



Further Cu-Au Mineralisation Identified at Boda East

Highlights

- ◆ Alice Queen reports results for holes 20BEDH007, 20BEDH009 and 21BEDH010
- ◆ Further Cu-Au mineralisation identified along the northerly trend, with intrusions and alteration
- ◆ Better Cu-Au intercepts recently returned include:
 - 20BEDH007: 7m @ 0.03 g/t Au & 0.28% Cu from 561m
 - including 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au & 1.03% Cu from 566m
 - 20BEDH009: 5m @ 0.01 g/t Au & 0.19% Cu from 185m
 - 20BEDH010: 3m @ 0.01 g/t Au & 0.11 % Cu from 696m
- ◆ Some elevated zones of copper in 20BEDH010 indicate the northern area remains open, large areas east and at depth also remain untested
- ◆ The Nindethana Fault, a significant structure, remains untested
- ◆ A review of results is ongoing to the nature of the intrusions and Cu-Au prospectivity

Advanced gold and copper explorer, Alice Queen Limited (ASX:AQX) (“Alice Queen” or the “Company”), is pleased to provide further results from the Boda East diamond drilling program at its Yarindury Project (EL8646), located in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

Alice Queen’s Managing Director, Andrew Buxton said,

“All results have now been returned from the Boda East drilling, with the better results clearly demonstrating they are associated with the magnetic intrusive complex where we have targeted the bulk of our drilling. We are continuing our work program to better understand the nature and further potential of this area.”

The remaining results from the previously reported ten-hole diamond program targeting Cu-Au bearing porphyry systems in a magnetic intrusive complex at Boda East are reported in this announcement. The results from holes 20BEDH007, 20BEDH009 and 21BEDH010 are provided in Tables 2 & 3 and are detailed in Figures 1-4. The results confirm the persistence of the discrete diorite-monzonite dykes hosted by shoshonitic mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Further discrete intercepts of mineralisation were identified along the western trend, supported by results from 20BEDH007 & 20BEDH009. There is evidence that the mineralisation may persist ~800m to the north in 21BEDH010, with some elevated zones of copper being present. The northern area remains open.

The best results to date lie in the vicinity of holes 20BEDH001 and 20BEDH007 with discrete Cu-Au-Mo intercepts and surrounding disseminated sulphides^{1,2} west of the Limestone Fault, where the drill program was targeted. Considering that the significant Boda prospect lies less than 2 km to the west (Figure 1), an ongoing review will continue with the aim of understanding the nature of the intrusions and further Cu-Au potential at Boda East.

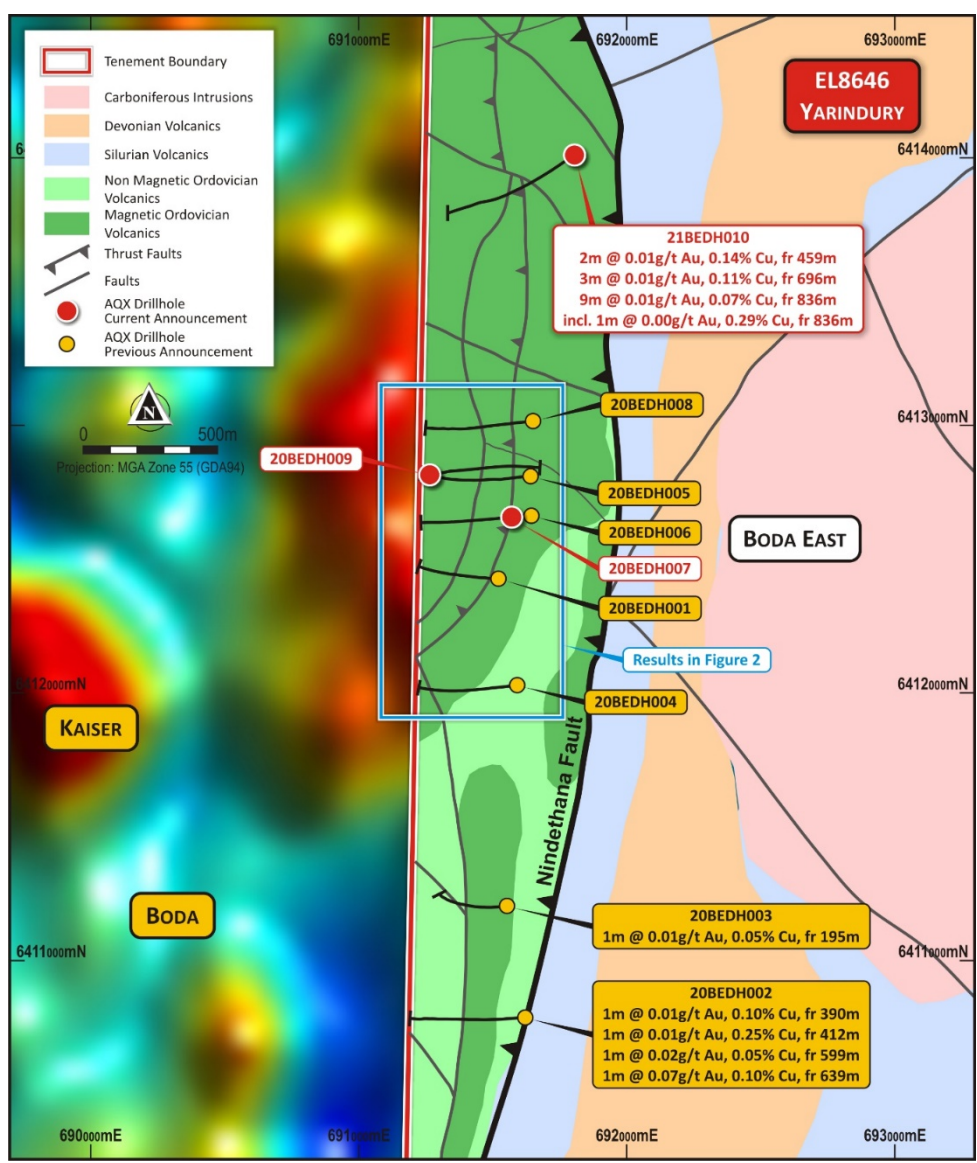


Figure 1. Solid geology interpretation with drill traces and highlighting the results from the most northern drill hole 21BEDH010. Other results are shown in detail in Figure 2. Background image is the RTP magnetic map.



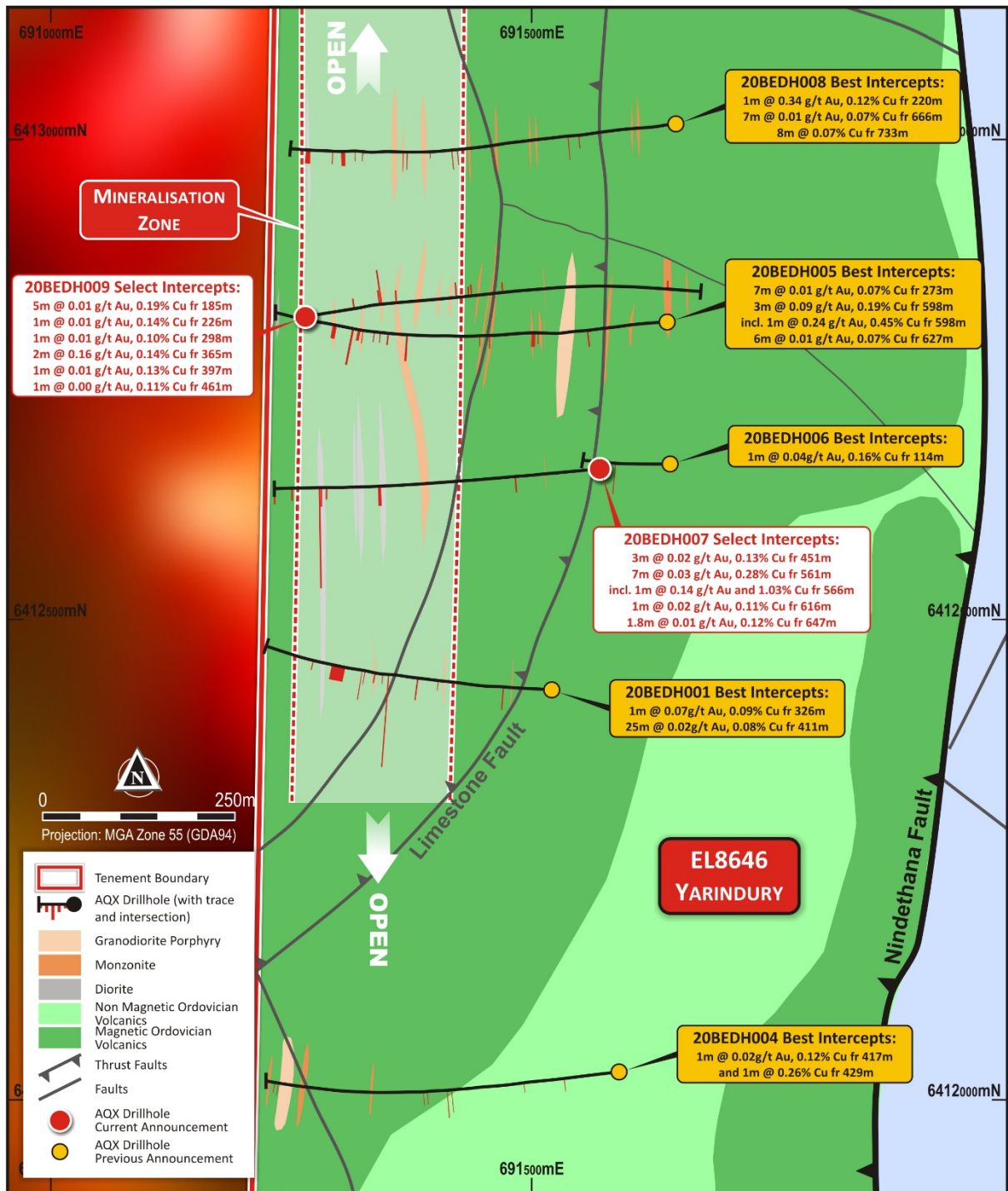


Figure 2. Solid geology with dyke trends in the identified mineralised trend. Intervals shown are at $\geq 0.05\%$ Cu and ≥ 0.1 g/t cut offs. Only select intercepts are shown. Intercepts with yellow labels have been previously reported.



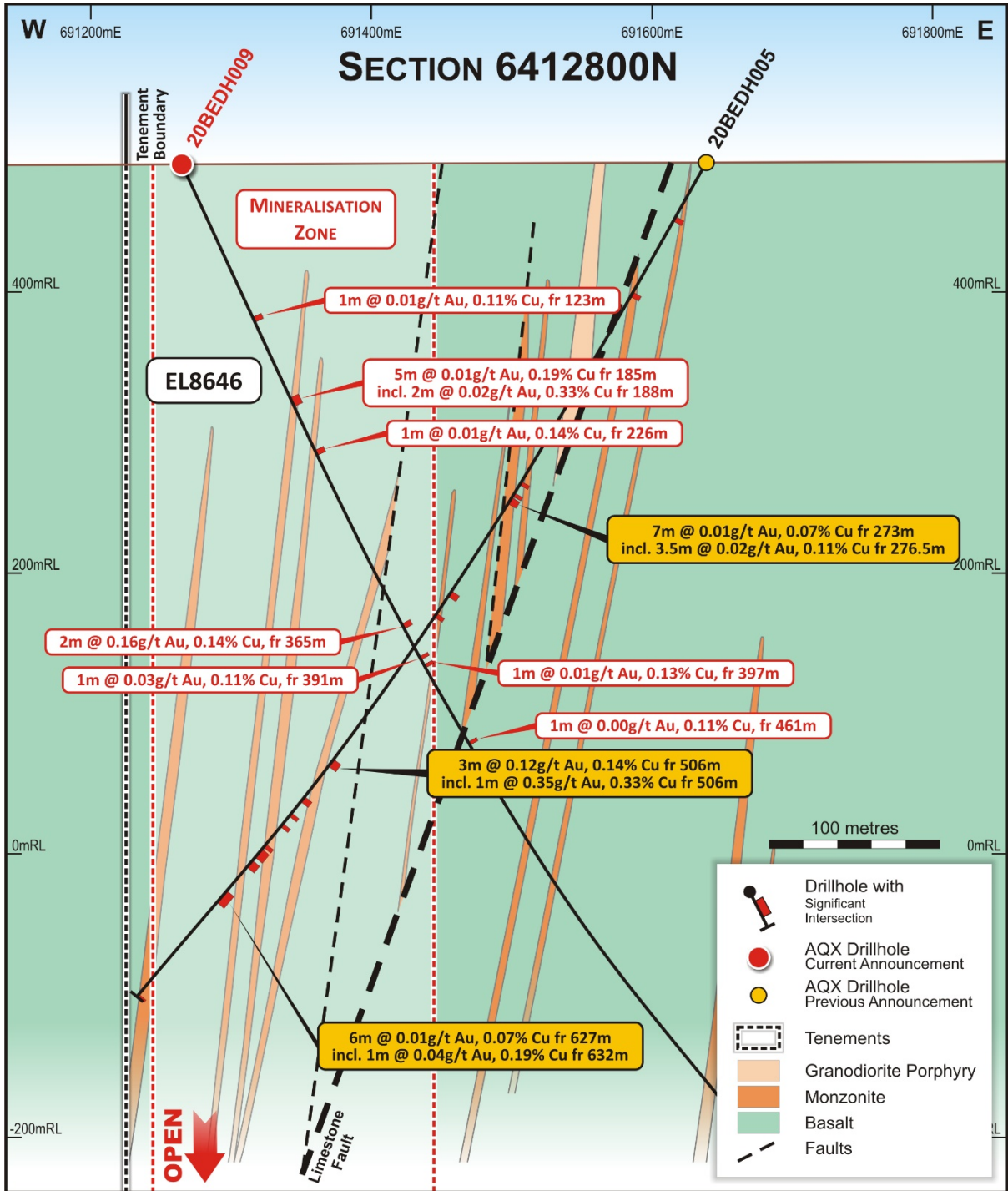


Figure 3. Cross Section 6412800mN of 20BEDH009 and 20BEDH005 showing monzonite intrusions with associated mineralisation. Intercepts with yellow labels have been previously reported.



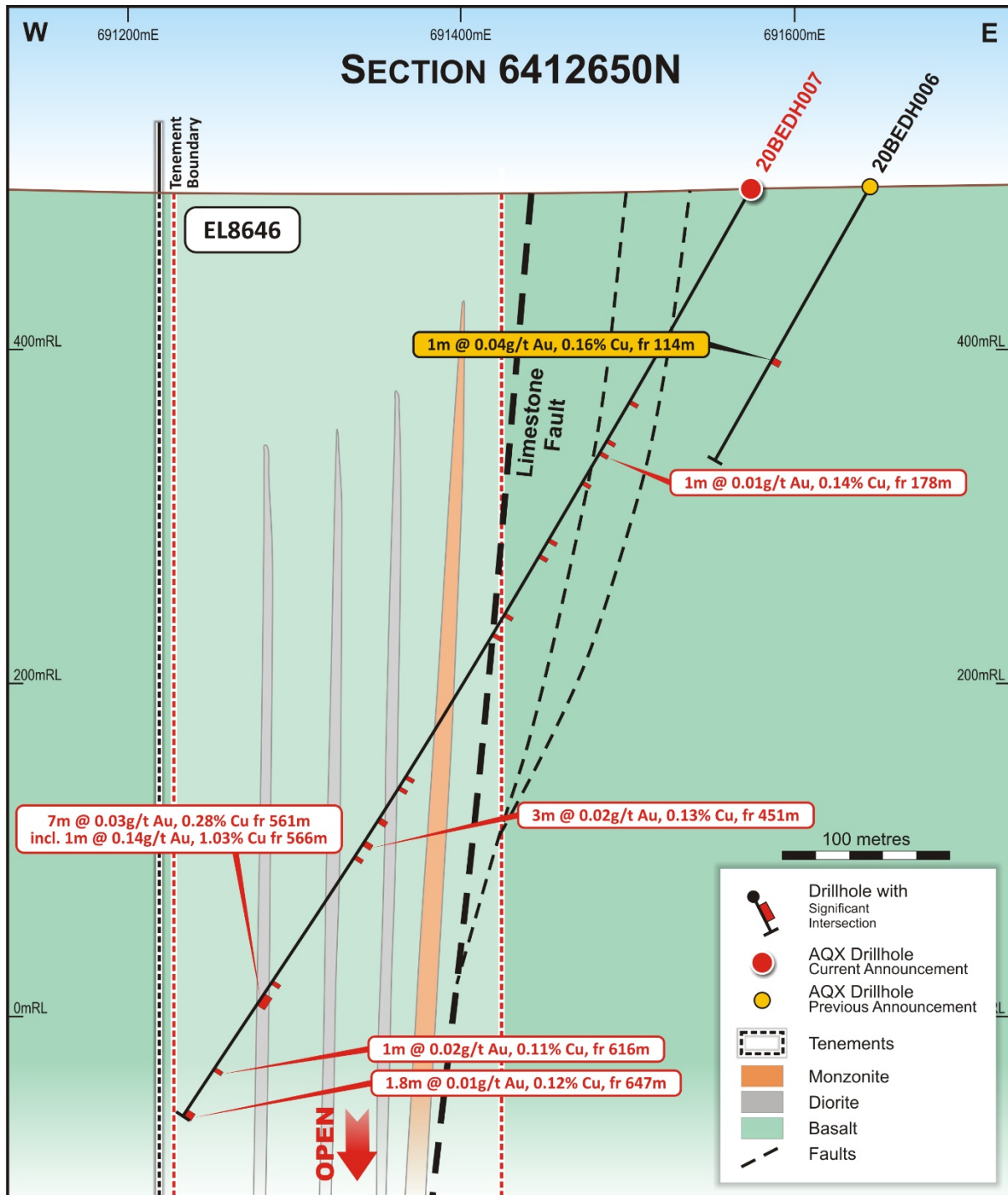


Figure 4. Cross Section 6412650mN of 20BEDH007 showing monzonite and diorite intrusions with associated mineralisation. Intercepts with yellow labels have been previously reported.

Table 1. Reported Boda East Drill Holes

Hole ID	MGA E	MGA N	RL m	Azimuth (GN)	Dip (degrees)	Hole Length m
20BEDH007	691572.00	6412657.00	496	264	-60	204.2
20BEDH009	691265.00	6412815.00	491	85	-65	816.7
21BEDH010	691805.00	6414010.00	468	241	-60	855.4



Table 2. 20BEDH007, 20BEDH009 and 21BEDH010 Au-Cu-Mo Assay Results by 0.05% Cu cut off and sub intervals at 0.1% Cu and 0.5% Cu cut off - 25 June 2021

Hole_ID	From	To	Int	Au g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm
20BEDH007	143.00	144.00	1.00	0.02	0.05	0
20BEDH007	170.00	171.00	1.00	0.06	0.10	1
20BEDH007	178.00	179.00	1.00	0.01	0.14	0
20BEDH007	199.00	200.00	1.00	0.00	0.05	0
20BEDH007	239.00	240.00	1.00	0.04	0.09	0
20BEDH007	250.00	251.00	1.00	0.04	0.08	1
20BEDH007	290.70	292.00	1.30	0.01	0.05	0
20BEDH007	305.00	306.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	1
20BEDH007	405.00	406.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	0
20BEDH007	413.00	414.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	1
20BEDH007	435.00	437.00	2.00	0.01	0.08	3
20BEDH007	451.00	454.00	3.00	0.02	0.13	2
<i>including</i>	452.00	454.00	2.00	0.02	0.16	2
20BEDH007	462.00	463.00	1.00	0.03	0.06	0
20BEDH007	552.00	553.00	1.00	0.02	0.10	0
20BEDH007	561.00	568.00	7.00	0.03	0.28	39
<i>including</i>	562.00	568.00	6.00	0.04	0.32	43
<i>including</i>	566.00	567.00	1.00	0.14	1.03	114
20BEDH007	613.00	614.00	1.00	0.01	0.07	1
20BEDH007	616.00	617.00	1.00	0.02	0.11	1
20BEDH007	630.00	631.00	1.00	0.00	0.05	0
20BEDH007	645.00	646.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	0
20BEDH007	647.00	648.80	1.80	0.01	0.12	0
20BEDH009	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.01	0.11	0
20BEDH009	166.00	167.00	1.00	0.02	0.06	0
20BEDH009	172.00	173.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	1
20BEDH009	185.00	190.00	5.00	0.01	0.19	3
<i>including</i>	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.01	0.16	2
<i>and</i>	188.00	190.00	2.00	0.02	0.33	1
20BEDH009	205.00	206.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	1
20BEDH009	226.00	227.00	1.00	0.01	0.14	1
20BEDH009	233.00	234.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	1
20BEDH009	253.00	254.00	1.00	0.00	0.06	0
20BEDH009	269.00	270.00	1.00	0.01	0.09	19
20BEDH009	288.00	289.00	1.00	0.00	0.06	0
20BEDH009	298.00	299.00	1.00	0.01	0.10	0
20BEDH009	342.00	343.00	1.00	0.02	0.05	0
20BEDH009	344.00	345.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	0
20BEDH009	365.00	367.00	2.00	0.16	0.14	0
20BEDH009	391.00	392.00	1.00	0.03	0.11	0



20BEDH009	397.00	398.00	1.00	0.01	0.13	5
20BEDH009	461.00	462.00	1.00	0.00	0.11	0
20BEDH009	507.00	508.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	17
20BEDH009	643.00	644.00	1.00	0.02	0.07	0
20BEDH009	698.00	699.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	0
20BEDH009	762.00	763.00	1.00	0.00	0.09	2
20BEDH009	764.00	765.00	1.00	0.01	0.07	52
21BEDH010	363.00	364.00	1.00	0.03	0.05	0
21BEDH010	425.00	426.00	1.00	0.02	0.05	0
21BEDH010	429.00	430.00	1.00	0.03	0.06	0
21BEDH010	432.00	433.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	0
21BEDH010	459.00	461.00	2.00	0.01	0.14	0
21BEDH010	492.00	493.00	1.00	0.02	0.08	1
21BEDH010	521.00	522.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	1
21BEDH010	523.00	524.00	1.00	0.00	0.05	2
21BEDH010	586.00	588.00	2.00	0.01	0.07	0
21BEDH010	651.00	652.00	1.00	0.01	0.08	0
21BEDH010	662.00	663.00	1.00	0.01	0.08	0
21BEDH010	696.00	699.00	3.00	0.01	0.11	2
<i>including</i>	696.00	697.00	1.00	0.01	0.12	1
<i>and</i>	698.00	699.00	1.00	0.01	0.15	2
21BEDH010	707.00	708.00	1.00	0.00	0.13	5
21BEDH010	711.00	717.00	6.00	0.01	0.07	1
<i>including</i>	712.00	713.00	1.00	0.01	0.16	2
<i>and</i>	716.00	717.00	1.00	0.01	0.19	1
21BEDH010	731.00	732.00	1.00	0.01	0.07	0
21BEDH010	793.00	794.00	1.00	0.01	0.06	0
21BEDH010	809.00	811.00	2.00	0.02	0.07	2
21BEDH010	814.00	815.00	1.00	0.02	0.05	0
21BEDH010	825.00	826.00	1.00	0.04	0.06	1
21BEDH010	836.00	845.00	9.00	0.01	0.07	0
<i>including</i>	836.00	837.00	1.00	0.00	0.29	0
21BEDH010	843.00	844.00	1.00	0.01	0.10	0

True widths are approximately 25-40% of the reported intervals.

Table 3. 21BEDH010 - Assay Results by 0.1 g/t Au cutoff - 25 June 2021

Hole ID	Interval From m	Interval To m	Intercept m	Au g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm
21BEDH010	798.00	799.00	1.00	0.21	0.01	0

True widths are approximately 25-40% of the reported intervals.

END NOTES

- 1 Alice Queen Limited, ASX Release, Results from the First Diamond Drill Hole at Boda East, 9 October 2020.
- 2 Alice Queen Limited, ASX Release, Evidence of a Porphyry System at Boda East 1 March 2021.



Approved by the Board of Alice Queen Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to results is based on information compiled by Dr Jeff Vassallo who is a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Vassallo is a consultant to Alice Queen Limited. Dr Vassallo has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Dr Vassallo consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23 Statement

The information in this ASX Release that relates to the Company’s prior exploration results is extracted from and was reported in the Company’s ASX announcement titled “Evidence of a Porphyry System at Boda East” dated 1 March 2021, which is available at www.asx.com.au the competent person being Dr. Jeff Vassallo. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template EL8646 Yarindury Project, Boda East Prospect, Holes 20BEDH007, 20BEDH009 and 21BEDH010.

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"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core (PQ3, HQ3 or NQ2) of the targeted volcanic rocks. Assay data is being reported for holes 20BEDH007, 20BEDH009 and 21BEDH010. Sampling has been of PQ quarter core and HQ & NQ half core with sample lengths between 0.3m to 1.3m and averaging 1.0 m across the tested intervals. Drill core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III tool. Down hole surveys were completed using a ProShot multi-shot camera. All AQX samples have been submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish and a 0.25g sub-sample for lowest DL multi-element analysis via ICP-MS or ICP-AES. Only intervals of interest from the drill core were sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes have been completed to PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 sizes. • UDR 1200 truck mounted multi-purpose drill rig operated by Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd • The core was oriented using a a Reflex ACT III tool
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery for the reported diamond drill core has been measured from drillers run blocks with 99% of the sample intervals recovered. • Diamond core has been reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against the depths given on the driller's core blocks. • As core recovery is >99% for the sampled intervals, there is no evidence of sampling bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core has been measured for recovery by drill run. • The drill holes were logged on a portable computer using an Access data management system with a specific set of logging codes to ensure consistency and data validation. • Logging has been qualitative in nature. Some quantitative structural measurements (alpha/dip) of specific features, e.g. faults, banding, bedding etc., have also been taken. • Magnetic Susceptibility was measured on core at an average of 3 readings for every 1m interval. • The core has been photographed wet and dry, in shade with a high resolution/megapixel camera. • The entire length of the holes have been logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling has been of PQ quarter core and HQ & NQ half core with good recoveries. These techniques provide confidence that sampling bias was minimal across the reported composite intervals • All core processing, crushing and pulverizing was undertaken by ALS laboratories via methods CRU-21 and PUL-21 with quality control checks • All samples were weighed and submitted sample sizes were proportionate to the volume of material recovered from the drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold values were determined by Low Grade Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, ALS method AU-AA21, Detection limits 0.002– 1ppm. • For multi-element analysis the ME-MS61L Super Trace method was selected, where a four-acid digest has been undertaken on a 0.25 g sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials, with analysis via ICP-MS + ICP-AES. • All finalised assay certificates were signed off by a qualified assayer. • ALS Global Ltd is an ISO certified organisation with industry leading quality protocols. • The analytical technique used for gold is considered a total assay technique. • Industry standard Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) including low-grade matrix matched porphyry gold grade standards and blank material have been submitted within the sample stream at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20. • Quality control data has been plotted on charts with control limits at +/-1σ, +/- 2σ and +/-3σ standard deviations to monitor for any contamination as well as for accuracy and precision. • All QAQC results have been reviewed by the AQX Competent Person who considers the results to be within acceptable limits. Therefore, the assay results presented are considered accurate and correct. • ALS internal CRMs and duplicates have also been reported prior to release of finalised certificates. • All logging and sampling was undertaken by or under the direction of a qualified geologist.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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"> • Intersections were verified by two geologists • No hole twinning has been undertaken • Drill hole logging was completed on field data entry spreadsheets then transferred to Access based data management system by the Company's GIS database geologist for review. • All field data have been entered in the company's database using a specific set of logging codes to ensure consistency with verification protocols in place. • All sampling and analytical data has been stored in an in-house developed Access data management system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data has been maintained, validated, and managed by a Database Manager. Analytical results received from the lab have been loaded directly into the database with no manual transcription of these results undertaken. Original lab certificates have been stored electronically. <p>No adjustment to assay data has been undertaken. Below detection limit data presented as 1/10th of the lower detection limit of the method and over the detection limit results presented as the upper detection limit of the method</p>
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"> Collars have been determined using a handheld GPS meter (+/-3 m). Downhole surveys were taken for all holes. All locations recorded using GDA94/MGA UTM Zone 55 coordinate system. Topographic control was determined using hydrographically corrected SRTM data.
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"> Drill holes are selectively sampled with intervals of interest at the geologist's discretion, via mineralisation, alteration or lithology. The drill spacing is not deemed adequate for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
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 intersected structures of interest have been tested at ~60-75 degrees to strike and an angle of 20-40 degrees to the dip. Discrete structures have been tested in the drilling, with no repetition identified
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples have been selected by a qualified and experienced geologist. All samples have been packed in calico bags immediately after cutting. All samples have been stored in a secure shed, prior to transporting. Sample bags have been loaded and transported to an ALS Facility in Orange NSW, then unloaded directly into Lab's receive area. Sample submission was documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email.
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"> Due to the limited duration of the program no external or third-party contractor has undertaken any audit or review of these procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration activities across EL 8646 were undertaken by Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd, which is a subsidiary of Alice Queen Ltd and operates the company's tenement portfolio in NSW. Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd is the 100% undivided and unencumbered owner of EL 8646 covering the Yarindury Project. EL 8646 was initially granted to Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd on 12 September 2017 for a period of 2 years. The tenement has been renewed until 12 September 2025. Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd/AQX knows of no impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
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"> No other parties have completed any substantial work in the southern portion of EL8646.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is in the northern extension of the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB), Macquarie Arc, New South Wales The MVB represents one of four belts of the Ordovician to early Silurian Macquarie Arc, an intra-oceanic island arc developed along part of the boundary between the Australian and proto-Pacific plates. Its importance for mineral prospectivity is signified by the occurrence of the massive Cadia porphyry gold copper deposit within MVB rocks located 150km to the south. Ordovician lithologies in the project area are ascribed to the Late Ordovician Oakdale Formation (1:100 000 / 1:250 000 map sheets) of the Cabonne Group (Morgan et al, 1999). The formation is characterised by co-magmatic intermediate to mafic (often shoshonitic) intrusive and extrusive volcanics, volcanoclastics and sedimentary successions.
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 following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar attributes and significant intersections determined by Fire Assay and four acid digest ICPMS-AES have been summarised in Tables 1-3 of this ASX release. True widths of the intervals are estimated to be 25-40% of the reported widths depending on the individual dip of the envelope with respect to the drill direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ 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	<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"> ● Cutoffs for intercepts have been calculated using 0.05% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au cutoffs and weighting has been applied with respect to each sample interval. Internal dilution is present. ● No top cutting of assays has been applied. ● For display and statistical purposes, below detection limit assays are set to 10% of the detection limit, e.g. if Au <0.002g/t, Au value is set to 0.0002g/t. ● No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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"> ● True width envelopes are estimated as 25-40% of reported down hole intercepts due to the orientation of the structures with respect to the drill direction.
Diagrams	<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"> ● Drill collar locations are presented in Figures 1 & 2 and Table 1.
Balanced reporting	<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"> ● All intercepts at the appropriate cutoffs have been reported for the holes.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geological observations have been collated and represented in maps and cross sections. Geological summation for all the holes is a work in progress.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further work is to be determined with ongoing geological review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	