



NEXUS MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 September 2021

Multiple High Grade Gold Intercepts at Templar - New Discovery

Highlights

- **Templar drill results – point to significant new discovery**
- **Drilling intersects broad and high-grade gold**
- **Mineralisation style same as Crusader prospect – 1.2km south**
- **Results “link” Crusader and Templar Prospects - “The Right Rocks”**
- **Crusader / Templar mineralised corridor now extends over 1.6km of strike**

Templar Prospect

- ❖ **Results from thirteen new holes include:**
 - **10m @ 5.64g/t Au** (within **23m @ 2.85g/t Au** from 132m); and
 - **6m @ 6.21g/t Au** (incl. **4m @ 9.24g/t Au** from 90m)
 - **2m @ 11.02g/t Au** (from 220m) all in hole 196;
 - **28m @ 3.64g/t Au, Incl. 4m @ 10.11g/t Au** (within **72m @ 1.68 g/t Au** from 24m) in hole 195;
 - **4m @ 5.07g/t Au** (within 20m @ 1.42g/t Au from 176m) hole 187;
 - **4m @ 2.37g/t Au** (within 36m @ 1.10g/t Au from 24m) hole 188;
 - **8m @ 1.56g/t Au** (within 16m @ 1.00g/t Au from 76m) in hole 193; and
 - **24m @ 1.08g/t Au** (from 24m) in hole 191.
- ❖ **Mineralisation hosted in silicified quartz porphyry unit with extensive alteration and stockwork veining – same style of mineralisation as seen at Crusader Prospect**
- ❖ **Deep Diamond drill hole underway at Templar – planned hole depth of 700m (DDH4)**

Nexus Minerals Limited (ASX: NXM) (Nexus or the Company) is pleased to announce high-grade assay results from thirteen reverse circulation (RC) holes drilled at the Templar Prospect, within the Company’s Wallbrook gold project in the eastern goldfields of Western Australia.

Nexus Managing Director Andy Tudor commented *“These broad high grade results received from Templar occur in the same altered and mineralised rocks we see at the Crusader prospect, 1.2km to the south. This has effectively linked the two prospects together into one large mineralised system.*

Nexus is the first company to drill the Templar prospect and we are very proud of the work our exploration team has contributed leading to this discovery”.

ASX: NXM

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue 244 million

Options 11 million

Corporate Directory

Mr Paul Boyatzis

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Andy Tudor

Managing Director

Dr Mark Elliott

Non-Executive Director

Mr Bruce Maluish

Non-Executive Director

Mr Phillip Macleod

Company Secretary

Company Projects

Wallbrook Gold Project

Bethanga Copper-Gold Project

Pinnacles Gold Project

Pinnacles JV Gold Project
(with Northern Star Limited
ASX:NST)

Mt Celia Gold Project

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Templar Prospect

The Nexus 2021 RC and diamond drill programs at Templar were designed to follow up mineralisation intersected in previous shallow aircore drill campaigns undertaken by Nexus.

Gold mineralisation at the Templar Prospect is the same as that observed at the Crusader Prospect (1.2km to the south) – being a quartz-goethite supergene stockwork in the oxide regolith profile. The stockwork intensity correlates closely with higher gold grades. In the fresh rock, high-grade mineralisation occurs within a series of steeply dipping structures defined by quartz sulphide veining of a potassic altered quartz porphyry unit within a volcanoclastic host rock.

The holes drilled tested the zone from surface to a depth of 300m, with every one of the thirteen RC drill holes completed in this program intersecting mineralisation. The gold mineralisation tenor and widths observed to date mirror that of the Crusader Prospect, with broad lower grade mineralisation in the shallower levels <100m (**72m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 24m**), giving way to the broad high grade intersections at depths of >100 meters (**10m @ 5.64g/t Au, within 23m @ 2.85g/t Au from 132m**).

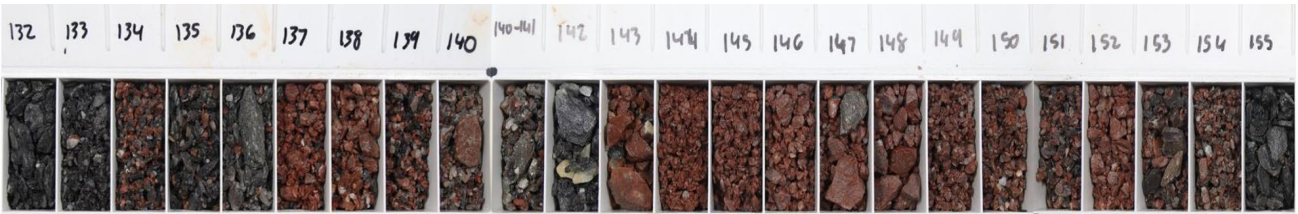
Future drill programs at Templar will test for depth extensions to the mineralisation, as well as testing for further strike extensions to the Crusader / Templar mineralised corridor that currently extends over 1.6km of strike, constrained only by the extent of drilling completed by Nexus to date.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au	Sample Type
NMWBRC21-187	433350	6697775	372	270	-60	150	88	108	20	1.42	4m composite
							inc. 88	92	4	5.07	4m composite
NMWBRC21-188	433288	6697778	371	90	-60	138	24	60	36	1.10	4m composite
							inc. 24	28	4	2.37	4m composite
							inc. 40	56	16	1.26	4m composite
NMWBRC21-191	433295	6697753	371	90	-60	162	24	52	28	1.08	4m composite
NMWBRC21-195	433294	6697704	371	90	-60	138	24	96	72	1.68	4m composite
							inc. 40	68	28	3.64	4m composite
							inc. 40	44	4	10.11	4m composite
NMWBRC21-196	433251	6697700	371	90	-60	252	90	96	6	6.21	1 metre cone split
							inc. 90	94	4	9.24	1 metre cone split
							132	155	23	2.85	1 metre cone split
							inc. 133	143	10	5.64	1 metre cone split
							220	222	2	11.02	1 metre cone split

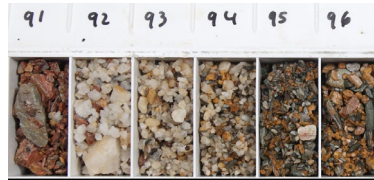
Table 1: Templar Prospect RC Drill Holes Selected Significant Intercepts



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**Photo 1: Hole #196 10m @ 5.64g/t Au from 133m (within 23m @ 2.85g/t Au from 133m)
Mineralisation hosted in altered quartz porphyry – with extensive alteration and stockwork veining**



**Photo 2: Hole #196 4m @ 9.24g/t Au from 90m (within 6m @ 6.21g/t Au from 90m)
Mineralisation hosted in quartz vein / altered quartz porphyry with extensive alteration and stockwork veining**

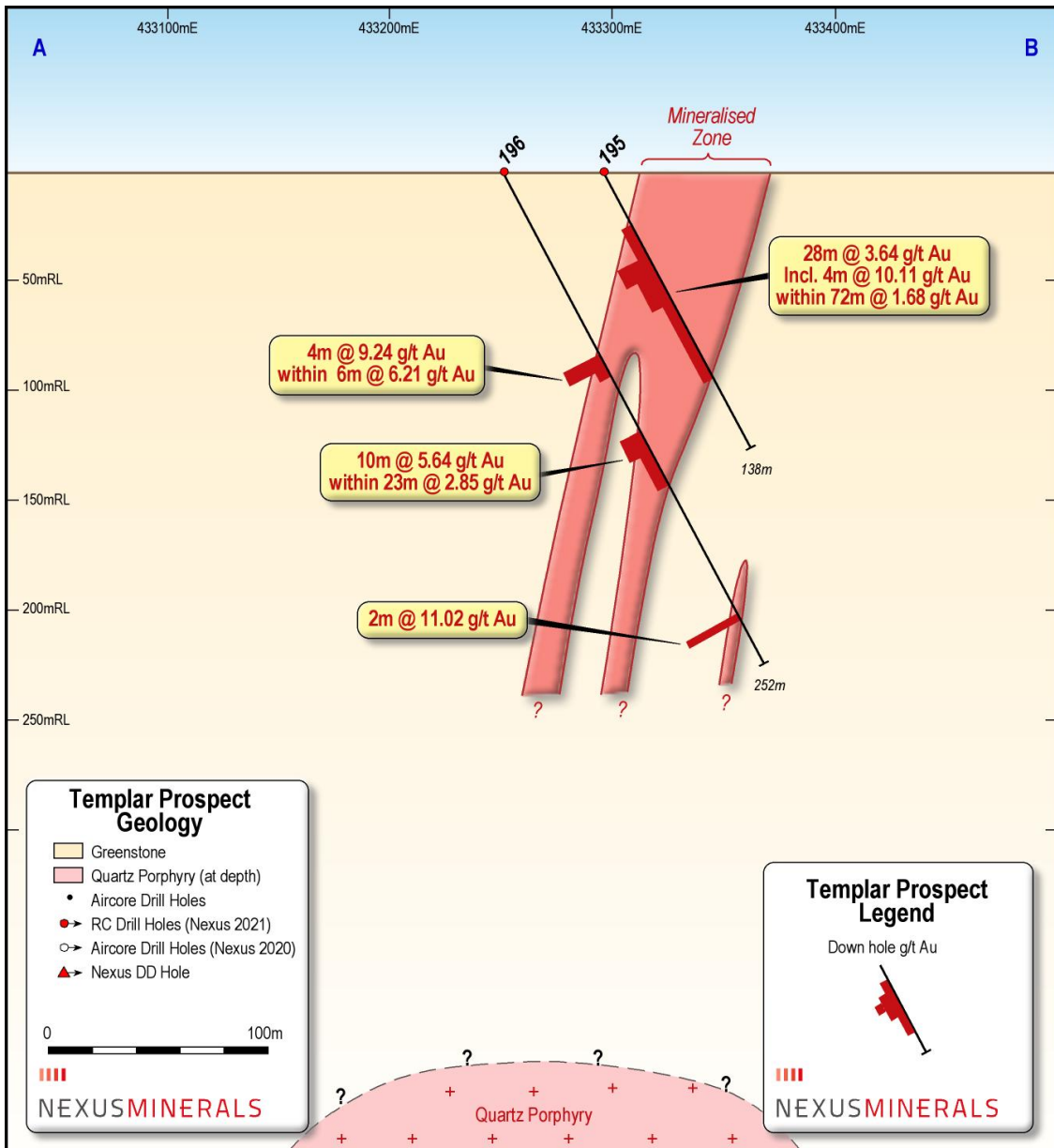


Figure 1: Templar Prospect Drill Hole Cross Section (Line A-B on Figure 2)



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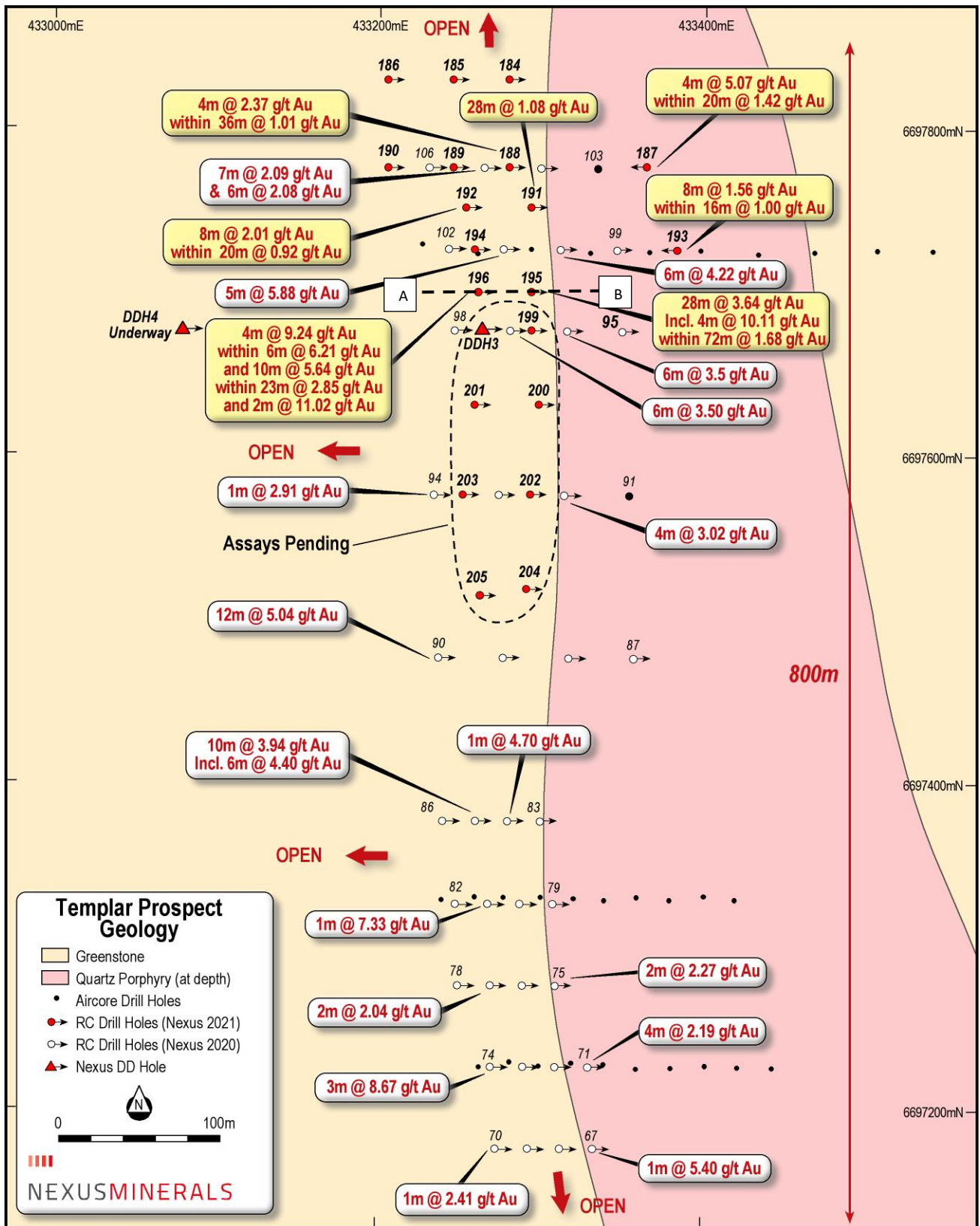


Figure 2: Templar Prospect Drill Hole Location and Results
(Yellow highlighted boxes new results / White boxes Nexus 2020 Aircore drill results)



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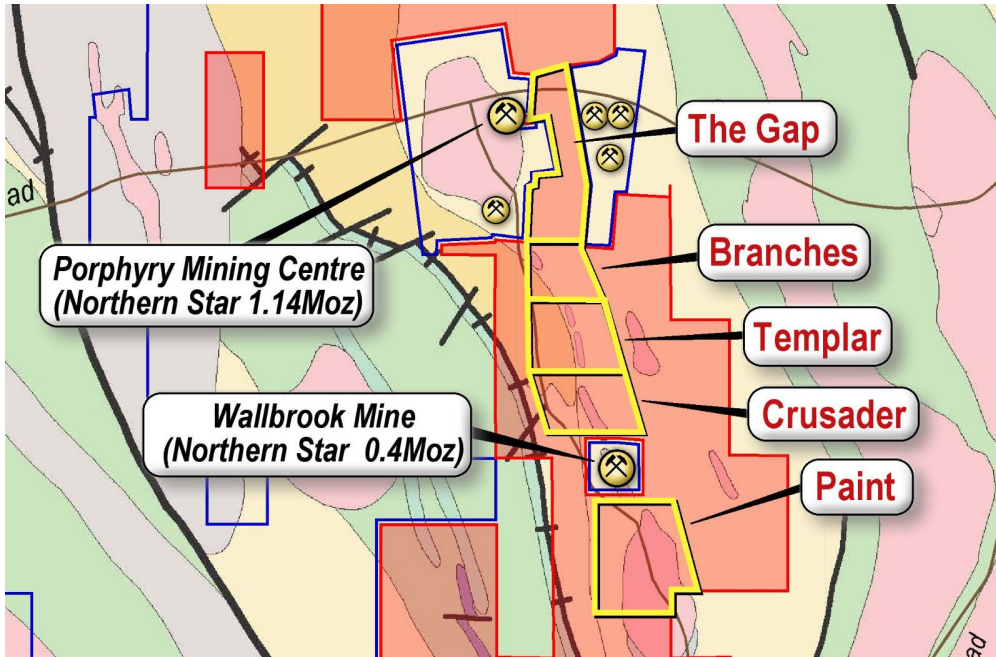


Figure 3: Location Map Crusader – Templar Prospects

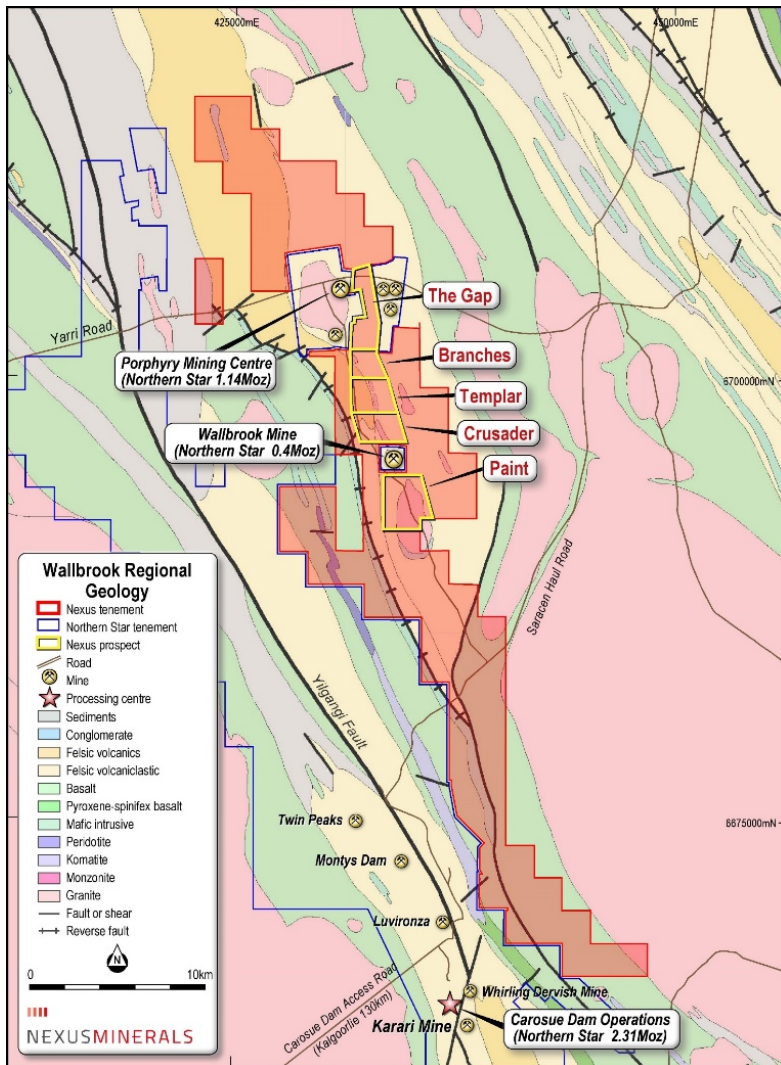


Figure 4: Nexus Wallbrook Project Tenure and Prospects



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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From(m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au	Sample Type
NMWBRC21-184	433282	6697825	371	90	-60	132	36	48	12	0.18	4m composite
NMWBRC21-185	433247	6697825	371	90	-60	156	40	48	8	0.21	4m composite
							84	92	8	0.47	4m composite
							100	108	8	0.26	4m composite
NMWBRC21-186	433209	6697825	371	90	-60	210	44	52	8	0.18	4m composite
							160	164	4	0.52	4m composite
NMWBRC21-187	433350	6697775	372	270	-60	150	24	36	12	0.27	4m composite
							72	108	36	0.86	4m composite
						inc.	88	108	20	1.42	4m composite
						inc.	88	92	4	5.07	4m composite
NMWBRC21-188	433288	6697778	371	90	-60	138	24	60	36	1.10	4m composite
						inc.	24	28	4	2.37	4m composite
						and	40	56	16	1.26	4m composite
NMWBRC21-189	433246	6697777	371	90	-60	150	36	44	8	0.81	4m composite
							108	120	12	0.32	4m composite
NMWBRC21-190	433208	6697776	371	90	-60	222	52	60	8	0.43	4m composite
							164	168	4	0.12	4m composite
							184	192	8	0.30	4m composite
NMWBRC21-191	433295	6697753	371	90	-60	162	12	64	52	0.65	4m composite
						inc.	24	52	28	1.08	4m composite
							132	136	4	0.46	4m composite
							144	148	4	0.17	4m composite
NMWBRC21-192	433251	6697748	371	90	-60	210	24	56	32	0.24	4m composite
							112	132	20	0.92	4m composite
					inc.		112	120	8	2.01	4m composite
							144	148	4	0.12	4m composite
NMWBRC21-193	433383	6697724	372	270	-60	162	32	64	32	0.64	4m composite
						inc.	36	48	12	0.95	4m composite
							76	92	16	1.00	4m composite
						inc.	80	88	8	1.56	4m composite
							104	108	4	1.49	4m composite
							140	144	4	0.29	4m composite
NMWBRC21-194	433254	6697727	371	90	-60	216	40	56	16	0.34	4m composite
							68	72	4	0.48	4m composite
							116	128	12	0.41	4m composite
							196	208	12	0.93	4m composite
						inc.	196	204	8	1.31	4m composite
NMWBRC21-195	433294	6697704	371	90	-60	138	24	96	72	1.68	4m composite
						inc.	40	68	28	3.64	4m composite
						inc.	40	44	4	10.11	4m composite
						and	80	84	4	1.50	4m composite
NMWBRC21-196	433251	6697700	371	90	-60	252	1	2	1	0.81	1 metre cone split
							6	7	1	0.29	1 metre cone split
							17	18	1	0.41	1 metre cone split
							71	73	2	1.23	1 metre cone split
							90	96	6	6.21	1 metre cone split
						inc.	90	94	4	9.24	1 metre cone split
							109	110	1	0.45	1 metre cone split
							113	116	3	0.11	1 metre cone split
							132	155	23	2.85	1 metre cone split
						inc.	133	143	10	5.64	1 metre cone split
							186	190	4	1.50	1 metre cone split
						inc.	187	188	1	4.98	1 metre cone split
							198	201	3	0.34	1 metre cone split
							210	214	4	1.21	1 metre cone split
							217	218	1	0.12	1 metre cone split
							220	222	2	11.02	1 metre cone split
							238	239	1	0.29	1 metre cone split

Table 2: Crusader Prospect All Significant Intercepts (+0.1g/t Au) from RC Drill Holes



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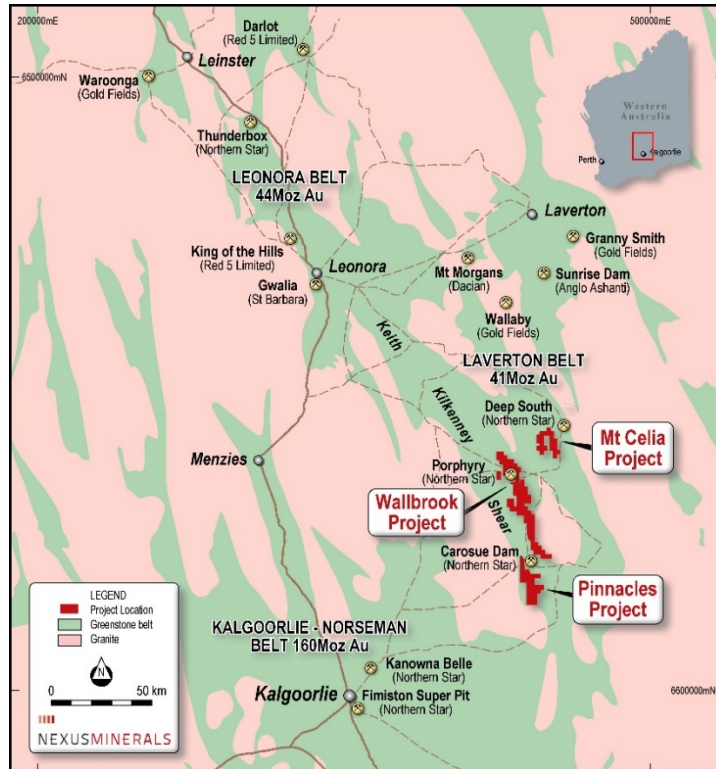


Figure 5: Nexus Project Locations, Eastern Goldfields, WA

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director, Nexus Minerals Limited.

About Nexus

Nexus is actively exploring for gold deposits on its highly prospective tenement package in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. In addition to this, the Company has recently expanded its existing project portfolio with the addition of the option to purchase the Bethanga Porphyry Copper-Gold project in Victoria.

In Western Australia, the consolidation of the highly prospective Wallbrook Gold Project (250km²) by the amalgamation of existing Nexus tenements with others acquired, will advance these gold exploration efforts.

Nexus Minerals' tenement package at the Pinnacles Gold Project commences less than 5km to the south of, and along strike from, Northern Star's Carosue Dam mining operations, and current operating Karari and Whirling Dervish underground gold mines. Nexus holds a significant land package (125km²) of highly prospective geological terrane within a major regional structural corridor and is exploring for gold deposits.

Nexus is actively investing in new exploration techniques to refine the targeting approach for their current and future tenements.

- Ends -

Enquiries **Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director**
 Mr Paul Boyatzis, Non-Executive Chairman

Contact **Phone: 08 9481 1749**

Website **www.nexus-minerals.com**

ASX Code **NXM**



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The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation, prepared, compiled or reviewed by Mr Andy Tudor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tudor is the Managing Director and full-time employee of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr Tudor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tudor consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The results are available to be viewed on the Company website www.nexus-minerals.com. 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 announcements.

The information in this release that relates to the Crusader Mineral Resource Estimate is based upon information compiled by Mr Adam James, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr James is a full-time employee and the Exploration Manager of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr James 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr James consents to the inclusion in the release of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No Ore Reserves have currently been defined on the Pinnacles or Wallbrook tenements. There has been insufficient exploration and technical studies to estimate an Ore Reserve and it is uncertain if further exploration and/or technical studies will result in the estimation of an Ore Reserve. The potential for the development of a mining operation and sale of ore from the Pinnacles or Wallbrook tenements has yet to be established.

Appendix A 8/9/2021

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><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></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Templar Prospect – The sampling was carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). 13 holes for 2,298m drilled.</p> <p>RC chips provide high quality representative samples for analysis.</p> <p>Sampling was carried out in accordance with Nexus Minerals protocols and QAQC procedures which are considered to be industry best practice.</p> <p>RC holes were drilled with a 5.5inch face sampling bit, with 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter producing a 2-3kg sample. All 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>511 x 4m composite samples and 252 x individual 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with ICP finish.</p> <p>Sample pulps were also subjected to additional laboratory XRF analysis – this was undertaken as part of the companies R&D project.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>An RC drilling rig, owned by Raglan Drilling, was used to undertake the RC drilling and collect the samples. The face sampling bit had a diameter of 5.5 inches (140mm).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>RC face sampling bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Average RC meter sample weight recovered was 25kg with minimal variation between samples.</p> <p>No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All RC samples were wet sieved.</p> <p>All holes and all meters were geologically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>or all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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 sampling.</i></p>	<p>One meter RC drill samples pass through a cone splitter, installed directly beneath a rig mounted cyclone, and a 2-3kg sample collected in a numbered calico bag. The balance of the 1m sample ~25kg is collected in a green plastic bag. The green bags are placed in rows of 20 and the corresponding calico bag placed on top of the green bag.</p> <p>4m composite samples are collected by scooping ~500g from 4 consecutive green bags.</p> <p>All samples submitted for analysis were dry.</p> <p>Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 85% passing 75um, with a sub-sample of ~200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for analysis. This is best industry practice.</p> <p>A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at 1:25 samples.</p> <p>Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p> <p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples were analysed at the Intertek laboratory Perth.</p> <p>All samples were analysed for gold only using Fire Assay technique with ICP finish. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material.</p> <p>This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material.</p> <p>No other geophysical tools, spectrometers etc... were used in this drill program.</p> <p>Nexus Minerals protocol provides for Certified Reference Material (Standards and Blanks) to be inserted at a rate of 4 standards and 4 blank per 100 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. Industry acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been returned.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager.</p> <p>No twin holes were drilled as part of this program</p> <p>All field logging is carried out on a Toughbook computer. Data is submitted electronically to the database geologist in Perth. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and added to the database. All data is managed by the database geologist.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data has occurred.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole locations were determined using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 3m. Down hole surveys were taken using a Gyro survey tool with readings taken every 10m.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94 Zone51.</p> <p>The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a handheld GPS.</p> <p>Accuracy is +/- 3m.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Drilling took place at the Templar Prospect.</p> <p>This release refers to these prospects results only.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.</p> <p>Yes as stated above.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (0 degrees). Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 090 degrees.</p> <p>2 scissor were drilled -60 towards 270 degrees.</p> <p>The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Pre numbered calico bags were placed into green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drilling was undertaken on tenement M31/251.</p> <p>Nexus 100%</p> <p>There are no other known material issues with the tenements.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The tenement has been subject to minimal prior exploration activities.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation in the Wallbrook area is known to be closely associated with quartz +/- pyrite and brick-red coloured haematitic alteration of high level porphyry intrusives and their volcanic / sedimentary host rocks.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to ASX announcements for full tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results.</p> <p>No aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values were reported.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (0 degrees). Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 090 degrees.</p> <p>2 scissor were drilled -60 towards 270 degrees.</p> <p>All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Refer to the maps included in the text.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Clearly stated in body of release</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No other exploration data to be reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Post full assessment of recent drill results and integration with existing data sets, future work programs may include Aircore drilling and/or RC/Diamond drilling to follow up on the results received from this drill program.</p>