

DRILLING COMMENCES AT RAVENSWOOD WEST

Sunshine Gold Limited (ASX:SHN, “Sunshine Gold”, “the Company”) is pleased to announce the commencement of the first RC drilling program by Sunshine Gold at the Dreghorn and Keans prospects, part of the Ravenswood West project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2,500m RC drilling program at the >9km long Dreghorn prospect focused on the interpreted faults hosting the historic Albion, Queenslander and Sundown workings (Figure 2). The drilling follows up on a recent geochemical and field mapping program, which included rock chip samples of up to 49.66 g/t Au (Queenslander).



Figure 1. Dreghorn prospect drill site.

Sunshine Gold’s Managing Director, Damien Keys commented: “We are excited to be commencing drilling at Ravenswood West. Since the Ravenswood West acquisition on 24 March 2021, we have taken a systematic approach to exploration, starting in the >9km long Dreghorn area. We have collated historic shaft and soil sampling information, reprocessed existing magnetic data and conducted our own mapping and soil sampling. This has validated the magnitude of the historic soil and rock chip anomalies. The Dreghorn program will test a series of potentially mineralised faults. These programs are the next step in the systematic appraisal of Ravenswood West.”

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Capital:

Ordinary shares: 356,711,618
Unquoted shares: 88,000,000 (24m Esc)
Deferred shares: 100,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted options: 71,000,000 (24m Esc)
Unlisted plan options: 1,000,000
Perf Rights: 17,000,000 (24m Esc)

DREGHORN PROSPECT DRILL PROGRAM (Sunshine Gold 100%)

Sunshine Gold has employed a systematic approach to exploration at Ravenswood West since its acquisition on 24 March 2021, including:

- Reprocessing of existing magnetic surveys and a subsequent structural re-interpretation.
- Mapping and rock chip sampling of key localities including historic shafts and costeans.
- 100m spaced soil sampling to refine drill targeting and structural interpretation.

This approach identified three dominant fault orientations in the target area. The drill program aims to determine which fault orientations host mineralisation and will test extensions to historically mined gold at (Figure 2):

- Albion – historic shaft. Rock chip samples show abundant galena–chalcopyrite–sphalerite in sericite altered quartz–carbonate vein selvages. Drill hole DRC5 (2000) intersected **2m @ 2 g/t Au (36m)** and **2m @ 5.23 g/t Au (94m)** in the only effective drill test at Albion.
- Queenslander - historic shaft. A rock chip sample collected from the shaft, assayed 49.66 g/t Au (SHN ASX release 7 June 2021).
- North of Albion – a WNW striking fault between the Albion and Queenslander targets. The fault is comprised of two separate segments, with a series of linking structures joining the segments. The WNW fault and the link zone form a discrete magnetic low that is coincident with broad, elevated gold in soil and rock chip anomalism (20.19 g/t Au; SHN ASX release 7 June 2021). The anomalous zone is ~900m long and 300m wide. Drilling in 2000, intersected **2m @ 10.92 g/t Au from 28m** (DRC012) within this zone.

The drilling will also be the first effective test of a suite of NW striking fault zones that contain soil anomalism greater than 100 ppb Au.

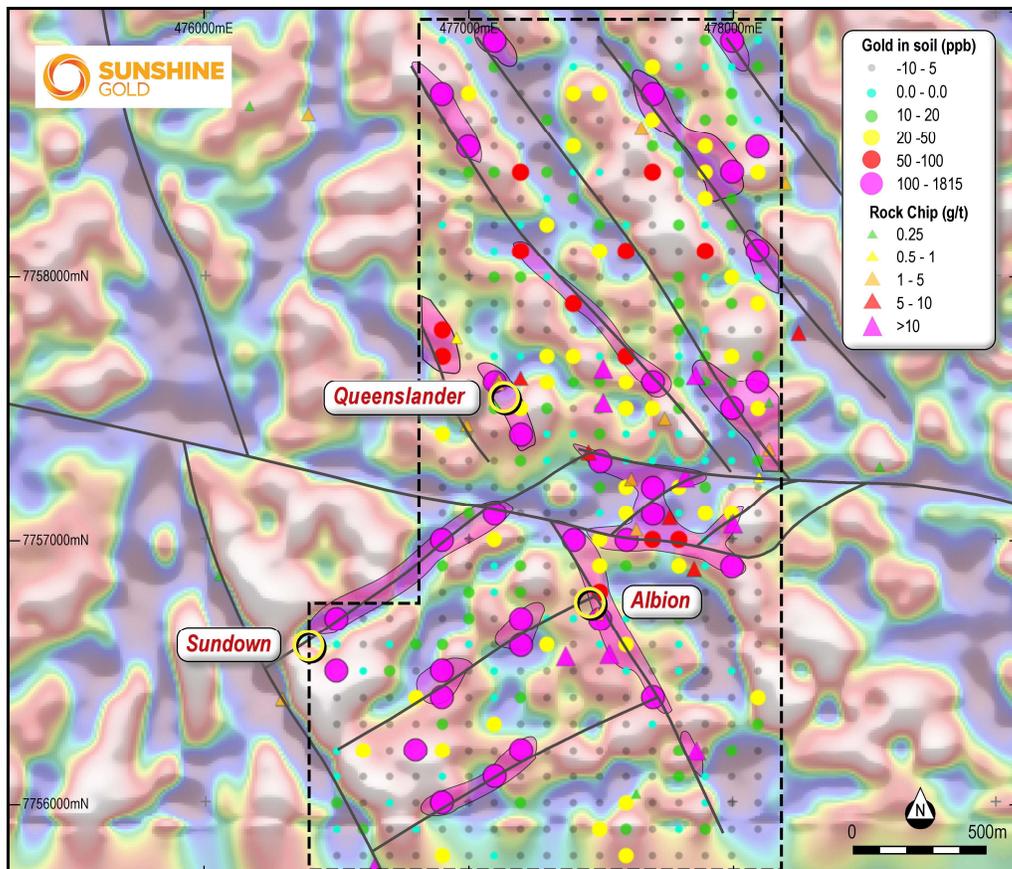


Figure 2. Proposed drilling will test a series of potentially mineralised faults.

Furthermore, soil sampling results and rock chip samples are expected from the remainder of the Dreghorn field work campaign (Figure 3). The outstanding results will infill soil and rock chip datasets providing a detailed dataset spanning the >9km long Dreghorn prospect. Results will be analysed, new targets will be generated and ranked and drill plans finalised for a future program.

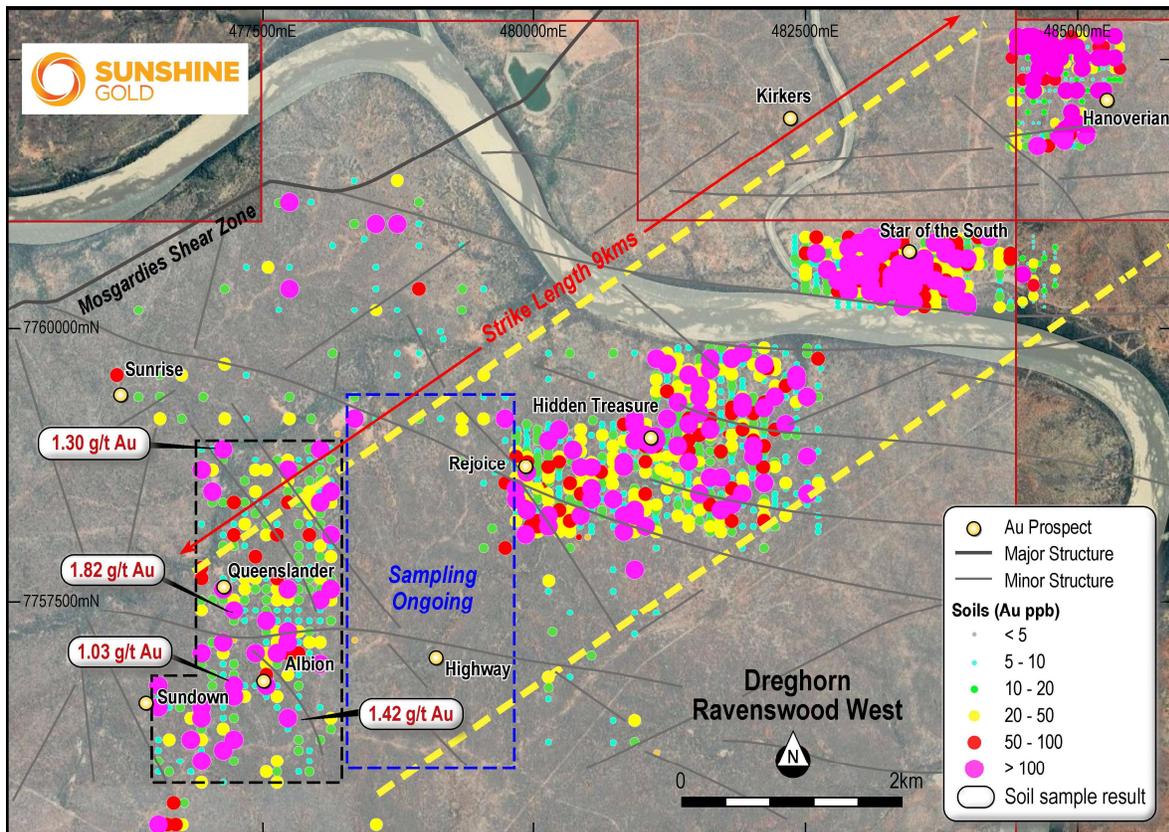


Figure 3. Assays returned from soil sampling (black dashed box) and outstanding soil sampling (blue box) at Dreghorn.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- July 2021: Ongoing field activities at Ravenswood West.
- July 2021: First RC drilling at Ravenswood West.
- July 14-16 2021: Presentation at Noosa Mining Conference.
- July 2021: June 2021 quarterly report.
- Sept 2021 quarter: Extensional drilling at Triumph.
- Sept 2021 quarter: Maiden drilling campaign at Hodgkinson.
- Sept 2021 quarter: Audited financial statements.
- October 21-22 2021: Presentation at Australian Gold Conference Sydney.

ENDS

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This ASX announcement is authorised for market release by the Board of Sunshine Gold.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Damien Keys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Keys has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Keys consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT SUNSHINE GOLD

Sunshine Gold is focused on its high-quality gold and copper projects in Queensland. Following the recent acquisitions of XXXX Gold Pty Ltd and Ukalunda Pty Ltd, Sunshine Gold has secured 100% interest in the Triumph, Hodgkinson, Investigator and Ravenswood West projects.

Triumph Gold Project (EPM18486, EPM19343: 100%)

Triumph is centred around the historical Norton gold field from which ~20,000 oz of gold was extracted between 1879-1941. The project is located 50km south of the mining hub of Gladstone and comprises two exploration permits covering 138km². Triumph is located within the Wandilla Province of the New England Orogen. Nearby large gold deposits include Mt Rawdon (2.8 Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8 Moz Au and 0.4 Mt Cu) and Cracow (2 Moz Au). Triumph is a 15km² intrusion related gold system which has the potential to host both discrete high-grade vein deposits and large-scale, shear hosted gold deposits.

Hodgkinson Gold Copper Project (EPM18171, EPM19809, EPM25139, EPM27539, EPM27574, EPM27575: 100%)

Hodgkinson is located 100km north east of Cairns in North Queensland. The project comprises four exploration permits and two exploration lease applications covering 365km². The project is situated between the Palmer River alluvial gold field (1.35 Moz Au) and the historic Hodgkinson gold field (0.3 Moz Au) and incorporates the Elephant Creek Gold, Peninsula Gold-Copper and Campbell Creek Gold prospects. Hodgkinson has been extensively explored for tungsten, owing to its proximity to the Watershed and Mt Carbine tungsten deposits, but underexplored for gold. BHP-Utah International completed stream sediment sampling across the entire tenure in the late 1980's and confirmed that the area was anomalous in gold as well as tungsten.

Investigator Copper Project (EPM27344, EPM27345: 100%)

Investigator comprises two exploration permits covering 115km². It is located 110km north of Mt Isa and 12km south of the Mt Gordon Copper Mine. Investigator has seen no modern exploration and importantly, no holes have been drilled in the most prospective stratigraphic and structural positions.

Ravenswood West Gold-Copper-Rare Earths Project (EPM 26041, EPM 26152, EPM 26303, EPM 26304: 100%)

Ravenswood West is comprised of a significant holding (392 km²) of highly prospective gold-copper ground within 5 kms of the Ravenswood Mining Centre (4 Moz Au produced, a further 4.3 Moz Au in Resource and 1.8 Moz in Ore Reserves). The Ravenswood Mining Centre was purchased by EMR Capital and Golden Energy & Resources Ltd. (SGX:AUE) from Resolute Mining Ltd. (ASX:RSG) in 2020 for up to \$300m and is presently subject to a ~\$200m upgrade. In addition, there are three other gold mills within 100km, two of which are toll treating.

The Project is highly prospective for intrusion-related and orogenic gold, porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and rare earth elements. Ravenswood West covers 20-25km of strike along a major fault that links Pajingo (4 Moz) and Ravenswood (9.8 Moz) and contains numerous historic gold workings.



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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Dreghorn – Reverse circulation chip samples. Split unknown (CR32526).</p> <p>Keans – Diamond full core samples alongside sludge samples. (CR476 & CR1776). It is believed those reported in this release were core samples.</p> <p>Historical Soil Samples: Three historical datasets are referred to in this release. 1) Open File Queensland Database from BHP utilising -20 mesh samples for bulk cyanide leach; 2) Open File dataset from Carpentaria Gold utilising -80 mesh standard soil sampling; and 3) in-house data collected by Stavely Minerals believed to be standard -80 mesh. Samples for dataset 1 was collected from pits dug to approximately 15cm depth (base of B-horizon) and sieved to -20 mesh for a sample size of 1.5kg. Samples from datasets 2 & 3 were collected from B-horizon soil (roughly 10cm) below surfacing using a palaeopick and sieved in situ -80 mesh. Samples were typically 100 – 200g in size. It is acknowledged by SHN that two differing methodologies are present here through which interpretation of anomalies should be considered separately. For the purpose of this visualisation it is considered appropriate however to utilise these two methodologies on one image.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips: Rocks were selected by the field geologist and recorded as either in situ (outcrop), float (alluvial) or from working spoil. A standard geopick hammer is utilised to collect a sample typically of 1 – 2kg size along the required outcrop ensuring care is taken to only sample the required unit.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soil Samples: Samples were collected from between 5 – 15cm below existing surface and sieved to -80 mesh size. Approximately 100g of sample was transported by SHN to the laboratory for assay.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	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 core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Dreghorn – Reverse circulation chip samples. Split unknown (CR32526).</p> <p>Keans – Diamond drilling, unorientated, collaring in NX size, reducing to BX around 34ft, AX at 49ft and EX at 99ft (Hole R1).</p>
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. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Dreghorn – No reference to recoveries available.</p> <p>Keans – Recoveries for holes R1 to R6 averaged 83.4% (CR1776).</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Dreghorn – All holes were reportedly geologically logged in full on metre by metre intervals, recording rock type, veining, structure, alteration, mineralisation, weathering and colour. No photos are available.</p> <p>Keans – Holes reportedly logged in full but only log for hole R1 located. No photos are available.</p> <p>Historical Soils:</p> <p>Partial logging was undertaken to record substrate.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips:</p> <p>Rocks have been logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining and recorded in the SHN Geochemistry Database. Photos are taken of all submitted samples.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils: No geological information has been logged whilst directly taking the soil sample. All samples are ensured they are not collected on top of infrastructure (e.g. historical workings) or from alluvial sources (e.g. creeks).</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sub- sampling techniques, sample preparation</p>	<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. 	<p>Historical data sets: No sub-sampling data available.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips: Sample size of 1 – 3kg is deemed representative as a “point sample” within a referenced outcrop or location. They are not deemed representative of the entire outcrop or prospect as a whole. No SHN QC procedures used for rock chips. Samples have utilised the laboratory in-house QAQC protocols.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils: Approximately 100g of -80 mesh sample is collected. This is deemed representative of the B-Horizon soil as a point location. Laboratory in-house QAQC protocols are solely used.</p>
<p>Quality of 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Historical Drilling: Dreghorn – Samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay code; They were also assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Mo, Fe and S using an aqua regia digest and ICP-AES finish. Keans – No information is available on the analysis methodology</p> <p>Historical Soils: BHP BLEG Samples were assayed for Au using bulk-cyanide leach extraction and AAS finish, with other elements determined by aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish. Both the Carpentaria and Stavely Minerals -80 mesh standard soils were assayed for gold only using a 25g fire assay and MS finish.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips: Rock chips were assayed using a 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. All other elements were assayed using ICP-MS.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils: Soils were assayed using a 25g fire assay which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. All other elements were assayed using ICP-MS.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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. 	<p>Historical Datasets:</p> <p>Historical data is reported as per the open file reports. No twinned holes are available for direct correlation to drill hole. Primary assay data is available for the Stavely Minerals soils and Haoma Mining drilling. Data from the Keans drilling has been converted from feet into metres. No conversions on assays have been undertaken here.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips:</p> <p>All rock chips are considered valid for that point location only if outcrop, or as an example of ore/waste material if mullock.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils:</p> <p>Some soils from the program will be collected near historical data and will be compared in due course.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Dreghorn – Collar locations are reported in AGD84, Zone 55. It is believed these were taken by handheld GPS only (not differential GPS). These have since been converted to GDA94, Zone 55.</p> <p>Keans – Collar locations are approximate only and are calculated using a historical map roughly registered into GDA94 Zone 55 projection.</p> <p>Historical Soils:</p> <p>Soils are provided in either AGD84 or GDA94, Zone 55. All those not in GDA94 Zone 55 were converted.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips and Soils:</p> <p>Rock chips locations are located as points using handheld GPS in GDA94, Zone 55 format.</p>
<p>Data Spacing and distribution</p>	<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. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Historical drill holes were exploration holes only and therefore did not have a set spacing. The holes were considered appropriately located for the target.</p> <p>Historical Soils:</p> <p>BHP samples used 50m sample centres (running east-west) with 100m spaced lines. Carpentaria also used 50m sample centres and 100m spaced lines, however lines were orientated north-south. Outside of these detailed areas, Carpentaria utilised a 200x200m grid. Stavely Minerals utilised 40m sample centres (east-west) with 480m spaced lines.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips:</p> <p>No data spacing has been applied to the rock chip samples due to the nature of the technique.</p>

		<p>Sunshine Gold Soils:</p> <p>A nominal 100m x 100m grid is used for the soil sampling area.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<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. 	<p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p>Drill holes in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation trends as orthogonal (perpendicular) as possible. These trends were determined using surface geology and target interpretations.</p> <p>Historical Soils:</p> <p>Samples are believed to have been spaced and orientated to provide a detailed traverse perpendicular across the main target orientation.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils:</p> <p>A evenly spaced 100m x 100m grid is used to cover multiple structural orientations observed in the geophysical data.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Historical Datasets:</p> <p>No information on sample security is available.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Rock Chips:</p> <p>Samples were allocated an identification number upon collection, which was written on the calico sample bag by the Geologist. The samples were then placed into plastic bags (approximately five per bag) and transported by SHN to the laboratory. No third party was involved with the handling of the sample between collection and drop off.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold Soils:</p> <p>Samples were pre-numbered prior to collection. Samples are sieved when collected and placed immediately into a paper geochemical bag marked with the sample ID. The paper bags are then placed in boxes or calicos with a numbered range. The samples are then transported by SHN to the laboratory. No third party was involved with the handling of the sample between collection and drop off.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>Historical Datasets:</p> <p>Sampling techniques and data are considered standard for the time at which they were collected. As with all historical datasets, there is an acknowledged gap in the available information and as such should be treated with caution.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold:</p> <p>The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed during the program and further review will take place prior to future drilling.</p>

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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. 	<p>The Ravenswood West Project consists of EPMs 26041, 26152, 26303 and 26404, and EPMA 27824 and 27825. All EPMs are owned 100% by Ukalunda Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. EPMA 27824 and 27825 are owned 100% by XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, also a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p> <p>Two current, third party Mining Leases exist on EPM 26041 – named ML 10243 (Delour) and ML 10315 (Podosky). One further current, third party Mining Lease exists partially on EPM 26152 – named ML 1529 (Waterloo).</p> <p>All of EPM 26303 and part of EPM 26041 are situated within the Burdekin Falls Dam catchment area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Numerous exploration companies have explored within the Ravenswood West Project area, namely North Broken Hill, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Noranda, Planet Metals, MAT, Nickel Mines Ltd, Minefields, Kennecott, Cormepar Minerals, Geopeko, Esso, Dampier Mining, IMC, CRA, Ravenswood Resources, Dalrymple Resource, BJ Hallt, Poseidon, Haoma Mining, Kitchener Mining, Placer, Goldfields, Carpentaria Gold, MIM, BHP, and Stavely Minerals.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Ravenswood West Project area is located within open file 100k map sheet area 8257.</p> <p>The project is hosted within the Ravenswood Batholith of the Charters Towers Province, which consists primarily of Ordovician to Silurian granitoids and lesser sedimentary packages. The area is considered by SHN to be prospective for orogenic and intrusion-related gold deposits, as well as granitoid-related copper, molybdenum, silver and rare earth deposits. There also appears to be prospectivity for MVT deposits on the fringes of the tenement area.</p>
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"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar 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 intercept depth • hole length. 	Refer Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Historical drilling results are reported as previously reported in open file data.</p> <p>Sunshine Gold rock chips are reported as individual point samples with no metal equivalents used.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation is subject to ongoing interpretation and as such intervals are reported in downhole length only.</p> <p>Refer JORC Table 1, Section 1.</p>
<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. 	<p>Refer to figures contained within this report.</p>
<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. 	<p>All results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<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. 	<p>No other material data is presented in this report.</p>