



ESSENTIALMETALS

for a sustainable future

ASX Code: ESS

Corporate Profile

Shares on issue: 200,817,300
Cash: \$6.2m (31 Mar 2021)
Debt: Nil

KEY PROJECTS

LITHIUM Pioneer Dome

GOLD Golden Ridge

GOLD Juglah Dome

Joint Ventures - Free Carried to a Decision to Mine

1 x lithium project
2 x nickel projects
4 x gold projects

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Craig McGown

Non-Executive Directors
Paul Payne
Warren Hallam

Managing Director
Timothy Spencer

CFO & Company Secretary
Carl Travaglini

Exploration Manager
Andrew Dunn

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17 May 2021

Air-core drilling expands porphyry zone at Juglah Dome – Gards Prospect to over 1km of strike

Recent air-core drilling adds 700m of strike with the prospective zone now delineated over ~1,175m and still open along strike to the south

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received for a programme of 24 shallow air-core holes totalling 420m drilled to the south-east of the Gards prospect, where RC drilling last year returned an intercept of 8m @ 2.18g/t Au (hole 20GDR034) in the southern-most drill hole.
- Due to the hardness of the porphyry unit, the air-core holes could not penetrate more than 1 or 2m into the potentially mineralised zone, however strongly anomalous gold mineralisation was intersected on two of the wide spaced cross sections.
- The programme has added a further 700m of strike to the Gards porphyry into an area of thin alluvial cover. This is in addition to the 475m long zone of gold mineralisation defined during the December 2020 drill programme. It remains open to the south.
- An RC drilling programme will now be undertaken to drill through the porphyry, which has previously demonstrated to be up to 40m thick, to determine the tenor of its gold mineralisation. It is anticipated that thicker and higher grade intersections will be returned from drilling to test the bedrock, as evidenced in the December 2020 drill programme.
- **Golden Ridge Gold Project:** Air-core drilling at the AC75, Scandia and Maximus prospects is almost complete and all assays are expected in the first half of June.
- **Pioneer Dome Lithium Project:** Exploration activities continue with the focus on commencing a drill programme early in the September Quarter to expand the Mineral Resource (currently 11.2Mt @ 1.21% Li₂O) and to test for new mineralised pegmatites in the surrounding area.

Essential Metals Managing Director, Tim Spencer, said: “The Juglah Dome air-core drill results show the Gards porphyry gold prospect now has a near-surface strike extent of over 1km. Importantly, the results demonstrate that it remains open to the south and there is very good potential for it to host similar grades to those intersected in the last drill campaign in December last year.”



JUGLAH DOME GOLD PROJECT (ESS: 100%)

The Juglah Dome Project is located ~60km east-south-east of Kalgoorlie and is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Exploration by previous owners identified multiple gold targets using soil geochemistry and drilling. The Project lies in a similar geological setting to that which hosts the Majestic and Imperial Deposits located 10km to the north-west and the Daisy Complex to the west, which forms part of Silver Lake Resources Limited’s Mt Monger Operations (Figure 1).

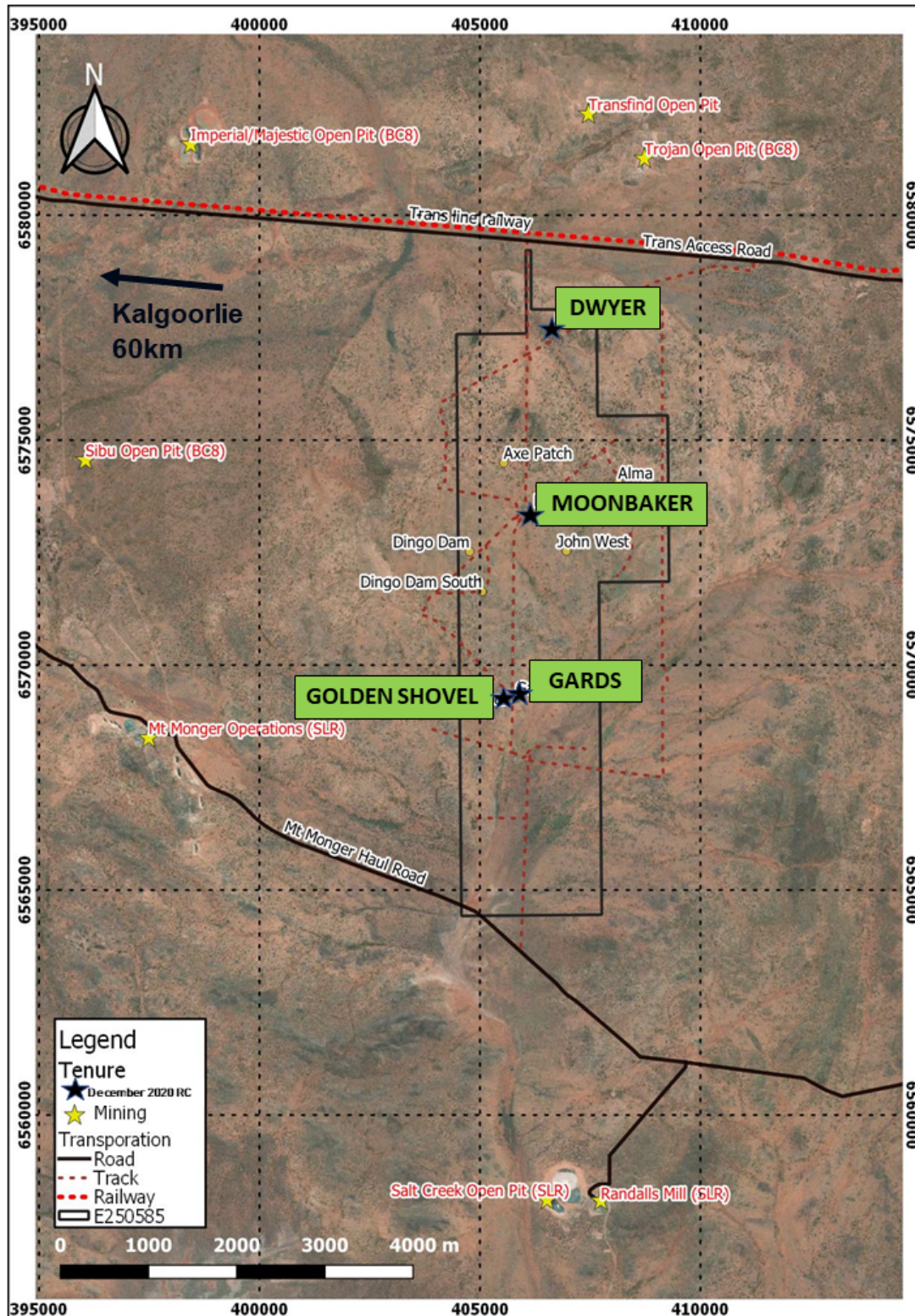


Figure 1 – Location of the Juglah Dome Project and Prospects.



GARDS PROSPECT

A total of 24 air-core (AC) holes totalling 420m were drilled to the south-east of the Gards target at Juglah Dome (see Figure 2 below). The aim of this drilling was to define the location of the felsic porphyry and extend the known mineralisation to the south-east of southern-most RC intersection of 8m @ 2.18g/t Au (20GDRC034) into an area of thin alluvial cover. The drilling successfully expanded the known extent of felsic porphyry that hosts the gold mineralisation at Gards by over 700m, and it remains open to the south-east.

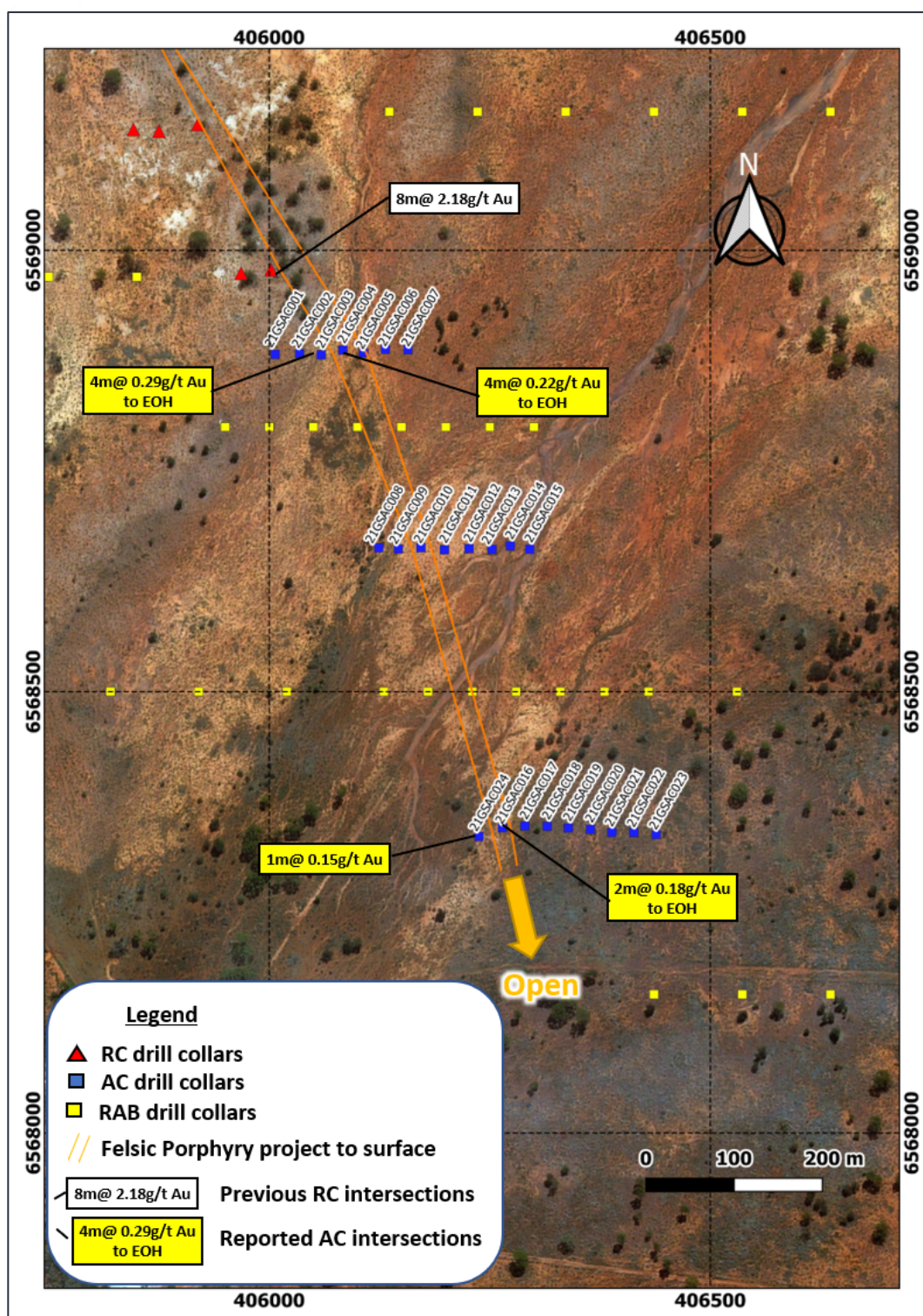


Figure 2 – Location of Gards South AC drilling with the interpreted mineralised felsic porphyry.



Due to the hardness of the porphyry unit, the air-core holes could not penetrate more than 1 or 2m into the potentially mineralised zone (see Figure 3). Assays at or close to bottom of hole have confirmed that the felsic porphyry is mineralised for at least 700m to the south-east of the previous RC drilling.

Results included:

- 4m @ 0.29g/t from 17m (to EOH) in 21GSAC003
- 4m @ 0.22g/t from 12m (to EOH) in 21GSAC004
- 2m @ 0.18g/t from 15m (to EOH) in 21GSAC016
- 1m @ 0.15g/t from 17m in 21GSAC024

With the trend of the mineralised porphyry now defined, follow-up RC drilling can now be planned to test the entire thickness of the intrusion. It is anticipated that thicker and potentially higher grade intersections will be returned from testing the full thickness of the porphyry unit (Figure 3).

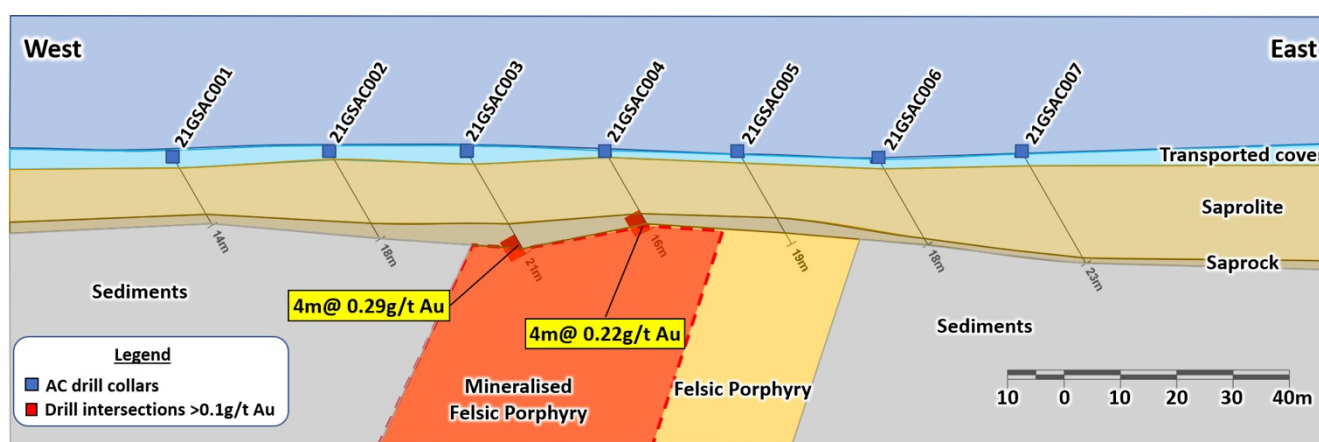


Figure 3 – Cross-section through the northern line of Gards South AC drilling with the interpreted mineralised felsic porphyry. Note the limited testing the AC achieved of the prospective unit.

NEXT STEPS

Interpretation and modelling of the results will be carried out. This will assist in determining the scope of future drill programmes, including Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling into the porphyry unit to determine the tenor and thickness of gold mineralisation as well as further testing of the strike potential where the mineralisation remains open and untested to the south.

This ASX release has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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ABOUT ESSENTIAL METALS LIMITED

Essential Metals is a well-funded and active explorer focused on key global demand-driven commodities, focused on the creation of shareholder wealth through exploration and project development. The Company operates **three strategically located lithium and gold projects** in Western Australia.

100% OWNED AND MANAGED PROJECTS:

- **LITHIUM:** The **Pioneer Dome Lithium Project** is highly prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineral systems and includes the **Dome North Lithium Mineral Resource** of 11.2 million tonnes @ 1.21% lithium (Li₂O).
- **GOLD:** The **Juglah Dome Project** is located 60km east-south-east of Kalgoorlie and is considered to be highly prospective for gold and has potential for VHMS style polymetallic deposits.
- **GOLD:** The **Golden Ridge Project** is located ~20km south-east of Kalgoorlie, WA. Our activities are focussed on reappraising known prospects as well as identifying new areas within the large land tenure.

JOINT VENTURE INTERESTS:

- **LITHIUM:** The Company holds a 51% Project interest in the **Mavis Lake Project**, Ontario, Canada where drilling has intersected spodumene.
- **GOLD:** The **Acra Project** is near Kalgoorlie. Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) has earned a 75% Project Interest and continues to fully fund exploration programmes until approval of a Mining Proposal by DMIRS is received with Essential Metals holding a 25% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Kangan Project** is in the West Pilbara and part of a joint venture with Novo Resources Corp (TSXV:NVO) and Sumitomo Corporation (TYO:8053), who will jointly fund 100% of gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals holding a 30% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Balagundi Project** is subject to a farmin & JV agreement where Black Cat Syndicate Limited (ASX:BC8) is earning a 75% interest in the Project located at Bulong, near Kalgoorlie. Black Cat will then fully fund gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals retaining a 25% interest.
- **GOLD:** The Company holds a 25% free-carried interest (20% for nickel rights) in the **Larkinville Project** near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).
- **NICKEL:** The nickel mineral rights on the **Blair-Golden Ridge Project**, which includes the suspended Blair Nickel Sulphide Mine, are subject to a Farmin/Joint Venture with Crest Investment Group, a nickel exploration specialist which is earning up to a 75% interest. The Company will retain a 25% free-carried interest up to a decision to mine.
- **NICKEL:** The Company holds a 20% free-carried interest (nickel only) in the **Wattle Dam project** near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).



Reference to previous market announcements

Previous ASX releases referred to in this release:

- 29 September 2020 – Dome North Resource upgrade
- 10 February 2021 – Encouraging drill results at Juglah Dome.
- 1 April 2021 – Gold focussed drilling commences.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Exploration Work - Competent Person Statement

Mr Andrew Dunn (MAIG), Exploration Manager who is employed full-time by Essential Metals Limited, compiled the technical aspects of this Report. Mr Dunn is eligible to receive equity-based securities in Essential Metals Limited under the Company's employee incentive schemes. Mr Dunn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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 Dunn consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.



Appendix 1 – Drilling information

Hole_ID	GDA94_z51 East	GDA94_z51 North	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	DH Width (m)	Au_ppm
21GSAC001	406007	6568882	315	14	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC002	406034	6568883	317	18	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC003	406059	6568882	319	21	90	-60	17	21	4	0.29
21GSAC004	406083	6568887	313	16	90	-60	12	16	4	0.22
21GSAC005	406107	6568884	312	19	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC006	406132	6568888	313	18	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC007	406157	6568888	307	23	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC008	406124	6568663	308	13	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC009	406146	6568662	312	13	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC010	406172	6568663	313	17	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC011	406199	6568661	312	11	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC012	406227	6568662	312	14	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC013	406253	6568661	314	12	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC014	406273	6568665	319	16	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC015	406295	6568661	321	24	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC016	406264	6568346	313	17	90	-60	15	17	2	0.18
21GSAC017	406290	6568348	312	14	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC018	406315	6568347	309	18	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC019	406339	6568346	310	18	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC020	406364	6568344	312	20	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC021	406388	6568341	312	20	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC022	406413	6568340	313	22	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC023	406439	6568338	317	25	90	-60				NSA
21GSAC024	406238	6568336	316	17	90	-60	15	16	1	0.15

A lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au with maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution were used to calculate anomalous intersections. NSA= No significant intersections.

**JORC CODE, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report****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"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut Faces, 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"> The Company has recently undertaken reconnaissance sampling activities at Juglah Dome by industry standard Air-Core (AC) drilling, using a face sampling blade bit. Composite samples up to three metres were collected using the scoop method and placed in prenumbered calico bags. The last metre of the hole was not composited but collected using the scoop method for both Au and multi-element analysis. Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis was carried out for each one metre sample utilising a Bruker S1 Titan 600 handheld portable XRF analyser. This data was used internally only and is not reported herein. All bar one sample was dry. This sample was moist. Certified reference standards and blank/barren material were inserted at regular intervals to provide quality checks and assurance for assay batches returned from the lab. The QAQC associated with AC drilling is within acceptable limits. These samples were pulverised by pulp mill to a nominal 85% passing through 75um mesh to produce a 50-gram aliquot for Au analysis. A sample charge of 50 grams was used in lead collection fire assay and gold grades were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES; Intertek assay code FA50/OE04). The quoted detection limits for this method are a lower detection limit of 0.005ppm and upper limit of 175ppm.
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"> AC drilling was conducted using a 90mm diameter face-sampling blade bit and 87mm face sampling hammer bit.
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"> During AC drilling the geologist recorded the occasions when sample quality was poor, sample return was low, when the sample was wet or compromised in another way. Sample recovery was good during the drilling. There has been no correlation recognised between sample recovery and grade.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, Face, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological information was captured during drilling. This included lithology, mineralogy, sulphide abundance, alteration, texture, recovery, weathering/oxidation and colour. • The captured details were considered appropriate. • Logging has primarily been qualitative, but it includes quantitative estimates on mineral abundance. • A representative sample of each AC drill metre was sieved and retained in chip trays for future reference. • The entire length of the drill holes was geologically logged.
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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC drilling – Three metre composites were collected with the exception of the EOH and the preceding sample that was between one and two metres, to align with the hole depth. Composite samples were achieved by taking approximately equal amounts from the individual one metre piles using the scope method. All samples were dry except for one moist one. Individual samples were approximate 3.0kg. • Both individual and composite samples were submitted to Intertek laboratory for analysis. The entire hole was sampled. • The sample for the AC drilling used is considered standard industry practise. • The cyclone was routinely cleaned including at the completion of each drill hole and immediately after the intersection of any groundwater. • Geologist recorded any evidence of sample contamination when present. • Laboratory quality control samples were inserted by the laboratory with the performance of these control samples monitored by the laboratory and the Company. • Analysis of the aforementioned measures indicated that the sampling was representative and reliable. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of deposit.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample preparation and assay method used is considered standard industry practice and appropriate for the deposit style. • Standard Reference Materials were inserted at a rate of 1 per 30 samples. • Blank/barren material was taken on average at 1 per 50 samples for AC. • Laboratory quality control samples were inserted by the laboratory with the performance of these control samples monitored by the laboratory and the Company.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the aforementioned measures indicated that the sampling was representative and reliable.
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"> Significant intersections were calculated by geological staff with these intersections checked by the Exploration Manager. No holes were twinned as part of this drill program due to the early stage of exploration being completed. The geological and sampling information were uploaded into the Company's SQL drilling database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.
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"> Juglah Dome AC holes have been picked up by a handheld GPS. All collar coordinates were taken using the grid system GDA 1994 MGA zone 51. No downhole surveys were completed due to the nature of the drilling. RLs have been assigned using the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission ("SRTM) digital elevation model.
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"> The nominal drill spacing for the RC program was 25m (easting) by 200 to 300m (northing) that is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance stage of the project.
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"> The orientation of the intersected mineralisation is not fully understood due to the early stage of exploration; however, all drilling was designed to be oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis. Drilling pulps are retained by the Company off site.
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 assay data and quality control samples are periodically audited internally.



Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also applies 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 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 Juglah Dome drilling reported herein is entirely within the Juglah Dome Project on E25/585. The tenement is located approximately 60km ESE of Kalgoorlie WA. Western Copper Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Metals Ltd (the Company), is the registered holder of the tenement and holds a 100% unencumbered interest in all minerals within the tenement. The tenement is on the Mt Monger Pastoral Lease; At the time of this Statement, Exploration Licence E25/585 is in good standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to the Company's operations within the tenement.
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"> The majority of work on the project has been completed by previous operators; Previous work by Mt Martin Mines and WMC began in the 1990's exploring for Au, Cu, Zn; Further exploration was carried out by Afmeco Ltd, Croesus, Curtin Mining NL, Titan Resources NL through the 90's for Au; Immediately prior to Pioneer Resources Ltd (now Essential Metals Ltd) gold exploration continued from 2000 - 2010 by Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd, Rubicon Resources Ltd and Integra Mining Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Juglah Dome Project is situated within the Juglah Dome that is on the southern end Bulong Anticline. The project area is comprised of a layered sequence of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, volcanoclastic rocks, and chert horizons overlain by mafic to ultramafic rocks. The layered sequence has been folded and has been intruded by granite (the Juglah Monzogranite) that forms the core of the dome. Gold occurrences and prospects are typical Archean orogenic lode-gold targets of the Eastern Goldfields Terrane. Gold mineralisation is related to NW trending, shear zones and/ or NNE-NE cross faults that is hosted by felsic volcanic rocks or felsic porphyry sills/ dykes. Base-metal mineralisation is associated with Felsic to Intermediate volcanic rocks and interpreted as being of VHMS style.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the drill hole information table in this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>following information for all Material drill holes, including easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth plus hole length.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted intersections that are noted in the body of the announcement are from one to three metre samples using 0.1g/t Au minimum cut-off grade. All gold intersections for the reported AC drilling calculated using a minimum 0.1g/t Au cut off and maximum 2m of consecutive internal waste and no external dilution. There were no assay intervals greater than 0.5g/t Au included in calculating the anomalous intersections. Thus, there are no assay intervals that unduly influence the calculated anomalous intersections. There are no metal equivalent values reported.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole lengths are reported, true widths are unknown.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures and tables in this report.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting of all anomalous results for the Gards South AC drilling.
<p>Other substantive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planned further work includes determining the full strike extent of the mineralised felsic porphyry. Then bedrock testing of the most prospective zones.• Identified further areas for mapping and/or surface geochemical anomalies.