

ASX CODE: KFM

Shares on issue: 42,250,001

Cash: \$3.2M (31 December 2021)

Market Cap: \$12.7M*

Debt: Nil

PROJECTS

Mick Well: Rare Earth Elements

Kingfisher: Rare Earth Elements

Arthur River: Copper

Boolaloo: Copper-Gold

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

WARREN HALLAM

Non-Executive Chairman

JAMES FARRELL

Executive Director and CEO

ADAM SCHOFIELD

Non-Executive Director

SCOTT HUFFADINE

Non-Executive Director

STEPHEN BROCKHURST

Company Secretary

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Historical Mick Well Diamond Drill Hole Reveals Further REE Mineralisation

- Sampling of historical diamond drill hole from the DMIRS core library from the Mick Well Prospect confirms anomalous rare earth elements (REE) 2.5km from the Company's recent discovery hole MWR004: 12m at 1.12% total rare earth elements (TREO).
- Inspection of both historical drill holes and surface mapping reveals the Mick Well geology, geochemistry, and alteration is similar to the geology in the REE discovery hole at MW2 which includes:
 - 4m at 1.84% TREO with 0.34% Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11} from 41m, including 1m at 3.87% TREO with 0.70% Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11} .
 - 1m at 2.39% TREO with 0.47% Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11} from 49m.
- Results from the DMIRS diamond drill hole include 0.32% TREO, 0.20% TREO and 0.16% TREO from the maximum sample lengths of 15cm which were selected from a 2.6m downhole interval. The drilling was not previously assayed for REE.
- The results highlight the significant potential of the 54km length target within the Company's tenure which also includes an historical Cameco diamond drill hole approximately 25km along strike of the MW2 discovery hole, GAD-0003: 3.4m at 0.14% TREO, from surface.
- Follow-up drilling at the recent MW2 REE discovery and other REE targets is planned to commence this week; in conjunction with ongoing sampling programs along the Company's 54km of potential strike length.

Similar alteration and geology from Mick Well and MW2 – where the alteration is associated with REE mineralisation (Figure 1).

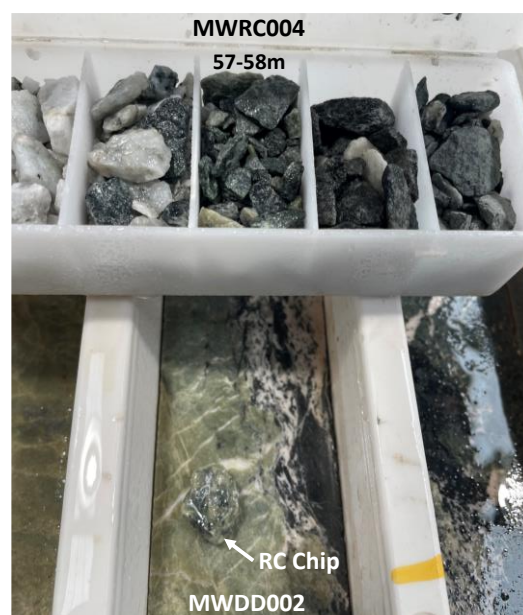


Figure 1: Intense silica and carbonate alteration in diamond drill hole MWDD002 (bottom) and MWR004 (top). The RC chip on the drill core is from MWR004, 57m to 58m. The MWR004 interval is associated with the REE mineralisation which includes 12m at 1.12% TREO between 40m and 52m downhole.

* Based on a share price of \$0.30 as of 8 April 2022.

Kingfisher's Executive Director and CEO James Farrell commented: **"With the early success of the recent discovery hole at MW2 which returned 12m at 1.12% TREO, in addition to the confirmed mineralisation from both the DMIRS diamond drill hole 2.5km along strike and the WAMEX hole 25km along strike, the Company continues to progress its understanding of the obvious REE potential. We are now seeing strong correlation in the geology, geochemistry and alteration across significant strike lengths which extends for 54km within Kingfisher's 969km² of tenure in the Gascoyne Mineral Field. The size of the mineralised strike creates a significant regional-scale opportunity for Kingfisher.**

Follow-up drilling at Mick Well is expected to commence this week. The program will include drill holes at both MW2 and the Mick Well prospect as well as several other high priority targets".

Mick Well Prospect

The Company has received results from sampling of the historical diamond drill hole MWDD002 from the Mick Well Prospect which had not previously been assayed for rare earth elements (REE). The three samples were analysed for total rare earth oxides (TREO) and each of the samples returned highly encouraging anomalous REE results:

- **0.20% TREO** from 65.73m.
- **0.16% TREO** from 66.63m.
- **0.32% TREO** from 67.53m.

The Mick Well Prospect is located 2.5km southeast of the Company's recent REE discovery at MW2 (Figure 2). The diamond drill holes from Mick Well were completed by Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd during 2008 and the core samples are now stored at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) core library in Perth.

The new samples from MWDD002 were selected from a feldspar-quartz-biotite gneiss which was intersected over a 2.6m interval in the drill hole between 65.5m and 68.1m downhole. Each of the three sample was 15cm in length, which is the maximum length that can be taken from core held by the DMIRS. The sampled areas showed only weak alteration and minor vein development (Figure 3).

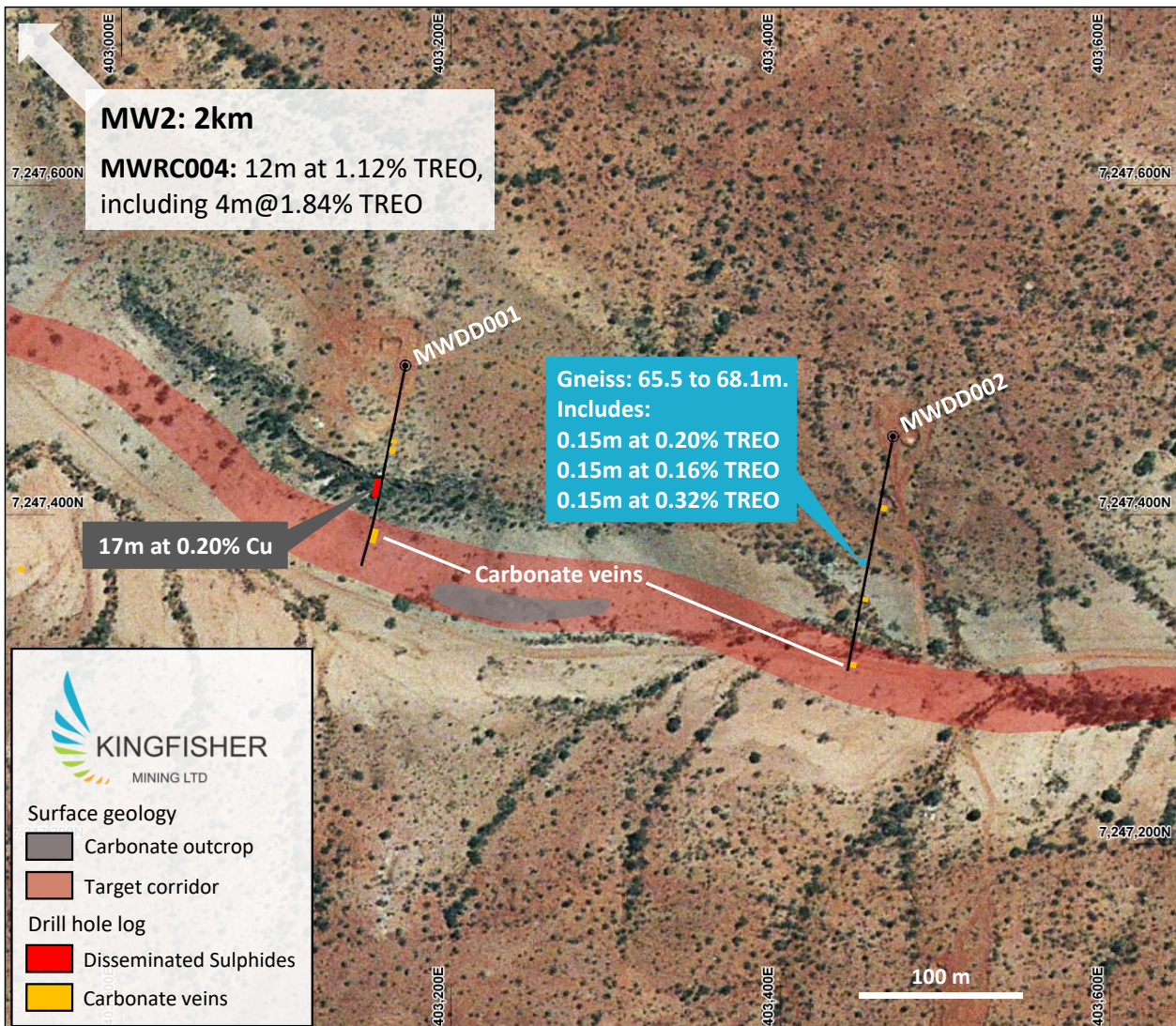


Figure 2: Mick Well Prospect showing historical drill hole locations and new anomalous TREO results. The location of carbonate alteration and veins are also shown.

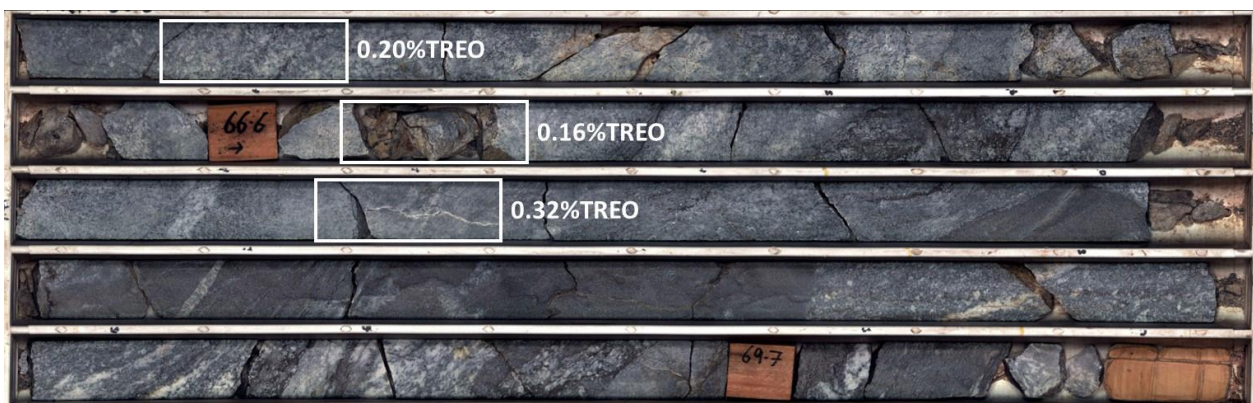


Figure 3: MWDD002 showing intervals with anomalous TREO from weakly altered feldspar-quartz-biotite gneiss.

Inspection and re-interpretation of the historical Mick Well diamond drill core has revealed a number of key similarities with the geology from the MW2 REE discovery (see ASX:KFM 10 January 2022 and ASX:KFM 24 March 2022). Notably, the drilling at both locations has intersected zones of intense alteration, which include carbonate, silica and amphibole. Comparisons of the alteration from the discovery drill hole MWRC004 at MW2 and the historical diamond drill hole MWDD002 at Mick Well are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 4.

Both drill holes also intersected broad zones of disseminated chalcopyrite (Cu sulphide) proximal to the intense alteration which also highlights the geological similarity and potential scale of the minerals system. The zones with disseminated copper include 32m at 0.16% Cu at MW2 and 17m at 0.20% Cu at Mick Well (Figure 2 and Figure 5). The downhole locations of the carbonate alteration and veins are also shown in Figure 2 and Figure 5.

The results add significant new information to the emerging REE target which covers 54km of strike within the Company's tenure, with potential that has also been confirmed by the recently reported anomalous REE results which included 3.4m at 0.14% TREO from 2.6m downhole (GAD-0003) from a historical Cameco Australia Pty Ltd diamond drill hole approximately 25km west of Mick Well (see ASX:KFM 24 March 2022).

The Company has planned new drill holes close to the historical diamond hole and along the Mick Well Prospect strike to evaluate the REE potential over the entire target area during the upcoming planned reverse circulation (RC) drill program.



Figure 4: MWDD002 166.2m to 170.9m showing intense silica and carbonate alteration. The location of Figure 1 from the first page of this announcement is also shown.

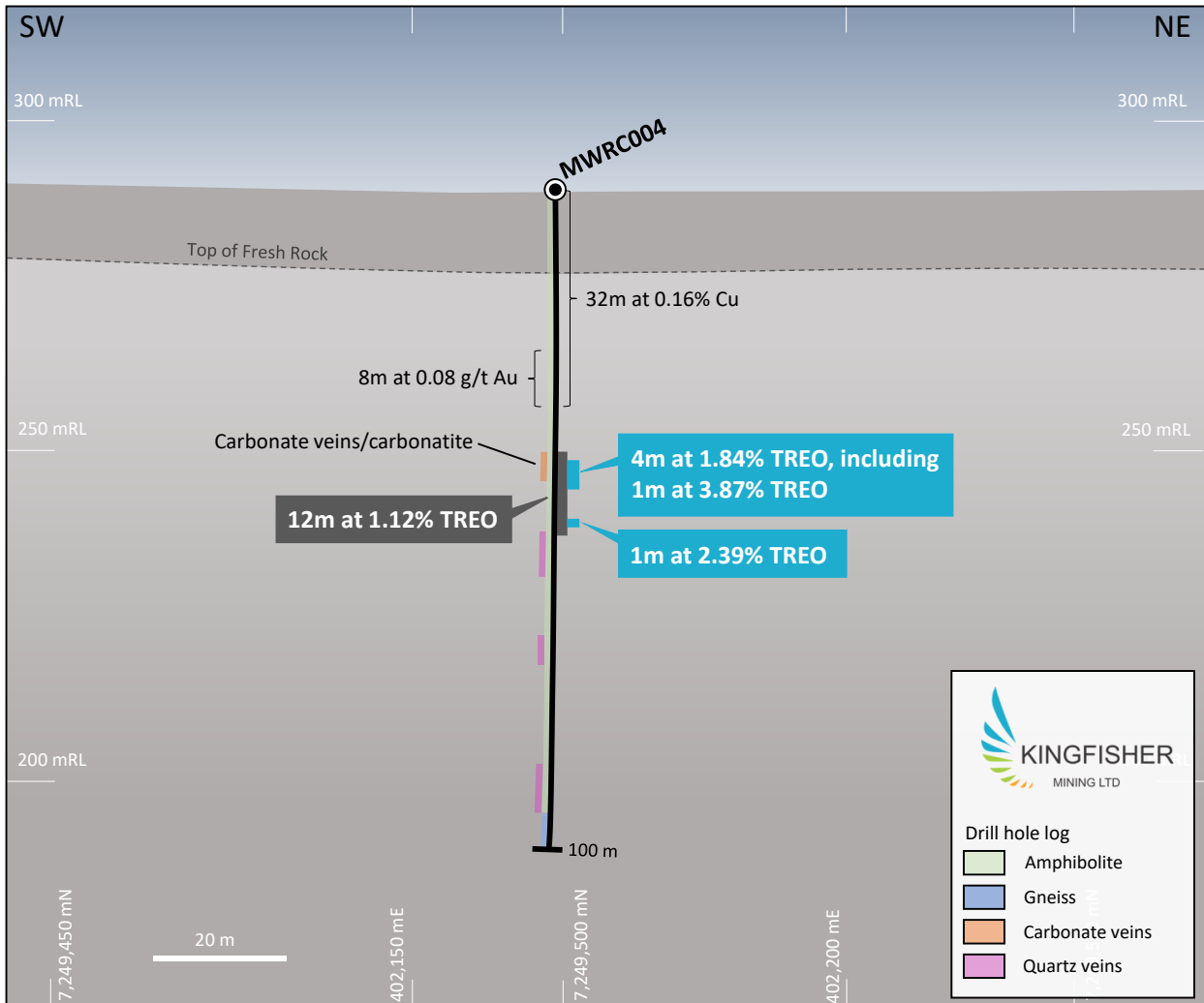
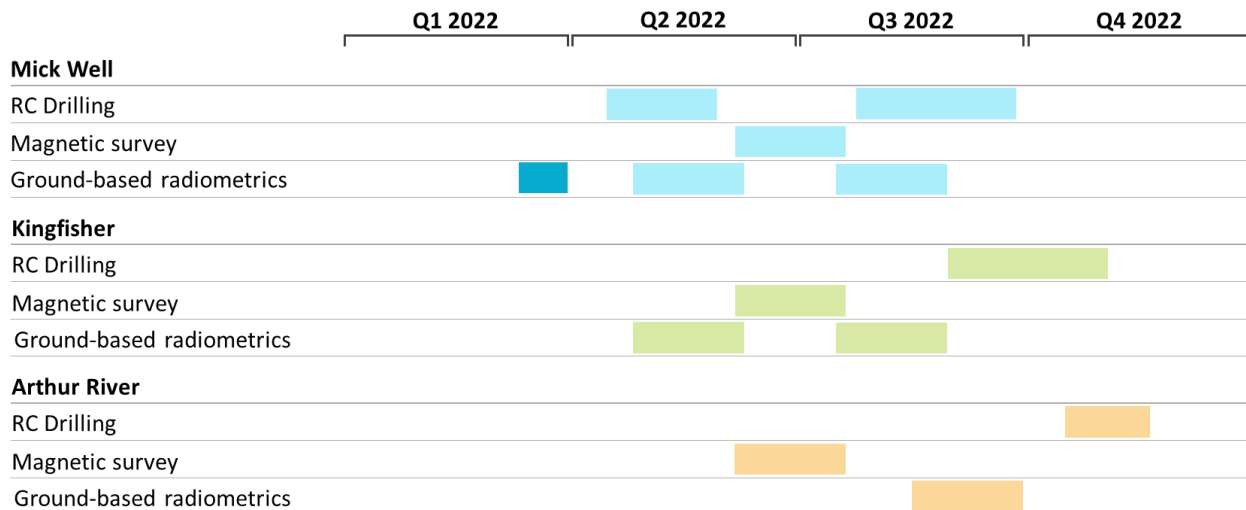


Figure 5: Cross-section showing MWRC004 geology and mineralisation. The intervals were previously reported, see ASX:KFM announcement 10 January 2022 and 24 March 2022.

2022 Gascoyne Exploration Program

Kingfisher has planned extensive and targeted exploration programs for its Gascoyne projects for 2022. The planned exploration is designed to be cost-effective and aims to develop and test drill targets from ground-based work which includes mapping, rock sampling and radiometric surveys. The Company also plans to simultaneously develop a pipeline of exploration opportunities through integrating regional and airborne geophysical surveys with geological knowledge from the Company's breakthrough REE discovery at Mick Well.

Activities completed Q1 2022 and planned activities for Q2 to Q4 2022 are shown below.



Upcoming News

- **April 2022:** Mick Well follow-up drilling program.
- **April 2022:** Results from the ground-based radiometric surveys.
- **May 2022:** Results from on-going surface mapping and rock chip sampling.

About the Kingfisher and Mick Well Projects

The Kingfisher and Mick Well Projects are located approximately 230km east of Carnarvon, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. The Company holds exploration licences covering 969km² and has recently increased its interests in the Gascoyne Mineral Field by nearly 40% through the targeted pegging of additional tenure interpreted to be prospective for rare earth elements (Figure 6). The tenure includes rocks of the Proterozoic Durlacher Suite that hosts the world-class Yangibana Deposit which includes 27.42Mt @ 0.97% TREO[#] as well as the Archaean Halfway Gneiss.

Historic exploration at Mick Well was also focused on base metals associated with quartz reefs and gossanous ironstones which are up to 10m in width. Previous rock chip sampling in the area has shown results up to 10.6% Cu over a strike length of 1km within a laterally extensive geological horizon. Only four drill historical holes have been completed at Mick Well, with the best result being 11m @ 0.25% Cu from 118 m (MWDD001)[^].

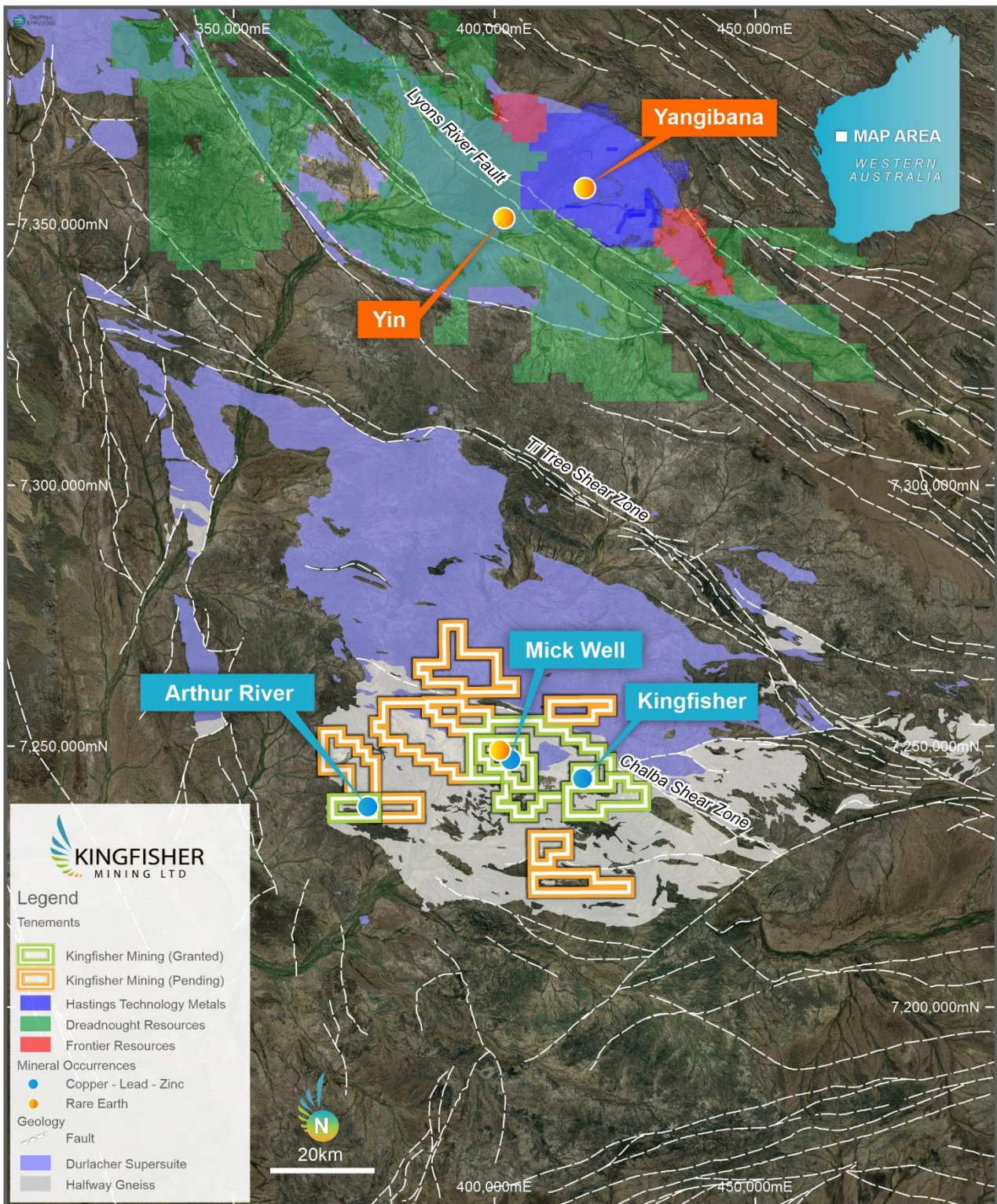


Figure 6: Location of the Kingfisher and Mick Well Projects in the Gascoyne Mineral Field showing the extents of the Durlacher Suite and Halfway Gneiss. The location of the Yangibana Deposit and Yin Project 100km north of Kingfisher’s projects are also shown.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Ends

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About Kingfisher Mining Limited

Kingfisher Mining Limited (**ASX:KFM**) is a mineral exploration company committed to increasing value for shareholders through the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource projects throughout Western Australia. The Company's tenements and tenement applications cover 1,676km² in the underexplored Ashburton and Gascoyne Mineral Fields.

The Company has secured significant landholdings across the interpreted extensions to its advanced copper-gold exploration targets giving it more than 30km of strike across the Boolaloo Project target geology in the Ashburton Basin and more than 50km of strike across the target geological unit that covers the Kingfisher and Mick Well Projects in the Gascoyne region.

To learn more please visit: www.kingfishermining.com.au

Previous ASX Announcements

ASX:KFM: High Grade Rare Earths Returned from Discovery Drill Hole: 4m at 1.84% TREO, including 1m at 3.87% TREO 24 March 2022.

ASX:KFM: Significant Rare Earths Discovery: 12m at 1.12% TREO 10 January 2022.

ASX Announcement 'Yangibana Project updated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources tonnes up by 54%, TREO oxides up by 32% Australia'. Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS), 5 May 2021.

^ Kingfisher Mining Limited Prospectus, 9 November 2020.

Total Rare Earth Oxide Calculation

Total Rare Earths Oxides (TREO) is the sum of the oxides of the light rare earth elements lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and samarium (Sm) and the heavy rare earth elements europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu), and yttrium (Y).

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Farrell, a geologist and Executive Director / CEO employed by Kingfisher Mining Limited. Mr Farrell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Farrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1: Drill Hole Information

Collar and Survey

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
Mick Well	MWDD002	403468	7247447	271	210.6	191	-50

Analytical Data (all values are ppm)

DHID	From	To	Ce ₂ O ₃	Dy ₂ O ₃	Er ₂ O ₃	Eu ₂ O ₃	Gd ₂ O ₃	Ho ₂ O ₃	La ₂ O ₃	Lu ₂ O ₃	Nd ₂ O ₃	Pr ₆ O ₁₁	Sm ₂ O ₃	Tb ₂ O ₃	Tm ₂ O ₃	Y ₂ O ₃	Yb ₂ O ₃	TREO
MWDD002	65.73	65.88	938	7.2	1.8	3.8	21.0	1.0	502	0.2	322	102	42	2.05	0.21	26.2	1.0	1970
	66.63	66.78	727	7.6	3.7	3.5	16.3	1.4	413	0.5	248	79	33	1.78	0.55	37.2	3.5	1577
	67.53	67.68	1499	11.9	3.8	6.1	32.4	1.8	837	0.4	524	166	69	3.15	0.51	46.4	2.9	3204

Only selected intervals were analysed; these intervals are included in the table above. All samples were reported.

Attachment 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample results reported in this announcement were from quarter core from 15cm intervals. The intervals were selected by Kingfisher and the core cutting and sampling was completed by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) personnel. Historical diamond drilling by Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd was sampled on intervals between 1m and 2m (average 1.6m), with intervals honouring the logged geological contacts. The core was sawn in half with half of the core submitted for chemical analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed using the NQ2 size diamond drilling technique.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill sample recovery was not reported in the historical reports. Inspection of the core by Kingfisher revealed very good recoveries, above 95%.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical logging was completed to a high standard, with detailed records of geology, mineralogy and alteration. Drill logs were verified by the Company's geologists as part of the sample selection for the reported results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 15cm intervals were selected by Kingfisher and the core was saw into quarters by DMIRS personnel, with one quarter being submitted for analysis and the other quarter retained at the Perth core library by DMIRS. • Historical samples by Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd were sawn in half with half of the core submitted for chemical analysis. The remaining half core is stored at the DMIRS core library in Perth and was re-sampled as part of Kingfisher's on-going REE exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd in Perth using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Laboratory repeats were completed at a rate of 1:3 and five laboratory standards were analysed in the batch of three samples for QAQC. • The Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd samples were analysed by Ultra Trace Pty Ltd using either ICP-MS and ICP-AES following an aqua regia digest.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory standards and duplicates were used to monitor the sample quality. • Independent checks or field duplicates were not conducted for and were not considered necessary for this early stage of exploration.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole locations were located by Kingfisher and re-surveyed using a handheld GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/-5m. • Downhole surveys were completed using an Eastman single shot downhole survey camera near the end of each hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first-pass exploration drilling was completed to test exploration targets and has not been completed on grids. The Two historical diamond drill holes are spaced at 300m along the strike of the Mick Well target. • Historical sample intervals have been composited for values above the reporting cut-off grades.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling was completed to target below the Mick Well outcrop. The drilling is perpendicular to the strike of the deposit.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking. • The core cutting was completed by DMIRS personnel, with samples collected by the Company's personnel and delivered to the laboratory. • Sample security was not reported by Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd. Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists. • External audits of the data have not been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area is located 80km northeast of the Gascoyne Junction and 235km east of Carnarvon. • The project includes four granted Exploration Licences, E09/2242, E09/2349, E09/2319 and E09/2320 as well as seven Exploration Licence applications, E09/2481, E09/2494, E09/2495, E09/2653, E09/2654*, E09/2655, E09/2660 and E09/2661. • * E09/2654 will be awarded by ballot between Kingfisher Mining Ltd and one other party.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are held by Kingfisher Mining Ltd. The tenements lie within Native Title Determined Areas of the Wajarri Yamatji People and Gnulli People. All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous systematic exploration for carbonatite-associated mineralisation had been previously completed. Exploration for base metals at Kingfisher undertaken was by Pasminco Ltd in 1994, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007. Exploration for base metals at Mick Well was completed by Helix Resources Ltd in 1994, WA Exploration Services Pty Ltd in 1996, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's tenements in the Gascoyne Mineral Field are prospective for rare earth mineralisation associated with carbonatite intrusions and associated fenitic alteration.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location, orientation, depth and sample data were tabulated and were included in this announcement for all new drill hole information received at the date of the report. No information has been excluded. Historic drill holes were previously reported by Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd and are available in open file WAMEX report a079333.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals that comprise more than one sample have been reported using averages. Length-weighting was used to account for the different length samples. All samples were reported and were above the cut-off grade of 0.15% TREO the Company uses for anomalous drill results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal equivalents have not been used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the previously reported copper mineralisation at the historical Mick Well appears to be vertical with a WNW-strike. The drill holes are perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation dip at 50 degrees. The drill hole intervals reported are down hole lengths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing relevant data has been included in the report along with documentation.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of drilling information with TREO results is included in Annexure 1 and anomalous results are included in the diagrams in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the relevant historical exploration data has been included in this report. All historical exploration information is available via WAMEX.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going exploration in the area is a high priority for the Company. Exploration is likely to include tenement-scale acquisition of geophysics data to define the extents of carbonatites, mapping and rock chip sampling as well as additional RC drilling.