

# INTRUSION HOSTED GOLD MINERALISATION UP TO 3.2 G/T INTERSECTED AT STRELLEY

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the 100% owned Strelley gold project in the Mallina Basin, Pilbara, WA.

## Highlights - Strelley Project, Pilbara, Western Australia

- **Intrusive hosted gold mineralisation has been intersected for the first time at Strelley highlighting the potential for “Hemi style” gold mineralisation within Carnaby’s large 442 km<sup>2</sup> tenure.**
- **The recently discovered intrusion within the Bastion Prospect remains completely open and untested to the north for 2 km.**
- **Recent aircore drilling has intersected the intrusion 370m to the north of PLDD0005, where it appears to be widening to over 100 m width, results are pending.**
- **Bastion Prospect diamond drill hole PLDD0005 intersected a broad mineralised intrusion hosted by disseminated sulphides;**
  - **19m @ 0.3 g/t gold** from 136 m including
    - **6m @ 0.6 g/t gold from 149m including**
    - **0.6m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 153.4m and**
  - **18m @ 0.1 g/t gold** from 174.4 m including
    - **0.3m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 174.4m**
    - **0.7m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 191.9m**
- **Results have only been received from the first 2 diamond holes drilled at Strelley with results pending from the remaining 3 diamond and 288 aircore holes (7,366m) just completed.**

The Company’s Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

“Hitting potentially “Hemi Style” intrusion hosted gold mineralisation at the Bastion Prospect in the first ever diamond drill holes drilled at Strelley is highly significant and has materially increased the potential of the entire region. We look forward to receiving additional results over the coming weeks and following up with a concerted RC drilling program soon.”

#### Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 117.8M

Market Cap (@ 32 cents) \$37.7M

Cash \$8.0M<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>As of 31 March 2021

#### Board and Management

Peter Bowler, Non-Exec Chairman

Rob Watkins, Managing Director

Greg Barrett, Non-Exec Director & Company Secretary

Paul Payne, Non-Exec Director

#### Company Highlights

- Proven and highly credentialed management team
- Tight capital structure and strong cash position
- Projects near to De Grey’s Hemi gold discovery on 442 km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective tenure
- 100% ownership of the Tick Hill Gold Project (granted ML’s) in Qld, historically one of Australia highest grade and most profitable gold mines
- Past production of 511 koz at 22 g/t gold
- Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 845,000 t @ 2.47 g/t gold for 67,100 ounces<sup>2</sup>
- Proven and Probable Ore Reserves of 459,900 t @ 1.89 g/t gold for 28,000 ounces<sup>2</sup>
- 323 km<sup>2</sup> surrounding exploration package containing numerous gold and copper targets

<sup>2</sup>Refer ASX release 5 June 2020, to be adjusted following Tailings Sale & NSR Royalty Agreement, refer ASX release 3 August 2020

#### Registered Office

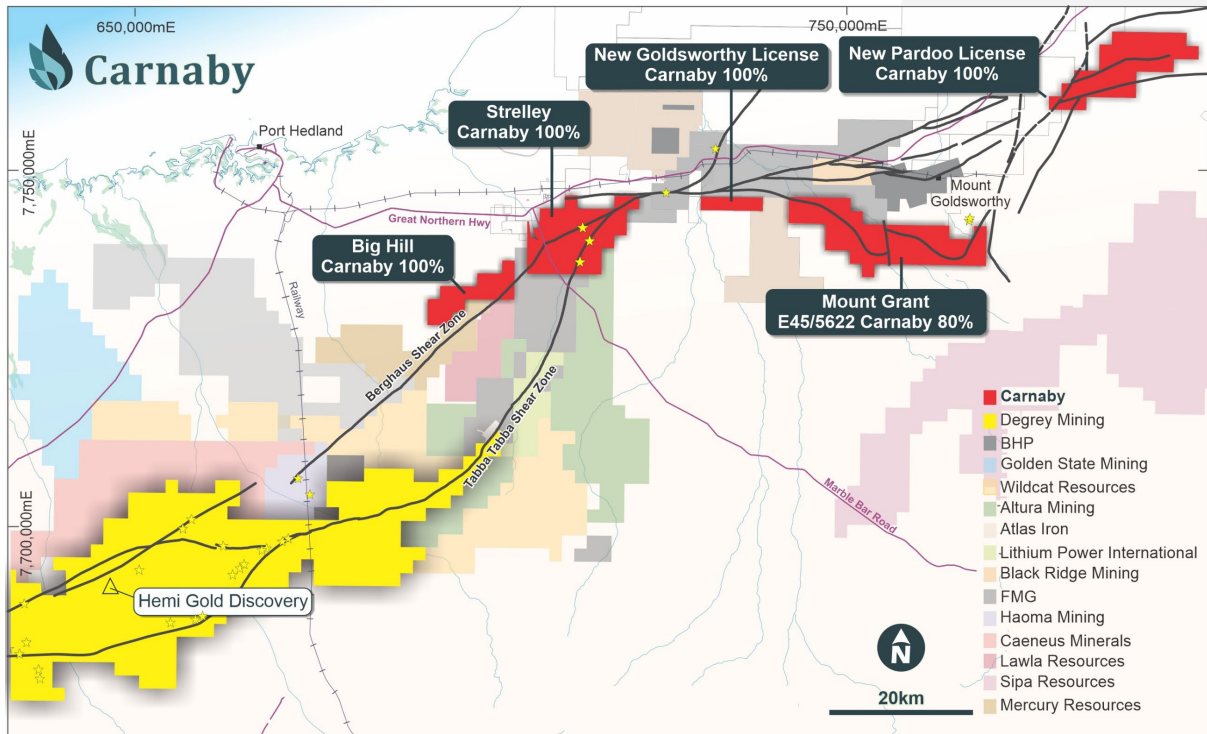
78 Churchill Avenue Subiaco Western Australia 6008

T: +61 8 9320 2320

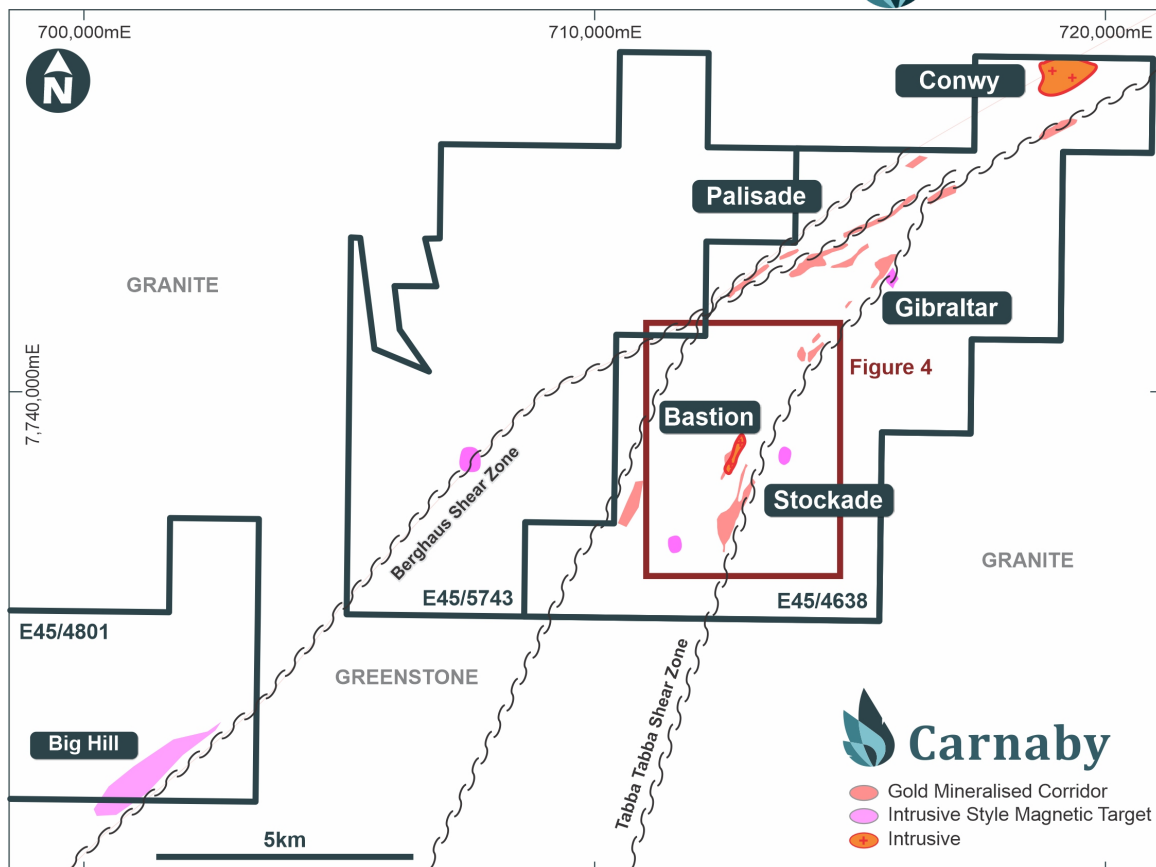
[www.carnabyresources.com.au](http://www.carnabyresources.com.au)



**Figure 1. Bastion Prospect drill core photo from PLDD0005, 174.4m, 1.1 g/t gold hosted by disseminated sulphides in an intrusion.**



**Figure 2. Carnaby Mallina Basin tenements showing location of the Strelley project.**



**Figure 3. Strelley project location map showing location gold mineralised corridors, intrusion style magnetic targets and recently identified intrusions.**

## STRELLEY PROJECT (Carnaby 100%)

### Bastion Prospect

A single diamond drill hole tail PLDD0005 was drilled at the newly named **Bastion** Prospect, following up on a 0.5 g/t gold bottom of hole result from Carnaby RC drilling completed in late 2020. The diamond drill hole intersected a broad zone of strongly altered intrusion with wide zones of gold mineralisation associated with abundant disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite (Figure 1, 4 & 5).

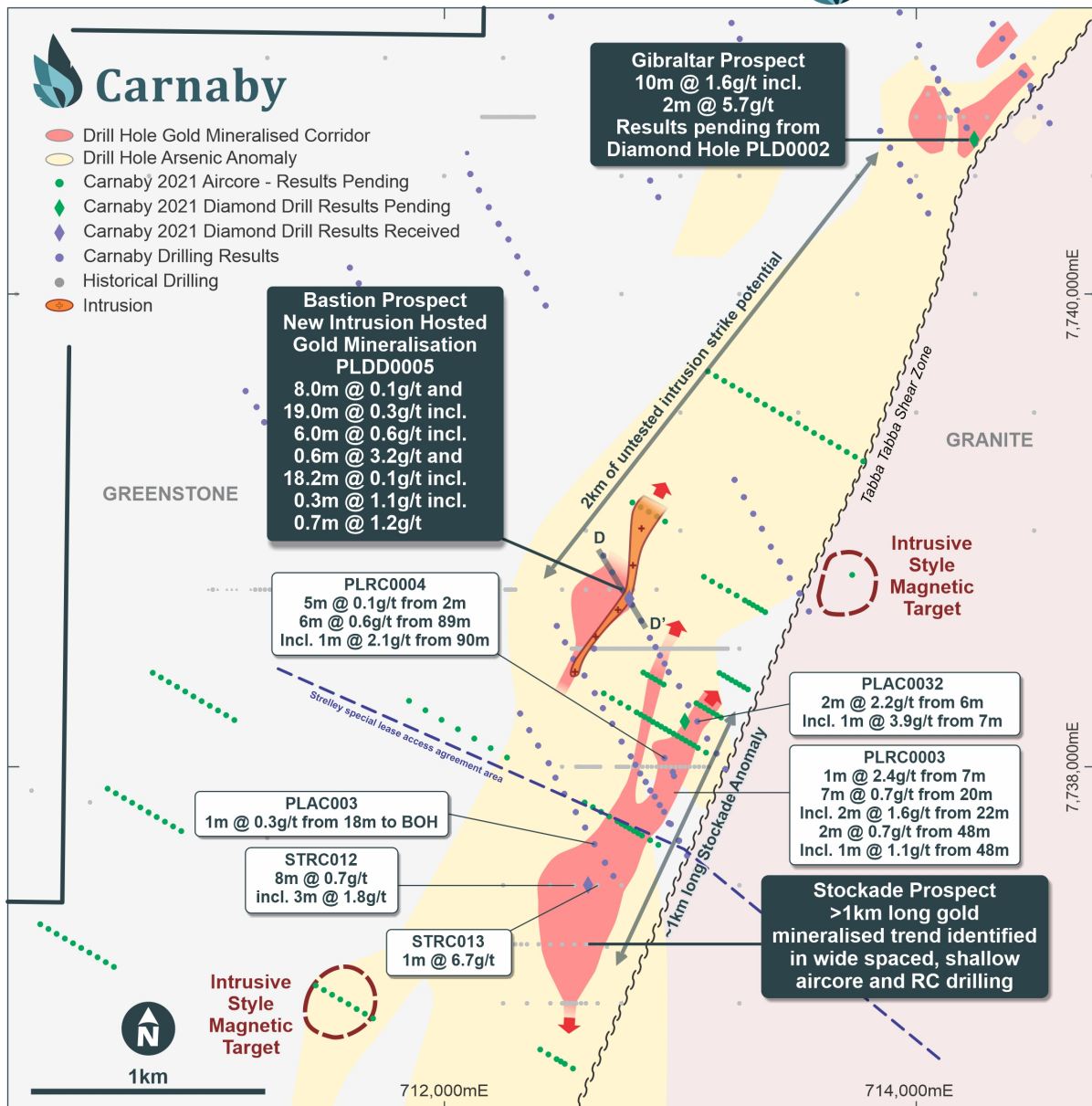
New results from PLDD0005 include;

19m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 149m including 6m @ 0.6 g/t gold from 149m and including 0.6m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 153.4m and

18m @ 0.1 g/t gold from 174.4m including 0.3m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 174.4m and including 0.7m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 191.9m

The Bastion intrusion appears to be steeply west dipping where an historical RC drill hole had intersected 11m @ 0.3 g/t gold including 1m @ 2.2 g/t gold (Figure 5). Bastion is completely open at depth and along strike to the northeast for 2 km to the Gibraltar prospect (Figure 4 & 5).





**Figure 4. Bastion Prospect location map showing location of mineralised intrusion.**

Recent aircore drilling has targeted the northern extension of the Bastion trend with an aircore traverse 370m to the northeast of PLDD0005 intersecting the Bastion intrusion over 3 consecutive aircore holes indicating that the intrusion is widening to the northeast. Results from all aircore holes are awaited.

Historical RAB drilling has intersected the Bastion intrusion 300m to the southwest of PLDD0005. Anomalous mineralisation was intersected.

The Bastion and Stockade prospects are located within a large shear corridor associated with an approximately 1 km wide arsenic in drill hole anomaly (Figure 4) hosted by mostly mafic to ultramafic rocks, metachert, felsic schist and now intrusions.

The identification of potentially "Hemi style" intrusion hosted gold mineralisation as Strelley has significantly boosted the prospectivity of the region and Carnaby's 442 km<sup>2</sup> tenure.

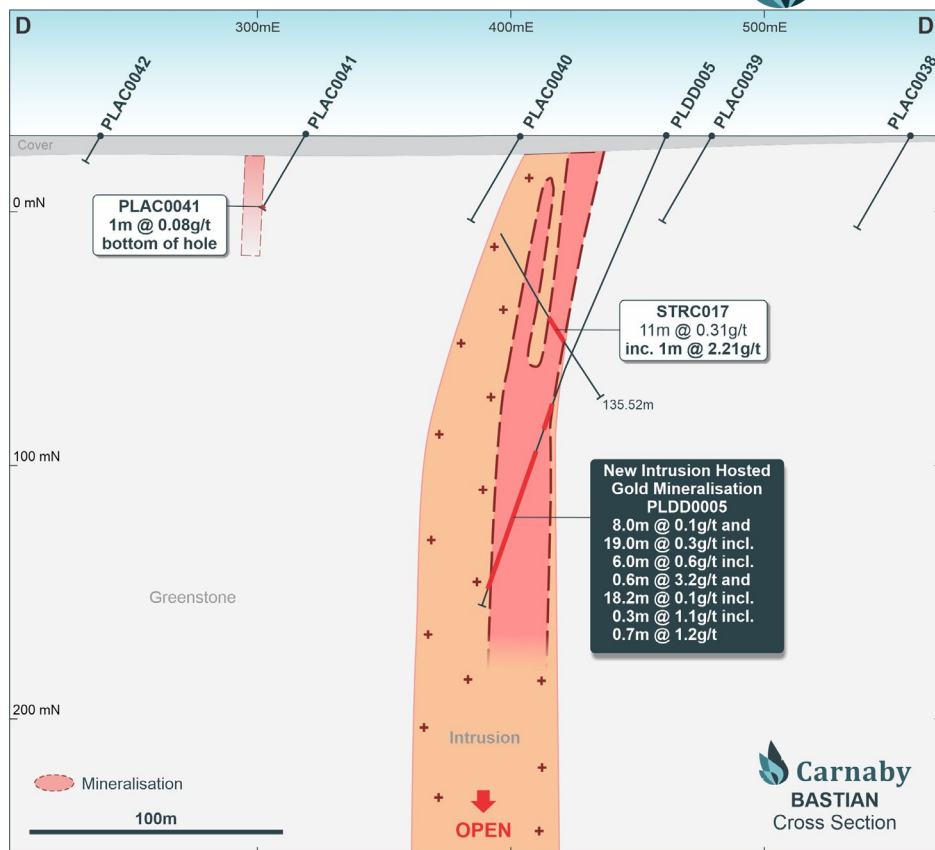


Figure 5. Bastion drill section showing location of intrusion hosted gold mineralisation.



Figure 6. Bastion Prospect drill core photo from PLDD0005, 153.4m, 3.2 g/t gold hosted by disseminated sulphides in a strongly altered intrusion.



**Figure 7. Bastion drill core photo from PLDD0005, 174.4m, 1.1 g/t gold hosted by disseminated sulphides in an intrusion.**

### **Stockade Prospect**

The Stockade Prospect forms a > 1 km long gold anomaly associated with a metachert and felsic schist horizon within the mafic to ultramafic dominant host rocks. Two diamond holes were drilled at Stockade where wide spaced aircore and shallow RC drilling by Carnaby at the end of 2020 intersected up to 3.9 g/t gold (see ASX release 27 January 2021). Results from the first diamond hole drilled to the south of Stockade did not intersect any significant gold results, while results from a second hole drilled are awaited. Structural measurements from the core drilling indicate a dominant steeply northwest dipping orientation and will be used to optimise the drill orientation for the upcoming RC drilling program at Strelley.

### **Gibraltar Prospect**

The Gibraltar prospect is located on the eastern edge of the Tabba Tabba Greenstone and is hosted in sheared mafic rocks where historical RC drill results up to 10m @ 1.6 g/t gold including 2 m @ 5.7 g/t gold has been intersected.

A single diamond core tail hole PLDD0002 has been completed to better understand the style and orientation of gold mineralisation where the basement rocks are completely masked by shallow sand cover. Results from the diamond core tail are expected shortly.

### **Conwy Prospect**

The Conwy prospect is in the north eastern section of the Strelley project where the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone bends around and converges with the Berghaus Shear Zone. A single diamond drill hole was drilled across the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone with results awaited. Follow up aircore drilling has just been completed in this area, also targeting a large newly identified intrusion (Figure 3).



Further information regarding the Company can be found on the Company's website

[www.carnabyresources.com.au](http://www.carnabyresources.com.au)

**For further information please contact:  
Robert Watkins, Managing Director  
+61 8 9320 2320**

#### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Robert Watkins. Mr Watkins is a Director of the Company and a Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Watkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Watkins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code).

#### **Disclaimer**

References may have been made in this announcement to certain ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and the mentioned announcements, 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, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Exploration Target(s) 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. The Company 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.

#### **Previously released ASX Material References that relates to announcement include:**

- 8,000m Drilling Program Commenced at Strelley, 4 March 2021
- Compelling Strelley and Tick Hill Drill Results, 27 January 2021
- Key Land Access Agreement Signed at Strelley, 23 December 2020
- First Aircore Results Define Anomaly, 14 December 2020
- Outstanding Historical Gold Drill Results at Strelley, 22 July 2020



**Table 1. Strelley Diamond Drill Results**

Location	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From	Interval	Au (g/t)
BASTION	PLDD0005	712783	7738701	340.8	-70.7	136	<b>19</b>	<b>0.3</b>
						incl 149	<b>6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
						incl 153.4	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
						174.4	18	0.1
						incl 174.4	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
incl 191.9	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>						
STOCKADE	PLDD0027	712618	7737500	91	-55.3			<b>N.S.A</b>

*Strelley diamond mineralised envelope calculated using a lower cutoff of 0.1 g/t and includes Internal dilution.*

## Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strelley Aircore samples were collected using a cyclone with a 1-2kg scoop sub-sample taken from either individual metre intervals or over composite intervals of 2-10m. Where the composite result exceeded 50ppb, the individual 1m samples composing the composite were scoop sampled and submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Strelley RC samples were collected via an adjustable cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval. The remainder of the sample for each 1m interval was collected in a green plastic bag. Composite samples were collected from the green bags using a spear tube over a 5m interval. Where the composite result exceeded 50ppb, the 1m cone split samples comprising the interval were collected for analysis.</li> <li>Strelley Diamond samples were collected from half cut core with the left side of the orientation line sampled. 1m sample intervals were taken with smaller intervals also taken within the mineralised zones.</li> <li>Samples from aircore and RC were pulverised to obtain a 25g charge for aqua regia digest and ICP-MS analysis of Gold at trace level. The end of hole sample of every air core hole at Strelley was analysed for full-suite multi-elements using aqua regia digest and a ICP-MS finish at trace level in addition to gold. All 1m resampling of composite intervals at Strelley were pulverised to obtain a 50g charge and analysed using Fire Assay with an AAS finish at Ore Grade detection levels.</li> <li>Diamond core at Strelley was pulverised to obtain a 30g charge and analysed using fire assay with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling using a 3.5" aircore blade bit. A hammer bit was used in selected bottom of holes and to penetrate occasional resistive units in the weathered horizon.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger drilling using a 5.5" face sampling bit.</li> <li>• Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Seismic Drilling Services. Coring from surface was conducted using a HQ bit in the weathered zone before reducing to NQ2 size in fresh rock. Two holes were completed as NQ2 diamond tails from the bottom of existing RC holes.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the diamond drilling both drilled and recovered metres were recorded for each drill run. Core recoveries of around 97% were recorded.</li> <li>• RC samples were dry and with high recoveries. The cone splitter was set to achieve an approximate 2-3 kg of sub sample for every metre drilled.</li> <li>• Aircore samples were recovered dry and with consistent high sample recovery observed in the field.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical logging was completed by geologists and is at a level sufficient to generate maps, plans and sections found in company reports.</li> <li>• All recent core and chips were logged with Maxgeo Logchief software and uploaded to the company hosted Maxgeo database. Logging recorded lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering. All core was orientated and structural measurements recorded. Core is photographed after mark up and prior to cutting.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HQ &amp; NQ2 drill core was half cut with core from the non-marked side of the orientation line taken for analysis. The majority of intervals of half cut core were 1m.</li> <li>• For RC samples, all individual samples were collected using a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone to collect a 2-3kg sample. RC composite samples &gt;1m were sampled using a 50mm spear/tube from inside the bulk green bag sample. The sample collect was dry.</li> <li>• Aircore samples are scoop sampled from the ground shortly after leaving the cyclone. Samples collected are in the 1-2kg range.</li> <li>• The sample size collected is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air core and RC samples from Strelley were analysed at ALS in Perth using a 25g aqua regia digest and an ICP-MS finish for trace level gold. Carnaby selected standards of various levels were inserted at approximately every 50th sample. 1m resamples of composite samples exceeding 50ppb were sent to ALS Perth for analysis using a 50g charge and fire assay with an AAS finish at ore grade detection levels. Carnaby selected standards were inserted at ever 20th sample.</li> <li>• Diamond samples from Strelley were analysed at ALS in Perth using a 30g fire assay with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Carnaby selected standards were inserted at every 50th sample.</li> <li>• Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the prospect scale the quality of the Strelley data is currently considered acceptable for exploration purposes. Further investigation and validation will be undertaken as work programs progress.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grid systems used for Strelley was MGA94/50.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance aircore and RAB drilling was completed at 640m x 80m spacing, closed up to 320m x 40 m at Palisade. Minimum infill aircore hole spacing on some lines is 20m.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The southern half of the project containing the Tabba Tabba Shear strikes approximately NNE and is considered to be well tested with EW drill and soil sample lines. In the northern half of the project where the Tabba Tabba Shear bends to a NE orientation coincident with a NE fault, the orientation of the historical soil sampling and drill traverses is considered to be at a non optimal orientation.</li> <li>New aircore drill lines at Strelley have been orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the major shear zones to reduce any potential sampling bias of the zones being reported.</li> <li>Measurements of orientated core at Strelley has determined the key structural orientations which will assist with future planning of drill holes.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill samples for Strelley were dispatched by Carnaby staff directly to the transport company depot in Port Hedland for transport to ALS labs in Perth.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audits or reviews have been undertaken of the recent sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>

## Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ELA45/5614 is an exploration licence application owned 100% by Carnaby Resources Ltd.</li> <li>E45/4638 is a granted exploration license which is being transferred from Lithium Power WA Holdings Pty Ltd (LPWA) to Carnaby Resources Ltd as part of an agreement whereby LPWA's parent, Lithium Power International Ltd retains certain mineral rights relating to Lithium minerals. Carnaby own 100% of the gold rights on the tenement. Heritage survey and plan of works have been completed on the tenement.</li> </ul>
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shaw River Manganese Limited completed the original gold exploration on the tenement delineating several gold anomalies in soils and drilling.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Strelley project is located in the northern part of the Archean Pilbara Craton. The tenement is located within the Mallina basin group greenstone and intrusives on the district scale Tabba Tabba Shear zone which hosts significant gold mineralisation to the SW within De Greys Mining Ltd's tenure. The recent discovery of the intrusion related Hemi gold discovery by De Grey Mining Ltd has generated significant new interest in the Mallina Basin. Within the Strelley project late intrusive rocks equivalent in age to the Hemi gold discovery are present. Gold mineralisation intersected in the Strelley project to date is associated with silicification and quartz veining.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included in report. Refer to the report and Table 1.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strelley aircore significant intercepts were calculated using a lower cutoff of 0.05g/t and no internal dilution. Strelley RC significant intercepts were calculated using a lower cutoff of 0.10g/t and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Diamond core significant mineralised envelopes were calculated using a 0.1g/t lower cutoff and included internal dilution.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill intercepts have been reported as downhole lengths and not enough information is present to know the true widths of these intersections.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As discussed in the announcement</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned exploration works are in the process of being prepared.</li> </ul>