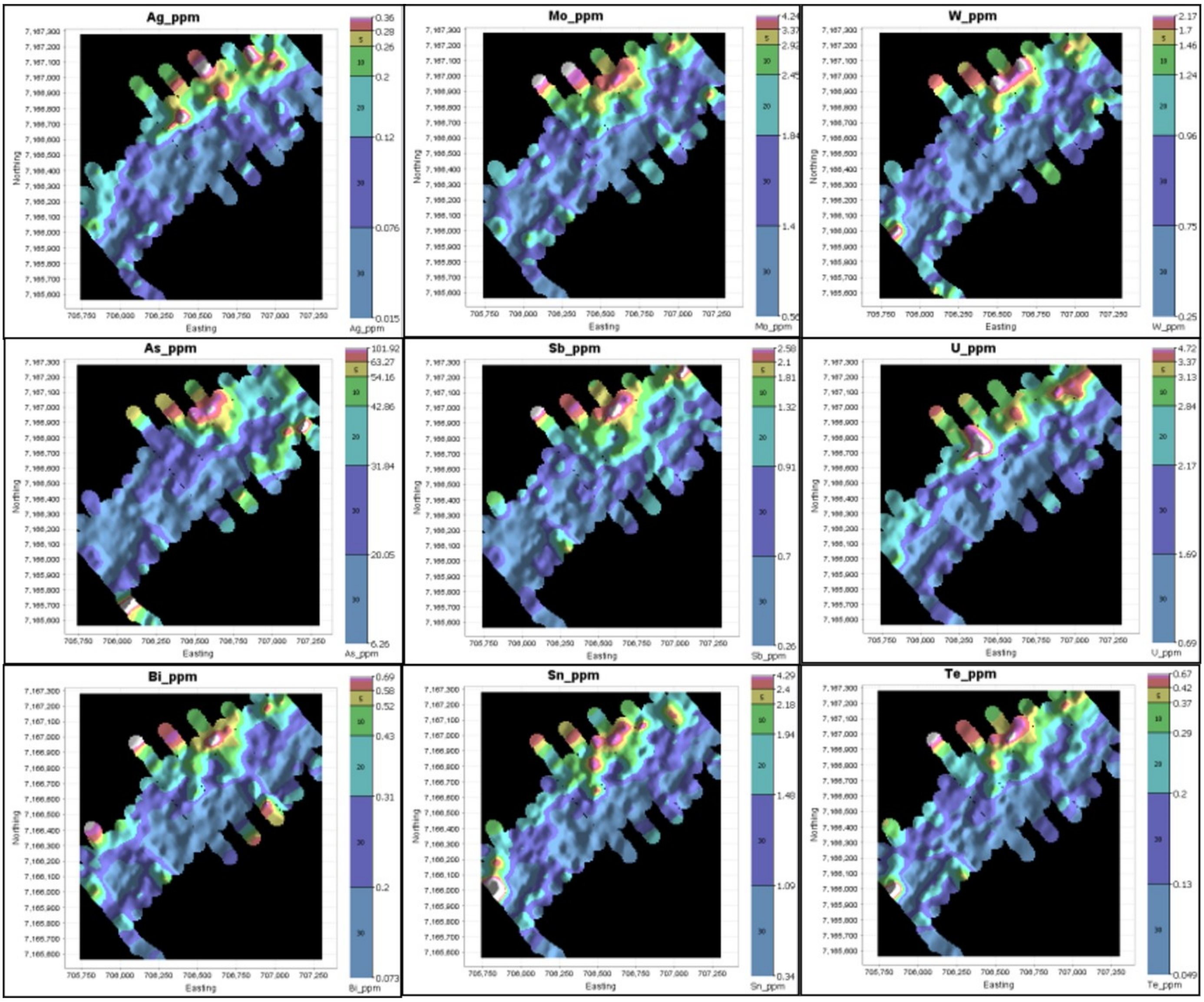

Figure 5 *Images of north-western multi-element lag soil sampling*

Discussion

The original target model whereby the mapped gossan and associated copper soil anomaly potentially being a sulphide body defined by an electromagnetic conductor has been downgraded by the initial drilling program.

There are apparent discrepancies between what has been mapped at surface and what has been intersected at depth in drill holes, however it is probable that gossanous material is the pyrrhotite rich black shales in the broad shale/siltstone package even though the gossan appears more extensive on the surface. Why the broad graphitic shales in DGDD001 were not very conductive whereas the lesser narrow shales in DGDD002 were, is uncertain. The large much stronger conductor below hole DGDD002 is an enigma as it could be a more conductive package of graphitic shales – but could also contain a sulphide zone to explain it.

The lack of trace element association with the copper in the mapped gossan area soil sampling is a concern, and final core assay results from DGDD002 are needed to see if the same happens in the shale/siltstone package at depth beneath the main gossan.

The small very high tenor EM conductor off-hole to DGDD001 may indicate that there is massive sulphide 'pods' in the area.

The copper zone in DGDD002 is not associated with graphitic shale and has a much higher amount of pyrrhotite, with associated chalcopyrite, that was not observed elsewhere. Pyrrhotite is very common within the shale/siltstone package and is very often either remobilised or epigenetic in nature. The copper zone may be a remobilised structure but more work is required to define this.

To date the copper zone is the only sulphide mineralisation which has had a definite association with trace elements similar to that expected from a VMS system, albeit in a very narrow zone.

The infill lag soil sampling program has defined a new area of interest that may correlate with the copper zone in DGDD002 as it has similar trace elements that are coincident in this area and does not occur elsewhere. There remains some uncertainty due to the transported regolith and presence of copper only in the historic soil sampling rather than recent 'lag' soil sampling.

The overall geological framework for the project also remains uncertain with observed geology suggesting the area may be stratigraphically below the units that host the Degrussa deposit.

Next Steps

The north western multi-element anomaly will be inspected in the field.

The Company will await core assays from DGDD002 and the field inspection before making a final decision on whether to continue exploration of the project under the Option to Purchase Agreement with Diversified Asset Holdings.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Strickland Metals Limited.

For more information contact

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Table 2 Drill Hole Location

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Max_Depth	Grid_ID
DGDD001	RC_DDH	707604	7166502	-60	305	502.2	MGA94_50
DGDD002	RC_DDH	707021	7166447	-60	305	555.3	MGA94_50

Exploration Results

Information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Andrew Viner, a Director of Strickland Metals Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr Viner 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 Reserves." Mr Viner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Viner is a shareholder and option holder of Strickland Metals Limited.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 2

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 (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.*	• Sampling techniques employed at the Doolgunna Project include: o Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples. o Composite RC samples collected from dumped samples using spear techniques for initial lab analysis with anomalous samples being submitted as 1m samples o Diamond Drilling core is cut and sampled as ¼ core samples on 1m intervals or on geological criteria at sample intervals of no less than 30cm. o Geochemical Lag Sampling Infill conducted on nominal 100m x 25m grid at 140 degree orientation (perpendicular to the strike of stratigraphy). Collected using a -6mm/+2mm sieve. • Sampling is controlled by Strickland Metals protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry standards. • RC samples were dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total Prep) to produce a sub sample for base metal analysis by four acid digest with ME-MS61 and a 30g sub sample for gold analysis ICP21 fire assay • ¼ diamond core samples are crushed to -2mm, split via a rotary splitter with 4m composite samples analysed for multi element suite using analytical method ME-MS61. Diamond core in potential mineralised zones sampled ¼ core in 1m intervals or on geological criteria at sample intervals no less than 30cm. • Geochemical samples pulverised (PUL23) and analysed for Au by Au-ST43 and ME – MS61L (4-Acid digest on 0.25g sample analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES). All sample collection points are surveyed using handheld Garmin Montana 610 GPS, with +/- 3m accuracy.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,*	• Strickland Metals drilling is completed using industry standard practices. RC drilling for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	diamond pre-collars is completed using a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm. • Diamond drilling is completed using HQ3 size coring equipment. • Core is oriented using Boart Longyear core orientation device - TruCore • All drill collars are surveyed using handheld Garmin Montana 610 GPS, with +/- 3m accuracy.
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.*	• Strickland Metals core is depth marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database. • Zones of significant core loss may have resulted in grade dilution due to the loss of fine material. • RC sample recovery is generally high with sample recoveries and quality recorded in the database. • No known relationship exists between recovery and grade and no known bias exists.
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 RC and Diamond samples have been geologically logged. • Sampling is by sawing core in half and then in half again to produce ¼ core sample. Sampling core on nominal 1m lengths or as determined by lithological or visually observed mineralisation boundaries • All core sample intervals have been photographed before sawing. • Strickland Metals geological logging is completed for all holes and is representative. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged directly to a digital format following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. • All drill-holes are logged in full. • All cores are digitally photographed and stored.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Representative RC samples are analysed for base metals on-site via pXRF. • Diamond core was analysed on site via pXRF at 1m intervals, increasing to ½ metre intervals in zones of visual mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• All samples were pulverised up to 3kg of raw sample. QC specification of 85% <75um. Samples greater than 3kg are crushed and split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. (PUL-25a) • In consultation with the laboratory it was determined to carry out a sample preparation and analytical procedure that is most appropriate for gold and associated base metals. • A 30gm sub-sample was subjected to Fire-assay Fusion and analysed for gold by ICP21; and multi element suite by MS61 • Duplicate sampling is carried out at a frequency of 1 in 25 samples. The laboratory will carry out repeat assays of any high samples. • The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to an ISO certified laboratory for analysis of gold, and base metals by the ICP AES or MS technique. • The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration. • Strickland Metals has inserted control samples (Certified Reference Material) in the regular stream of core samples at a frequency of one CRM sample in every 25 samples. This is considered appropriate for early stage exploration. The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample stream the results of which are reported to the Company. • The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the ICP AES and MS machine. • No pXRF results are reported, however the tool was used to analyse drill core at 1m intervals to verify areas of mineralisation where the frequency of measurements increases to every ½ metre. • pXRF results coincide with zones of visual mineralisation
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Selected sample results which were considered to be significant will be subjected to resampling by the Company. This can be achieved by either reassaying of sample pulps, resplitting of coarse

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	reject samples, or resplitting of core and reassaying. • Primary data is recorded on site and entered into the appropriate database. • Significant intercepts have been verified by alternate company personnel. • Assay data is downlowded directly from the pXRF machine. Primary laboratory assay data is always kept and is not replaced by any adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were pegged using a Garmin Montana GPS 610 unit and are considered accurate to +/- 3m. • The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA94. Coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia Zone 50 (MGA) • The project area is flat lying with topographic control provided by the GPS and government topographic maps at 1:100,000 scale.
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.*	• Drill spacing at the Doolgunna Project was on 400m line spacing as first pass drilling. • No mineral resource is being reported for the Doolgunna Project. • Drill holes were sampled using 4m 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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was conducted -60 degrees to 310 degrees. The drill holes may not be perpendicular to the interpreted FLEM plate model and interpreted geology. • All reported mineralised intervals are downhole intervals, not true widths. • No previous drilling has been completed in the area to be able to determine orientation of stratigraphy. • Drill holes are positioned using the outcropping stratigraphy and interpreted FLEM plates as a guide to possible underlying stratigraphy
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• At all times drill samples were in the custody and control of the senior project geologist. Samples were transported to ALS global Perth by an accredited courier service.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geochemical Lag samples were transported to the laboratory by the supervising senior geologist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None undertaken at this stage

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.*	• The Doolgunna Project lies within tenement E52/3495 held by Diversified Asset Holdings with Strickland Metals having the option to purchase 80% of the project (Refer to ASX dated 20 July 2020) • The project is located ~125km North of Meekatharra, Western Australia. • The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration has been conducted in the area. • Soil sampling has been conducted by Peak Resources produced a copper-zinc anomaly which is coincident with Strickland Metals mapping of an iron rich gossan. • Historical EM surveys partially covered the copper-zinc gossan
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Strickland Metals Doolgunna Project lies along the northern edge of the Bryah Basin and contains what has recently been interpreted as the Karalundi formation. • The Karalundi formation hosts the VMS style mineralisation of the De Grussa copper-gold mine.
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*	• Drill holes are located by hand held Garmin Montana 610 GPS with +/- 3m accuracy and details are reported in the text of this ASX release. • Refer to Table 2 for Drill hole information. • No information about drill holes has been excluded.

	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.*	
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.*	• No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.
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').*	• Drilling is carried out at right angles to interpreted targeted structures where possible. • Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported are from drillholes orientated perpendicular to the regional stratigraphy and may not be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. • All widths reported are downhole intervals as true widths are unknown. • The geometry of the mineralisation relative to the drill hole is unknown at this stage.
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*	• The Company has released various maps, figures and sections showing the sample results and planned drill holes.

	a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All analytical results for gold have been reported. The results for other metals have only been reported where they are considered to be of potential economic interest e.g. silver. • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• DHEM Survey completed on two recent Diamond drill holes • DHEM Specifications: Operator: GEM Geophysics Configuration: DHTEM Receiver: SMARTem-24 Sensor: DigiAtlantis 3 – Component B field Transmitter: GEM GT-HO 100A Loop Size: 500m x 500m Current: 70A Base Frequency: 0.25Hz Station interval 5m – 20m Data QC: Repeat readings at every station. • Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
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.*	• Planned future work at the Doolgunna Project includes RC and continued deep Diamond drilling. • DHEM surveys are planned on selected Diamond drill holes to further define areas of interest.