NEXUSMINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **11 October 2021**

Templar Drilling Intersects Further High-Grade Mineralisation and Broad Zones of Intense Alteration

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

Highlights

- **Drilling intersects broad and high-grade gold in diamond hole #3**
- **Deeper diamond hole #4 confirms alteration style and mineralisation to be the same as Northern Star's multi-million ounce Karari Mine, 30km to the south**
- **Five Reverse Circulation (RC) holes require diamond drill "Tails" to extend holes through interpreted mineralised zone**
- **Crusader / Templar mineralised corridor now extends over 1.6km of strike and remains open**

Templar Prospect

- **Results from diamond hole #3:**
  - **4.61m @ 5.78g/t Au** (within **18.38m @ 2.40g/t Au** from 123.72m)
- **DDH#3 demonstrates mineralisation hosted in volcaniclastic unit and quartz porphyry unit with extensive alteration and stockwork veining – same style of alteration and mineralisation as seen in DDH#4 and the Karari Mine.**
- **Results from 2 RC holes only (5 require diamond tails):**
  - **4m @ 4.13g/t Au** (within **12m @ 1.72g/t Au** from 200m) Hole 201
  - **8m @ 1.99g/t Au** (within **40m @ 0.82g/t Au** from 44m) Hole 199
- **Holes 200, 202, 203, 204, 205 to have diamond tails – in order to test interpreted mineralised zone**
- **Deeper diamond drill hole DDH#4 now completed (depth 702m) – assay results pending**

Nexus Minerals Limited (ASX: NXM) (Nexus or **the Company)** is pleased to announce high-grade assay results from one diamond hole and two 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 DDH#3 at Templar are in line with our expectations. What has significantly exceeded our expectations is the alteration style and mineralisation observed in both DDH#3 and the recently completed deeper diamond hole #4. They exhibit the same style that hosts the multi-million ounce Karari deposit 30km to the south. This has now linked the Crusader-Templar alteration and mineralisation style with that of Karari, providing confidence in the potential for the Crusader-Templar Prospect to evolve into a very large mineralised system.*"

Templar Prospect

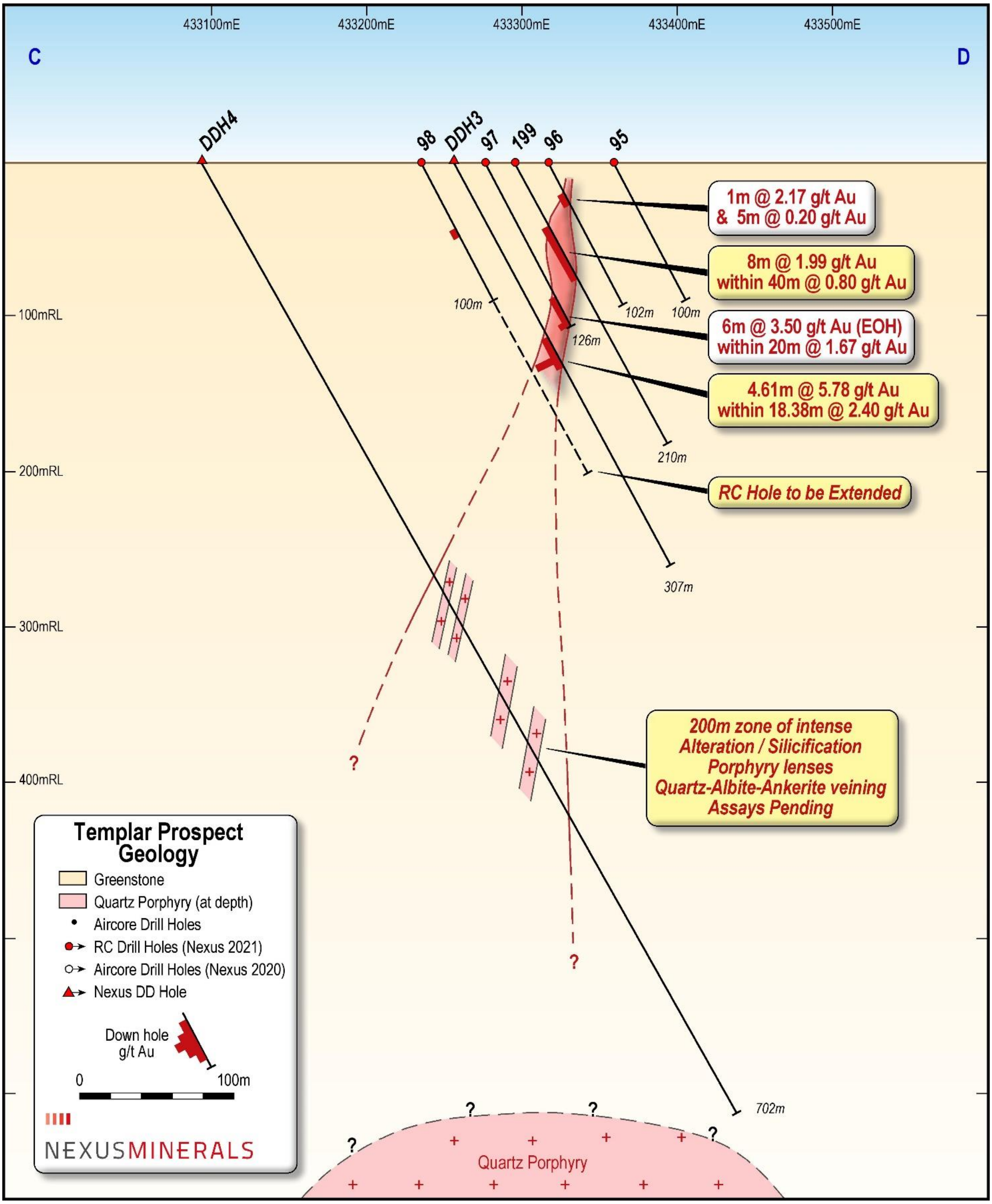

Figure 1: Templar Prospect Drill Hole Cross Section (Line C-D on Figure 2)
(Yellow highlighted boxes new results / White boxes Nexus drill results)

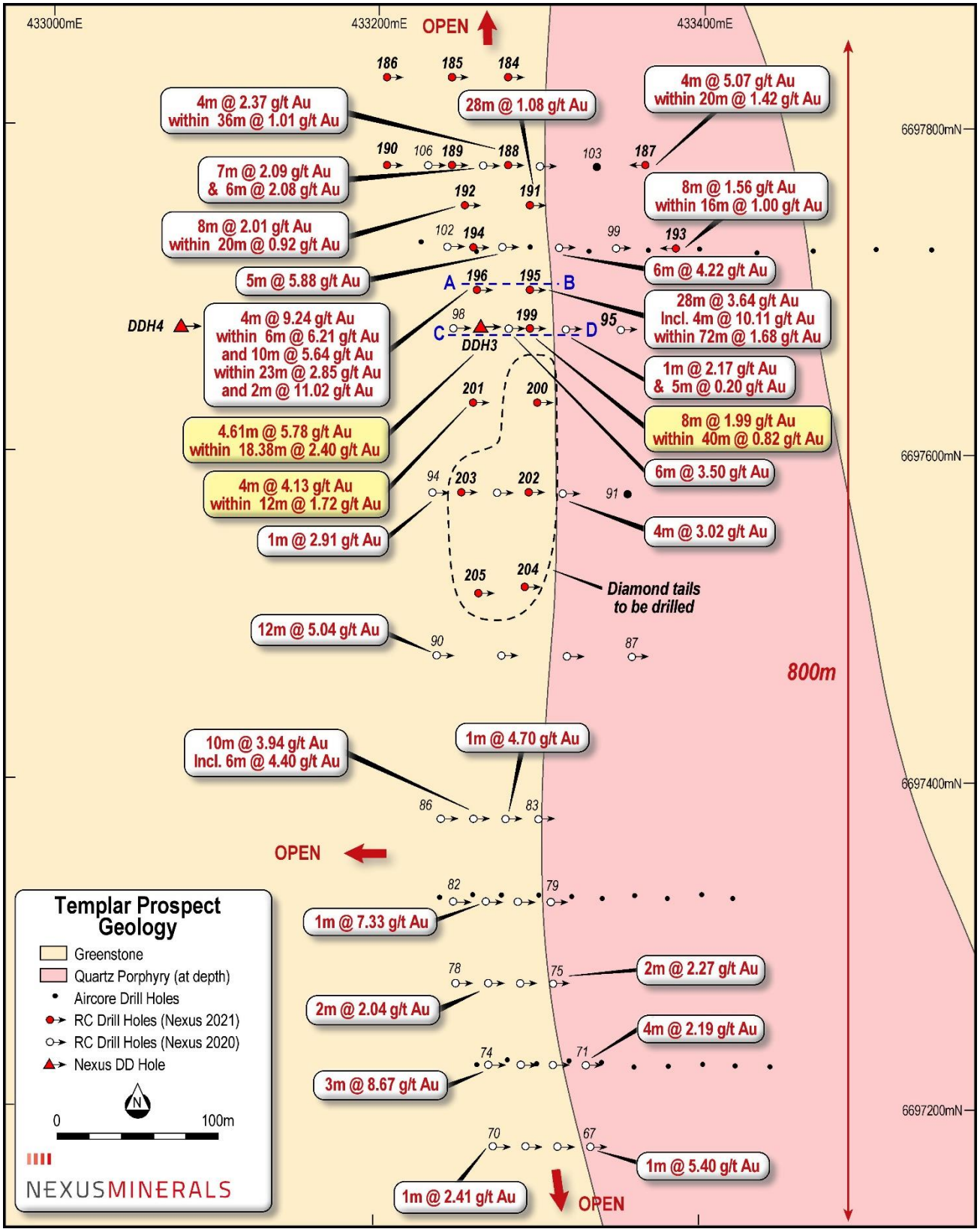

Figure 2: Templar Prospect Drill Hole Location and Results
(Yellow highlighted boxes new results / White boxes Nexus drill results)

The diamond drill holes #3 and #4 tested the zone from surface to a depth of 600m, with both intersecting significant alteration (and mineralisation in hole #3), with assays pending for hole #4. The gold mineralisation tenor and widths observed in drilling to date at Templar mirror that of the Crusader Prospect and that observed at the Karari Mine. Results show broad lower grade mineralisation in the shallower levels <100m, gives way to the broad high-grade intersections at depths of >100 meters.

RC holes #199 and #201 intersected mineralisation as interpreted, but five RC holes (#200, #202, #203, #204, #205) were forced to be stopped short of the interpreted mineralised zones due to poor drilling conditions. Diamond tails will now be drilled to extend the five holes through their interpreted mineralised depths.

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	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au	Sample Type
NMWBRC21-199	433297	6697679	371	90	-60	210	**44**	**84**	**40**	**0.82**	4m composite
							64	**84**	**20**	**1.10**	4m composite
						inc.	**60**	**68**	**8**	**1.99**	4m composite
NMWBRC21-201	433254	6697626	371	90	-60	300	**200**	**212**	**12**	**1.72**	4m composite
						inc.	**204**	**208**	**4**	**4.13**	4m composite
NMWBDD21-003	433260	6697675	369	90	-60	306.81	**123.72**	**142.1**	**18.38**	**2.40**	Half HQ core
						inc.	**134.42**	**139.03**	**4.61**	**5.78**	Half HQ core

Table 1: Templar Prospect RC Drill Holes Selected Significant Intercepts

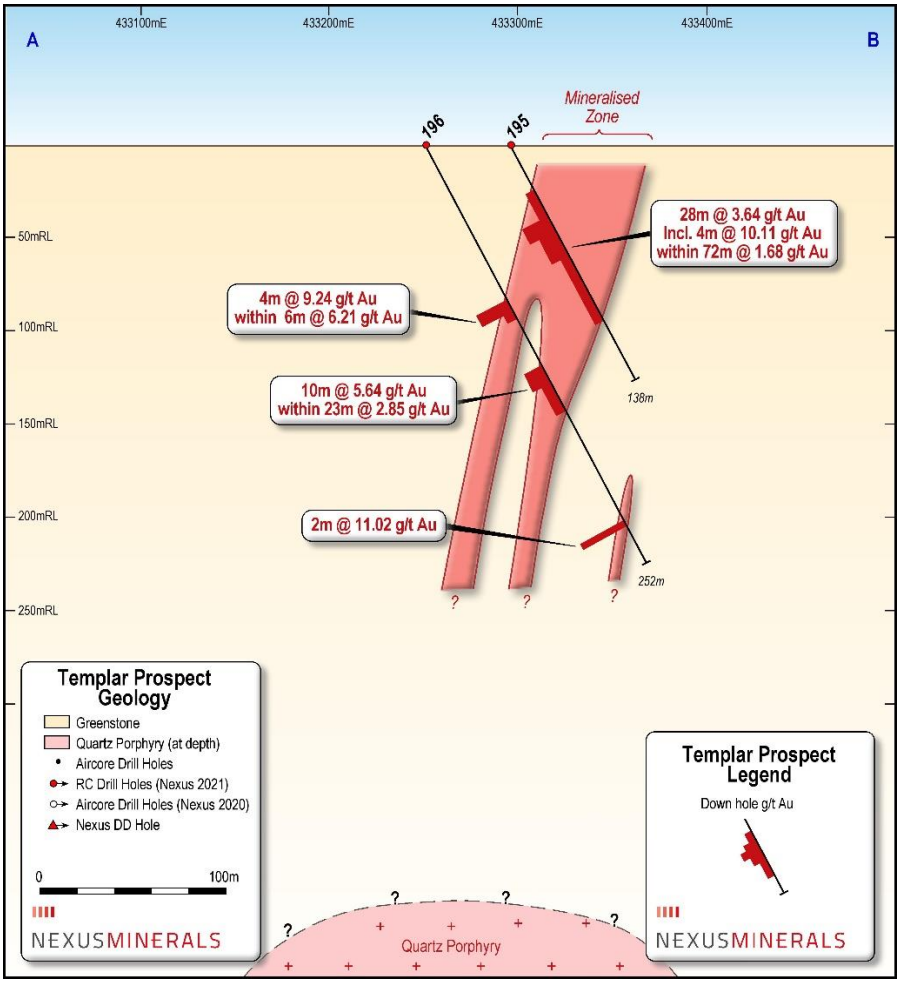

Figure 3: Templar Prospect Drill Hole Cross Section (Line A-B on Figure 2)
(Yellow highlighted boxes new results / White boxes Nexus drill results)

Discussion

Gold mineralisation at the Templar Prospect is hosted in the same rocks as that observed at the Crusader Prospect (1.2km to the south), and more importantly, akin to the Karari Mine (Northern Star's multi-million ounce mine 30km's 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 volcaniclastic host rock.

There are 4 distinct styles of alteration and gold grade at the Karari Mine (NST Carosue Dam Operations) being:

1) Ductile biotitic shear zones
2) Sodic alteration overprint
3) Quartz-albite-ankerite overprint of biotite
4) Quartz-albite-ankerite veining

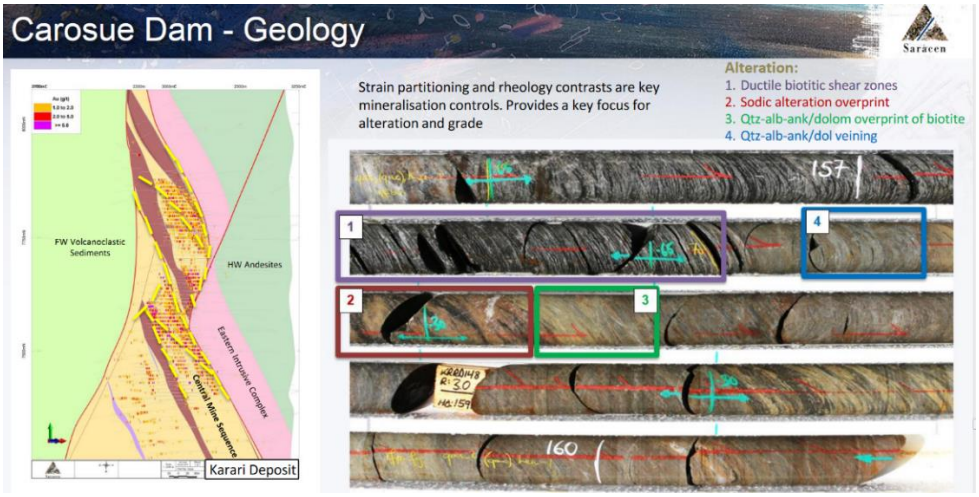

Figure 4: From Saracen ASX Release 20/10/2019

The same alteration style and associated gold grade is observed in Templar diamond holes DDH#3 (photo 1), and this alteration significantly increases in width and intensity in the deeper DDH#4, mirroring that of the Karari Mine. This alteration in DDH#4 increases to an interval of some 200m (From 330m to 530m downhole). Multiple examples of these comparable alteration styles and intervals from DDH#4 are shown in photos 2-5.

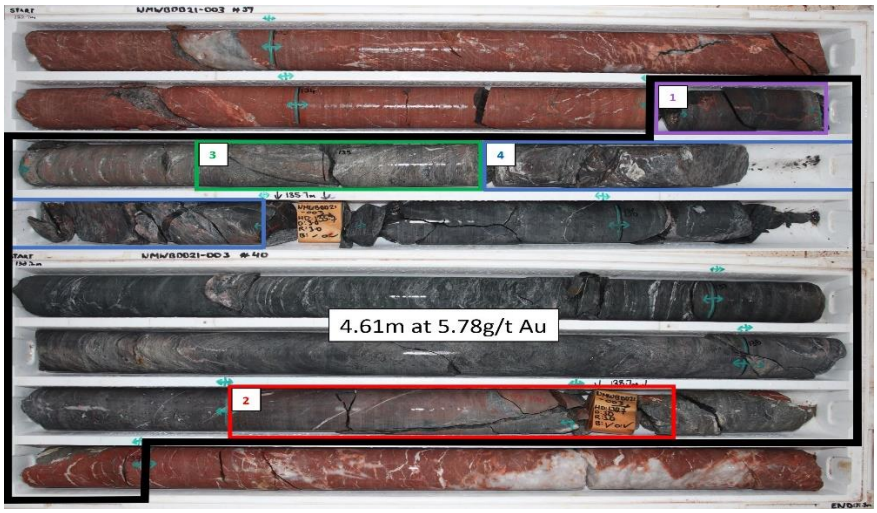

Photo 1: Nexus DDH#3 134.4m-139m – High Grade Core 4.61m@5.78g/t Au (within 18.38m@2.40g/t Au)

Figure 5: Karari Mine Alteration Styles (From Saracen ASX Release 20/10/2019)

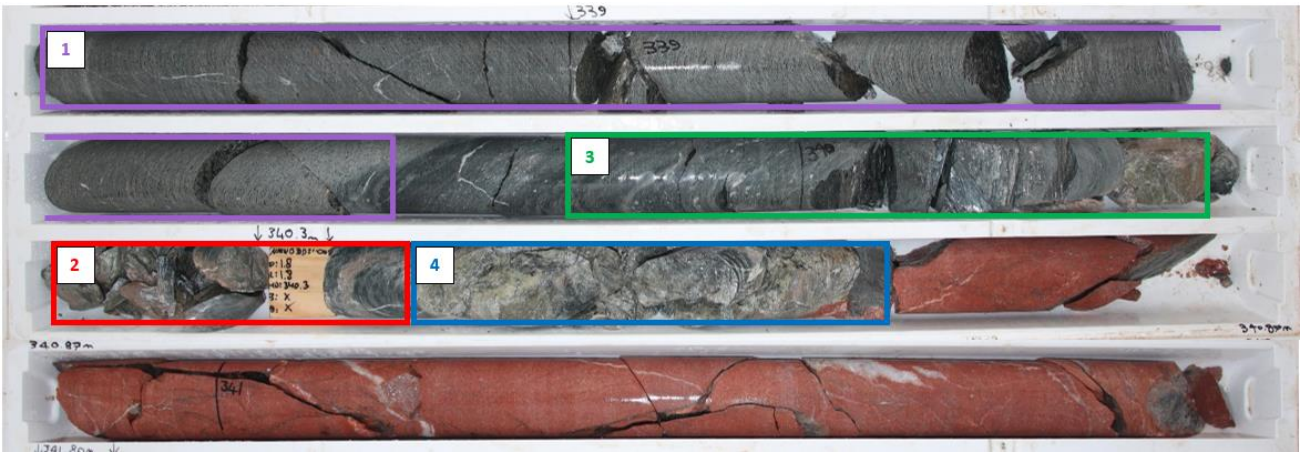

Photo 2: Nexus Alteration Assemblages - DDH#4 338m-342m

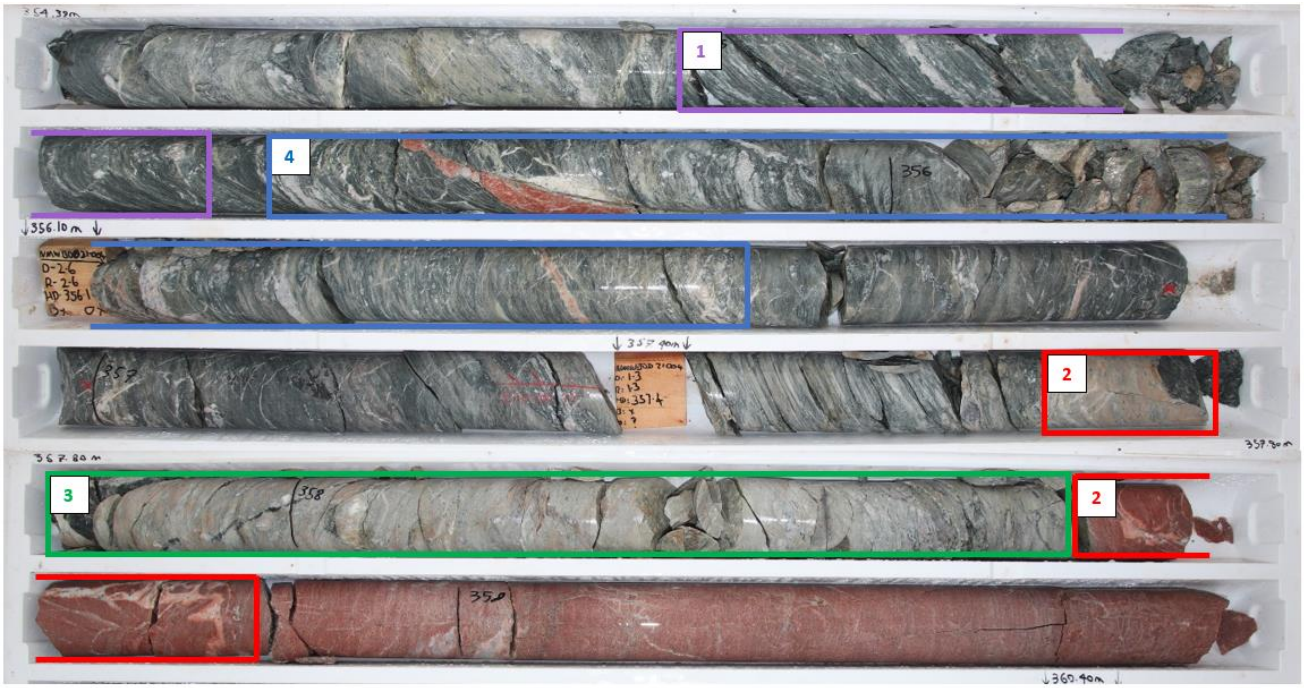

Photo 3: Nexus Alteration Assemblages - DDH#4 354m-360m

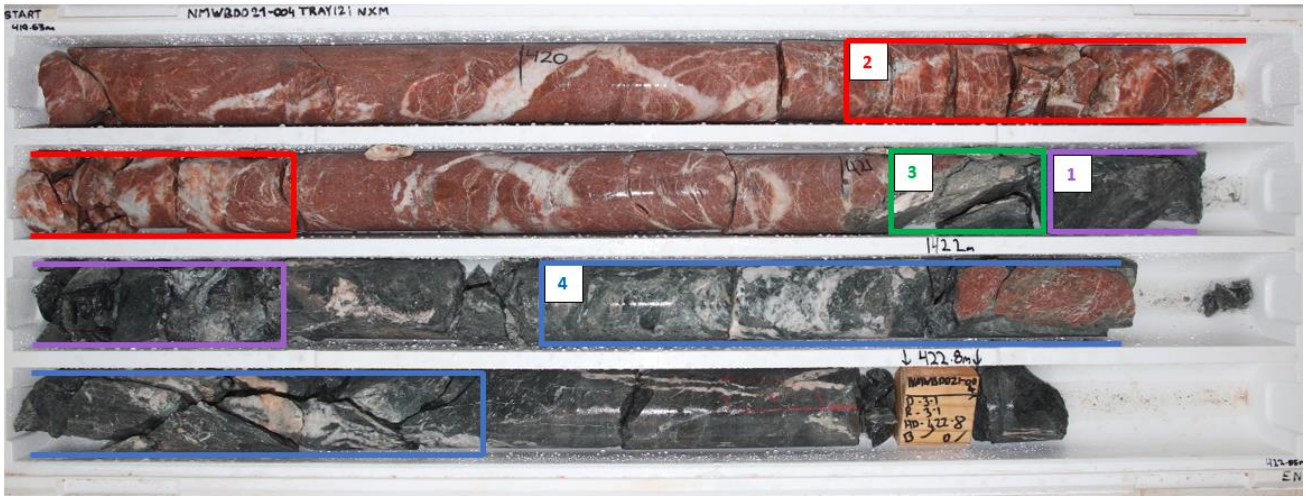

Photo 4: Nexus Alteration Assemblages - DDH#4 419m-423m

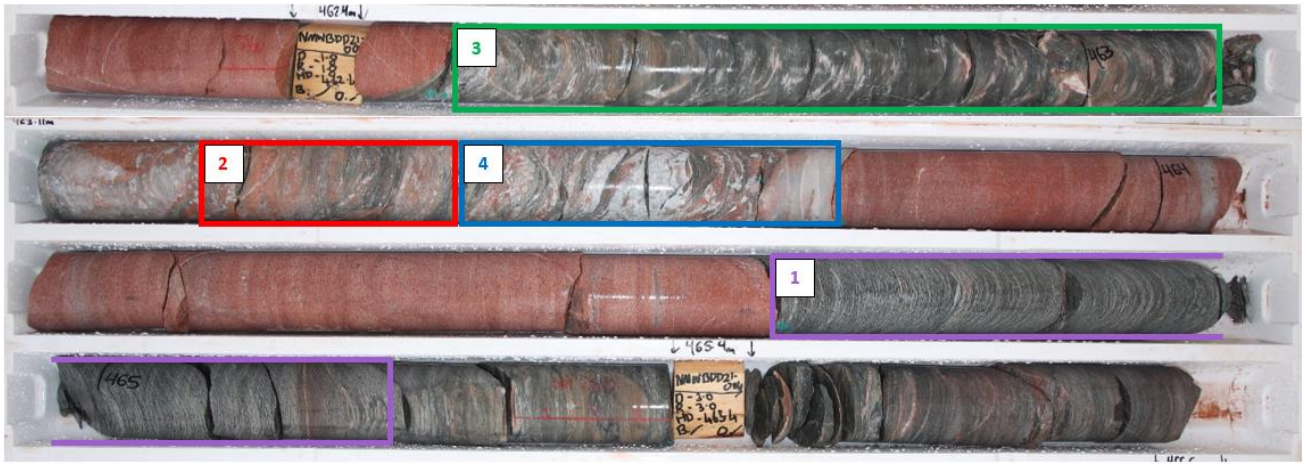

Photo 5: Nexus Alteration Assemblages - DDH#4 462m-466m

Photo 6: Nexus Managing Director Andy Tudor (right), Exploration Manager Adam James (centre) and Exploration Geologist Charlie Dorey examine the latest drill core from DDH#4

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From(m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au	Sample Type
NMWBRC21-199	433297	6697679	371	90	-60	210	20	24	4	0.43	4m composite
							44	**84**	**40**	**0.82**	4m composite
						incl.	**64**	**84**	**20**	**1.10**	4m composite
						inc.	**60**	**68**	**8**	**1.99**	4m composite
							168	184	16	0.23	4m composite
							208	210 (EOH)	2	0.14	4m composite
NMWBRC21-200	433296	6697626	371	90	-60	156	36	52	16	0.19	4m composite
							76	92	16	0.39	4m composite
NMWBRC21-201	433254	6697626	371	90	-60	300	112	124	12	1.22	4m composite
							140	144	4	0.63	4m composite
							160	176	16	0.72	4m composite
							200	**212**	**12**	**1.72**	4m composite
						inc.	**204**	**208**	**4**	**4.13**	4m composite
							232	244	12	0.50	4m composite
							268	284	16	1.01	4m composite
NMWBRC21-202	433293	6697577	372	90	-60	204	20	28	8	0.45	4m composite
							96	100	4	1.39	4m composite
							196	204 (EOH)	8	0.37	4m composite
NMWBRC21-203	433249	6697576	372	90	-60	286	136	148	12	0.11	4m composite
							184	192	8	1.03	4m composite
							204	212	8	0.31	4m composite
							232	252	20	0.22	4m composite
							264	286 (EOH)	22	0.18	4m composite
NMWBDD21-003	433260	6697675	369	90	-60	306.81	0	103	103	ASSAYS PENDING	
							104	107.3	3.3	0.37	Half HQ core
							123.72	**142.1**	**18.38**	**2.40**	Half HQ core
						inc.	**134.42**	**139.03**	**4.61**	**5.78**	Half HQ core
							145.96	150.12	4.16	0.17	Half HQ core
							155	156.36	1.36	1.14	Half HQ core
							163.79	165.16	1.37	0.30	Half HQ core
							170.39	179	8.61	0.67	Half HQ core
							194.18	195.07	0.89	0.10	Half HQ core
							200	229	29	ASSAYS PENDING	
							232.6	233.55	0.95	0.12	Half HQ core
							236.12	236.93	0.81	0.14	Half HQ core
							292	306.81	14.81	ASSAYS PENDING	

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

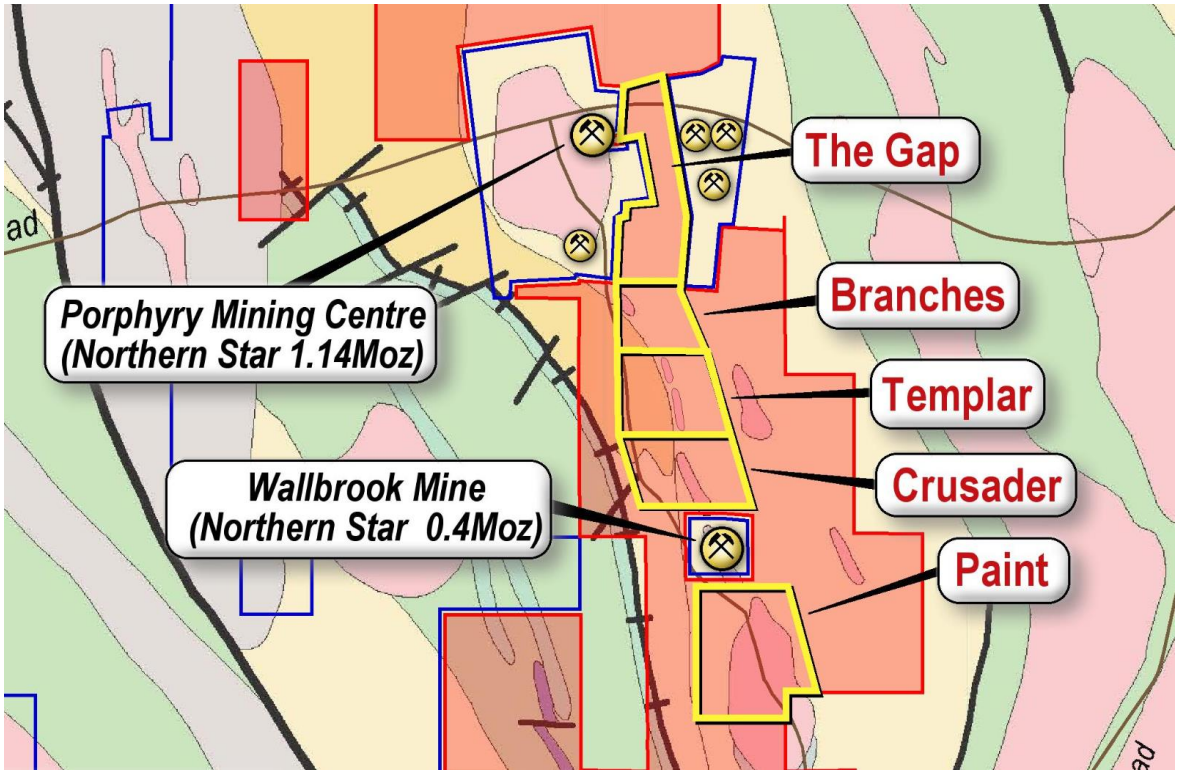

Figure 6: Location Map Crusader – Templar Prospects

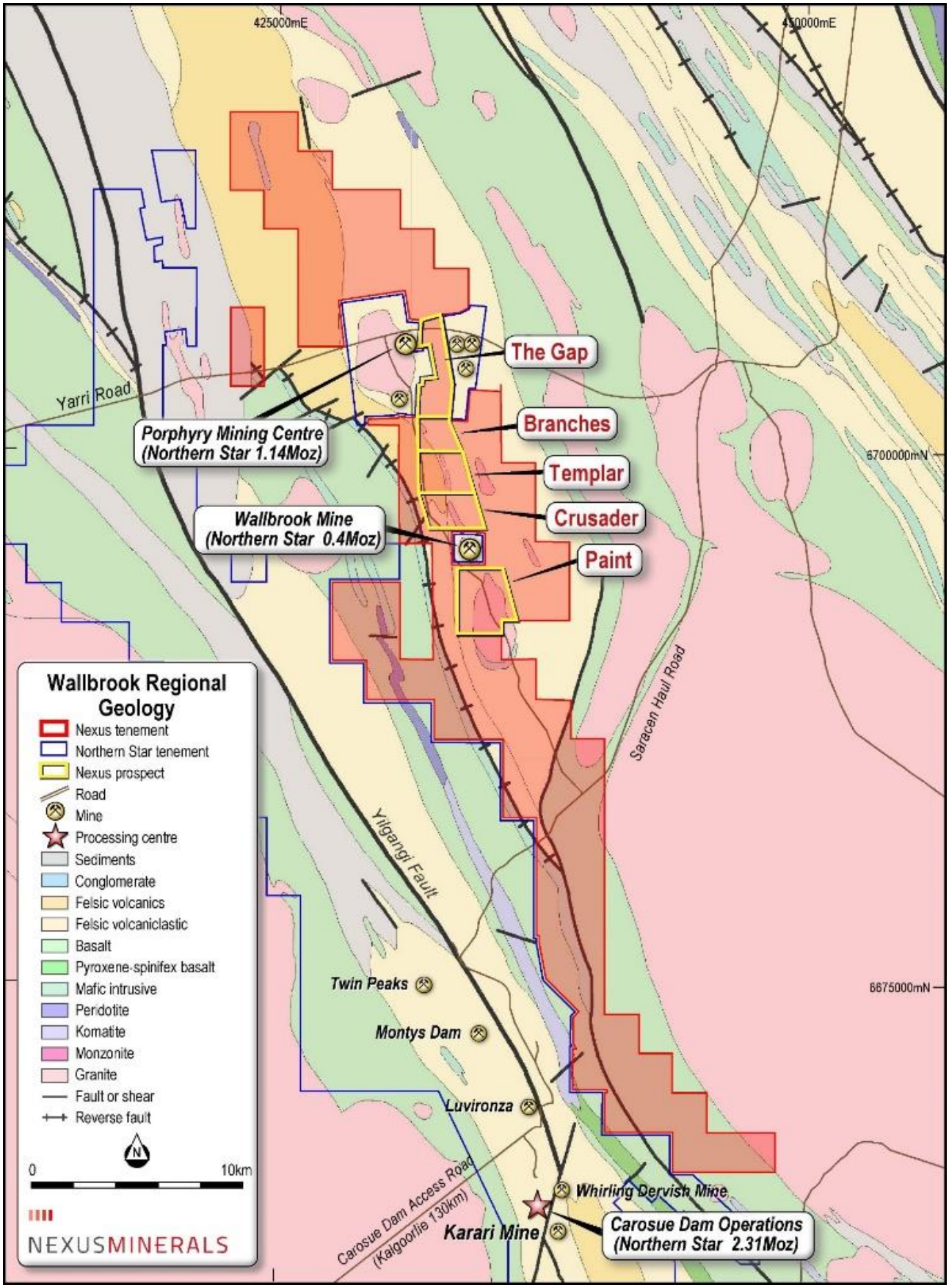

Figure 7: Nexus Wallbrook Project Tenure and Prospects

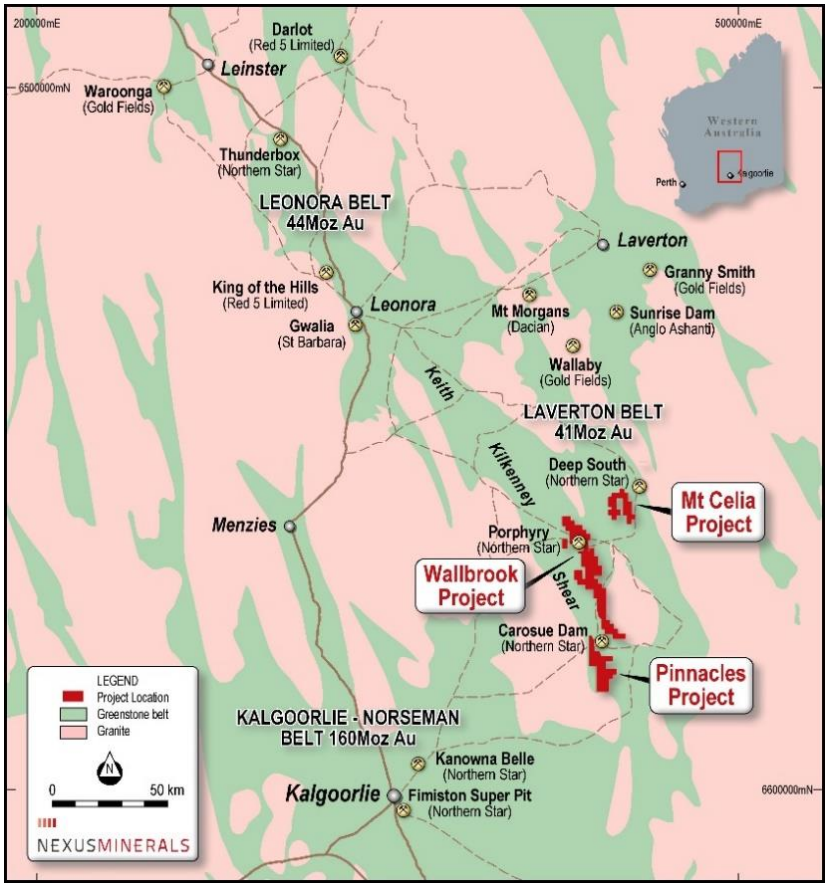

Figure 8: Nexus Project Locations, Eastern Goldfields, WA

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 (250km^2) 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 (125km^2) 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**

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 11/10/2021

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	*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.* *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.*	**Templar Prospect** **RC** The sampling was carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). 5 holes for 1,155m drilled. RC chips provide high quality representative samples for analysis. Sampling was carried out in accordance with Nexus Minerals protocols and QAQC procedures which are considered to be industry best practice. 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. No 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis. 290x 4m composite samples and 0 x individual 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis. All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with ICP finish. Sample pulps were also subjected to additional laboratory XRF analysis – this was undertaken as part of the companies R&D project. **DDH** Diamond core is HQ, sampled at 1m intervals or geological boundaries and cut into half core for analysis. All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with ICP finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*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).*	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). A Diamond Drill rig owned by Raglan Drilling was used to undertake the Diamond drilling. Diamond core was oriented using Reflex Act 111 tool. 1 Diamond hole was completed for 307m.
Drill sample recovery	*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.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered. 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. No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process. Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in database. Recoveries averaged >95%. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.
Logging	*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.*	All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code. Logging of RC chips: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All RC samples were wet sieved. All holes and all metres were geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All diamond core samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code. Logging of diamond core recorded: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All diamond core was photographed. All holes and all meters were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.* *or 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.*	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. 4m composite samples are collected by scooping ~500g from 4 consecutive green bags. All samples submitted for analysis were dry. 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. A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at 1:25 samples. Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis. All drill core is cut in half, using an automatic core saw. Samples always collected from the same side. Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek laboratory Perth. 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. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material.
	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.	No other geophysical tools, spectrometers etc… were used in this drill program.
	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.	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled as part of this program
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
Location of data points	*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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94 Zone51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	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.	Drilling took place at the Templar Prospect. This release refers to these prospects results only. 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. Yes as stated above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	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. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre numbered calico bags were placed into green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.

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	*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.*	Drilling was undertaken on tenement M31/251. Nexus 100% There are no other known material issues with the tenements. The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenement has been subject to minimal prior exploration activities.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.
Drill hole Information	*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:* ○ *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* ○ *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.*	Refer to ASX announcements for full tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results. No aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results. No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	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. All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.
Diagrams	*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.*	Refer to the maps included in the text.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	Clearly stated in body of release
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	No other exploration data to be reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*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.*	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.