ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
4 October 2022

VERTEX FINDS PEGMATITE SWARMS IN OLD DRILL LOGS AT Its 100% OWNED TAYLORS ROCK NICKEL - GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights

- **Vertex (VTX) has reviewed drill logs, by Norilsk, at E63/2058 "Taylors Rock" Nickel - Gold Project, Lake Johnston WA and found many holes to have pegmatite intersections logged.**
- **The pegmatites are potential lithium (Li) bearing pegmatites given their location and style.**
- **A total of 7 RC drill holes and 1 diamond tail were found to have up to 33 logged intersections of pegmatite.**
- **Logged pegmatite intersections range from 1m up to 11m downhole.**
- **Logged pegmatites swarms indicate a potential pegmatite swarm corridor of over 4km**
- **Pegmatites were logged close to surface and down to a few hundred meters.**
- **The Taylors Rock pegmatites are only 6km from Charger Metals NL "Metcalf" Li Project.**
- **Taylors Rock sits alongside Lake Johnston, which has attracted considerable interest due to its proximity to the large Mount Holland Li Project.**
- **No previous Li exploration has been undertaken at Taylors Rock Nickel Gold Project.**
- **VTX directors will be undertaking a field trip this week to view and undertake sampling across E63/2058.**
- **VTX will advance the project, by drilling, as soon as practicable, following the granting of any PoW.**

Vertex Minerals Ltd ("Vertex", or "the Company") **(ASX: VTX)** is pleased to announce that a review of drill logs, by previous tenement-holder Norilsk at its Taylors Rock Nickel -Gold Project in WA has revealed numerous unassayed pegmatite intersections. Historical drilling at Taylors Rock was focused on Nickel exploration rather than Lithium targets and some of the Nickel drilling intersected significant intervals of pegmatites, which were never assayed, presumably as they were not considered prospective for nickel sulphides.

The 100%-owned Taylors Rock project sits east of Lake Johnston which is located 450km east of Perth. Lithium prospects occur within a 50 km long corridor along the southern and western margin of the Lake Johnston granite batholith. Taylors Rock is only 6km east of the Charger Metals NL Lake Johnston Project which includes the advancing Medcalf Lithium Prospect and much of the Mount Day Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite field, prospective for lithium and tantalum

minerals. Taylors Rock is also proximal to the substantial and developing Mount Holland Lithium Project located approximately 70km west of the Lake Johnston Project. Mt Holland is understood to be one of the largest undeveloped hard-rock lithium projects in Australia with Ore Reserves for the Earl Grey Deposit estimated at 94.2 Mt at 1.5% Li2O[1].

Vertex Executive Chairman Roger Jackson commented:

"We are very excited by the fact that potentially lithium bearing pegmatites have been identified across the Taylors Rock project. The tenement, as it was, looked very interesting for Nickel Sulphides and Gold, so these pegmatites are a real bonus. I am looking forward to getting onto the ground this week with my fellow director Tully Richards to review and rock chip the pegmatites. We will then expedite a drilling program"

Cautionary Statement
Whilst pegmatite can hold lithium-bearing minerals it is not always the case.

[1] *Kidman Resources ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2018.*

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Length Downhole	Rock 1	Lithological _Description	Pegmatite
10NLJC0130	43	44	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	69	70	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	92	97	5	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	107	110	3	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	130	136	6	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	180	182	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	199	201	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
10NLJC0132	24	26	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	87	88	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatitic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	120	121	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	229	231	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
10NLJC0133	50	51	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	53	61	8	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	69	71	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	90	91	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	200	201	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
10NLJC0134	13	14	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	40	44	4	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	61	62	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	90	94	4	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	96	97	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	101	104	3	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	135	146	11	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	161	162	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	166	167	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	168	172	4	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	173	175	2	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	206	211	5	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
	213	214	1	GNEQP	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
12NLJC0001	84	89	5	GNEF0	Granitoid Massive Pegmatic Quartz Plag	PEGMATITE
LJPA0404	0	1	1	RLE3-	Regolith Laterised Aeolian	PEGMATITE
LJPA0407	0	1	1	RLE3-	Regolith Laterised Aeolian	PEGMATITE
LJPA0455	51	53	2	UZE1X	Ultramafic Foliated	PEGMATITE

Figure 1 Logged intersections of Pegmatite on historic Ni drilling

Hole	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH	DIP	AZI	TYPE
10NLJC0126	312316.5	6406032	400	58	-90	314.28	RC
10NLJC0127	310696.5	6406657	400	58	-90	329.59	RC
10NLJC0128	309559.5	6407793	400	40	-90	329.59	RC
10NLJC0129	309989.5	6407378	400	238	-60	59.59	RC
10NLJC0130	309564.5	6407801	400	214	-60	59.59	RC
10NLJC0131	310119.5	6407523	400	244	-90	329.59	RC
10NLJC0132	310692.1	6406669	400	244	-60	59.59	RC
10NLJC0133	311326.7	6406435	400	214	-60	239.59	RC
10NLJC0134	312188.5	6405895	400	214	-60	59.59	RC
12NLJC0001	311271.7	6406385	400	132	-90	329.59	RC
12NLJC0002	310661.9	6406634	400	372	-59.5	59.59	RC
12NLJC0003	310665.1	6406706	400	279	-59.5	59.59	RC
12NLJC0004	310732.5	6406634	400	344	-58.7	59.59	RC
12NLJC0005	310630	6406743	400	240	-60.2	59.59	RC
12NLJC0006	310772.1	6406601	400	330	-59.6	59.59	RC
12NLJC0007	312141.5	6405847	400	208	-59.9	9.59	RC
13NLJD0003	312141.5	6405847	400	312.2	-59.9	10.69	DD
LJPA0404	120.979	-32.4571		33	-90		AC
LJPA0407	120.978	-32.4574		48	-90		AC
LJPA0455	120.989	-32.4611		53	-90		AC

Figure 2 Hole collar locations

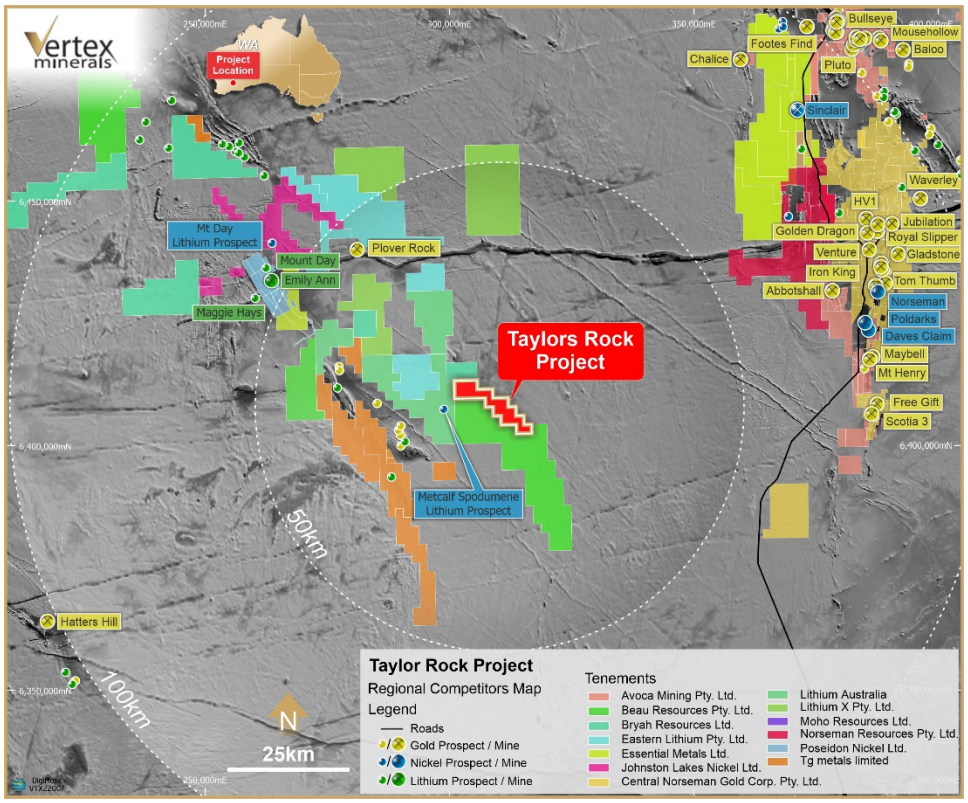

Figure 3 Taylors Rock sits in a world class Lithium precinct

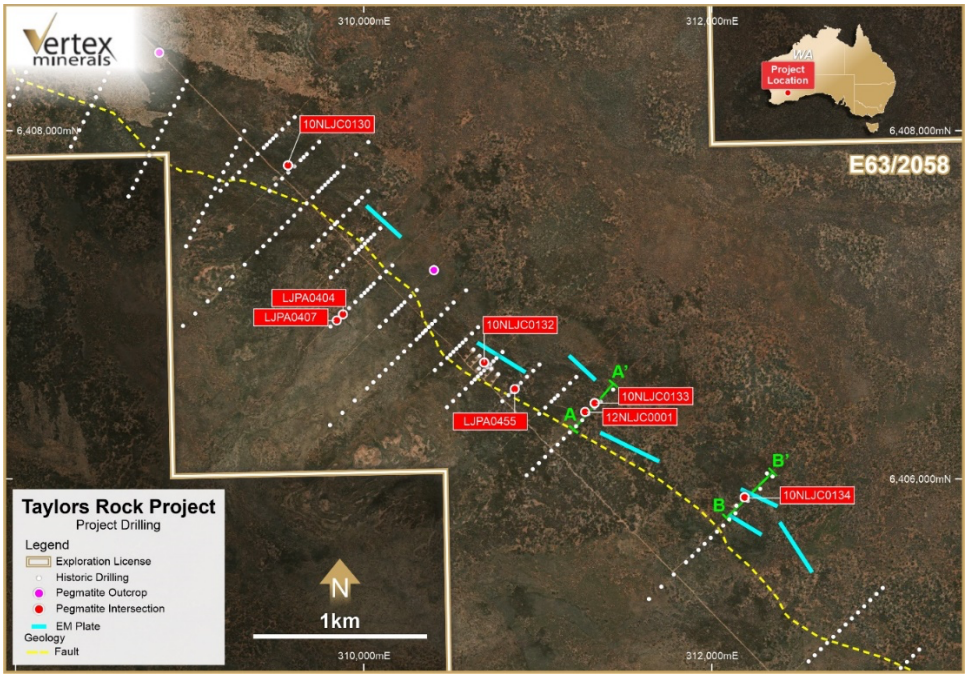

Figure 4 Satellite Map showing historic drill hole traces and the surface projected

locations of the logged pegmatites

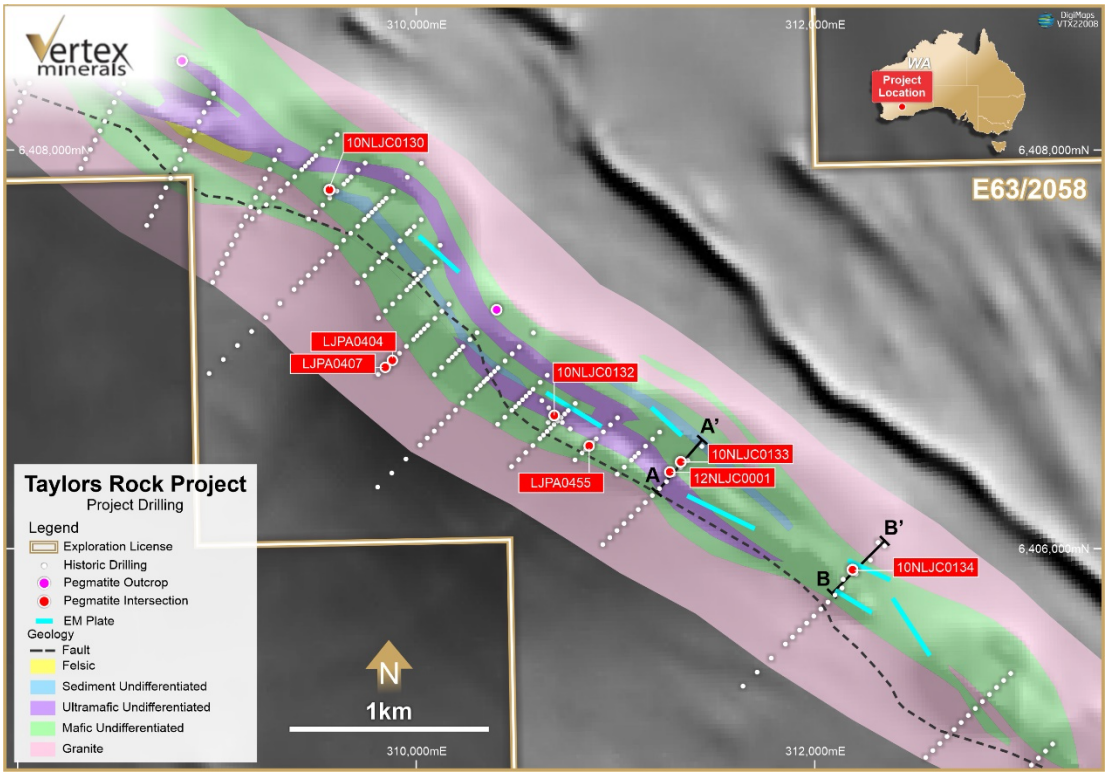

Figure 5 Geological map showing the locations of the logged pegmatites. Note the granite runs along the strike of the projected locations of pegmatite.

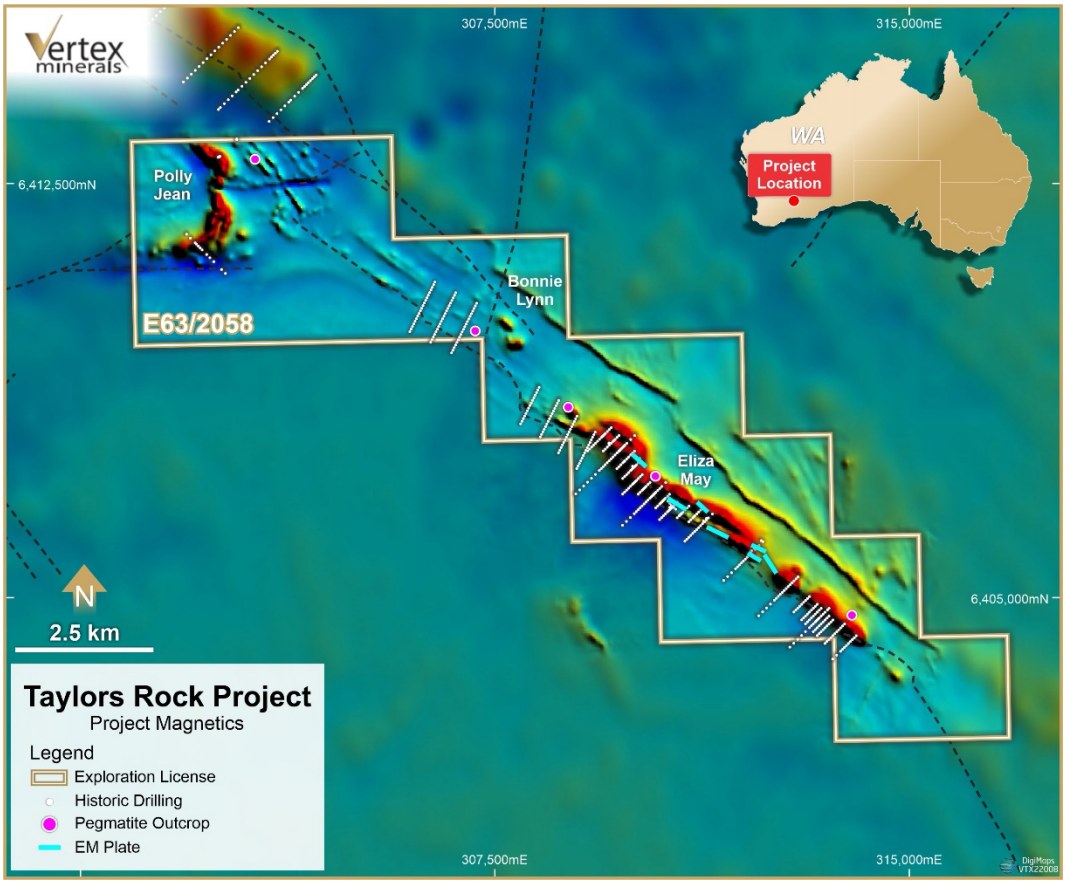

Figure 6 Region Magnetics showing the association of the pegmatites.

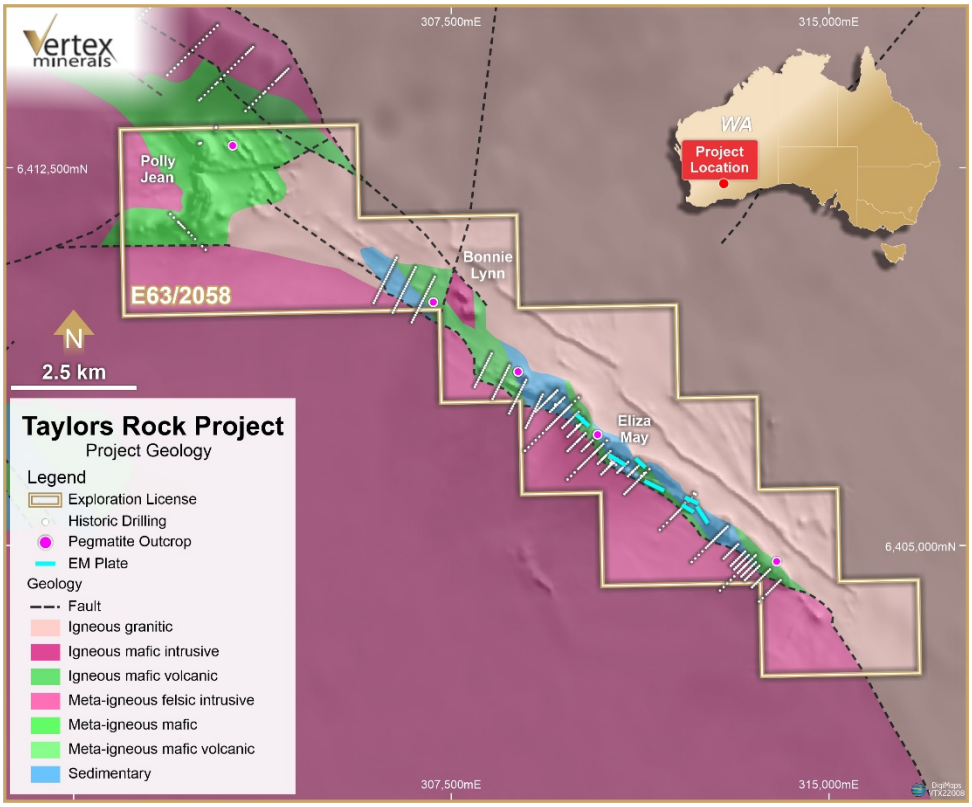

Figure 7 Regional geology of the Taylors Rock Tenement

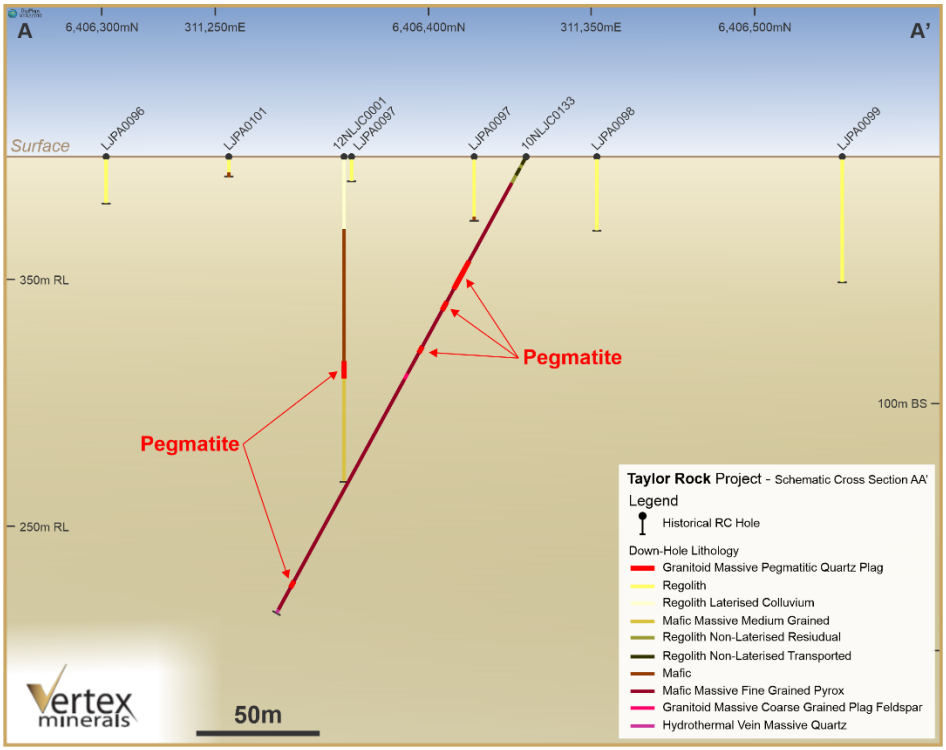

Figure 8 Cross section A as shown from figure 3 and 4 .

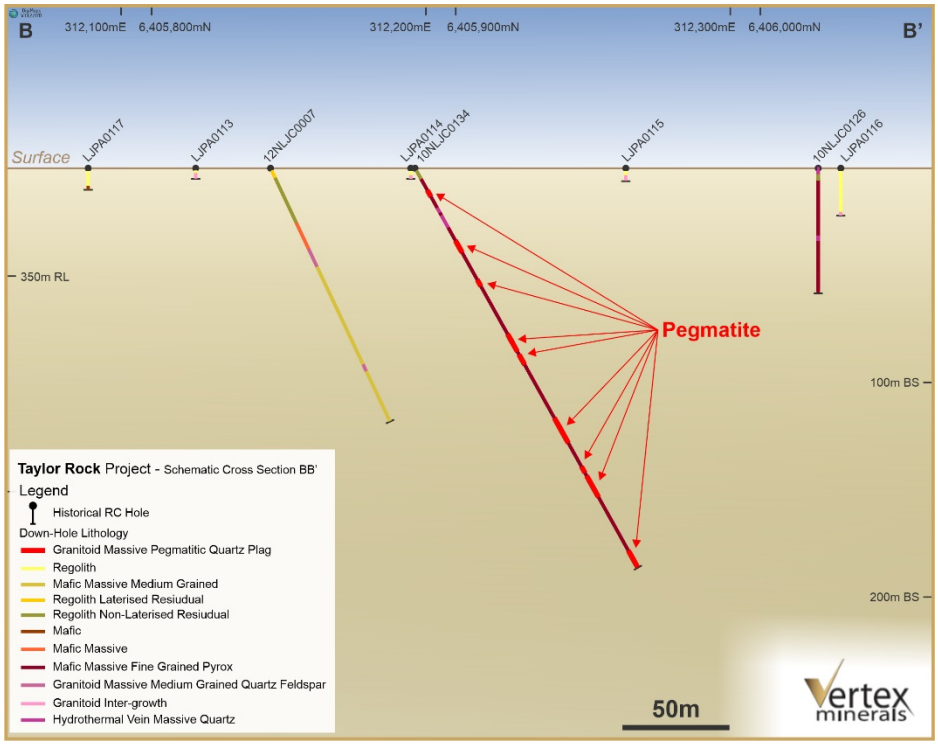

Figure 9 Cross section B as shown on plan figure 3 and 4. note the multiple sections of pegmatite.

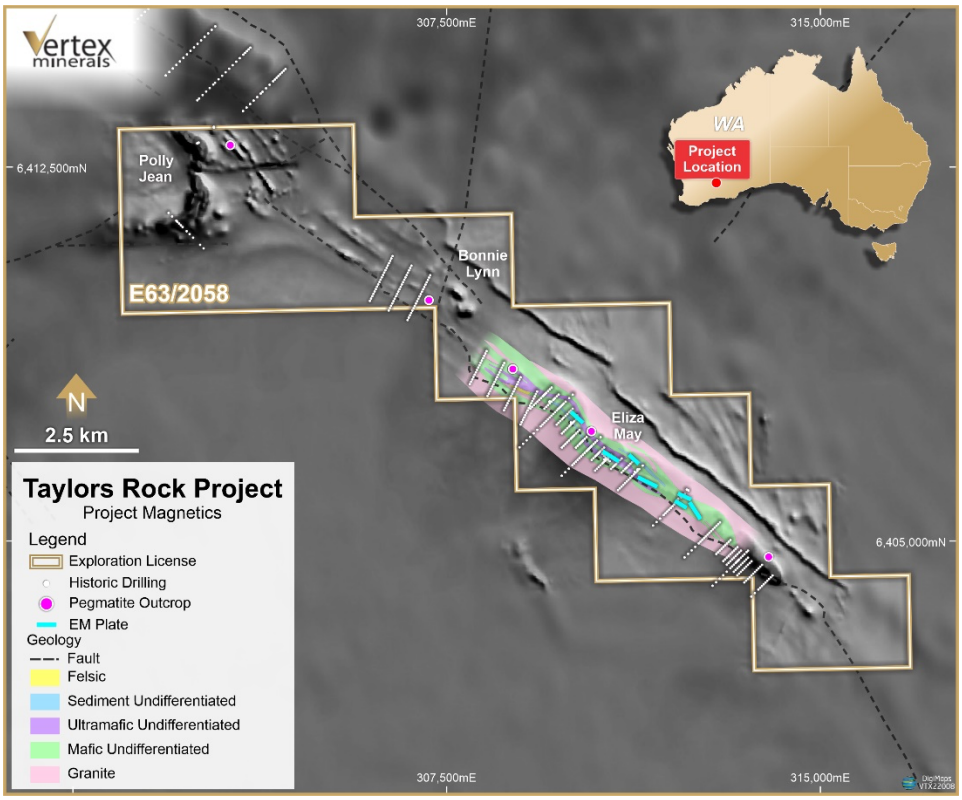

Figure 10 Geology overlying the magnetics at Taylors Rock

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Vertex Minerals Limited.

Further Information:

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About Vertex Minerals Limited

Vertex Minerals Limited (ASX: VTX) is an Australian based gold exploration company developing its advanced Hargraves and Hill End gold projects located in the highly prospective Eastern Lachlan Fold Belt of Central West NSW and its Pride of Elvire and Taylors Rock gold projects located in a well-known WA gold precinct. The focus of Vertex Minerals is to advance the commercial production of gold from its NSW projects embracing an ethical and environmentally sustainable approach, utilising the below attributes/techniques to uniquely positioning the company as Australia's first truly environmentally sustainable producer of **green gold**:

Hargraves Gold Project (NSW)

- Hargraves Gold project is located approximately 2 5 km south of the town of Mudgee
- The goldfield is 4 x 10 k m with numerous mineralised structures with little modern exploration
- An updated mineral resource in accordance with JORC 2012 Code was completed by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) – total of **2.3Mt at 2.38g/t Au for 177koz Au**

Hill End Gold Project (NSW)

- Consists of 10 mining leases and three Exploration Licences located in the core of the Hill End Trough on the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt
- 14km of continuous gold lode with gold recovery rate to gravity at +90% - **green gold**
- Work undertaken in 2015 by Hill End Gold Limited (HEG) culminated in a JORC 2012 resource estimate of **80,000 oz Au @ 1.7 g/t to 150m** depth

Pride of Elvire Gold Project (WA)

- Tenements surround the Mt. Elvire homestead approximately 210km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia
- The project has seen historical drilling with encouraging gold results achieved

Taylors Rock Project (WA)

- Located 80km WSW of Norseman in the Southern Goldfields region of Western Australia
- The project has both Gold and Nickel potential, interesting historical intercepts have recorded encouraging mineralisation

2012 JORC-compliant Mineral Resources

	Classification	Tonnes (t)	Grade (Au g/t)	Contained oz
Hargraves	Indicated	1,108,651	2.7	97,233
	Inferred	1,210,335	2.1	80,419
Sub-Total		2,318,986	2.4	177,652
Red Hill	Indicated	413,000	1.4	18,600
	Inferred	1,063,000	1.8	61,400
Sub-Total		1,475,000	1.7	80,000
Combined Total	Indicated	1,521,651	2.35	115,833
	Inferred	2,273,335	1.96	141,819
		3,791,986	2.11	257,653

Hargraves: 0.8 g/t reporting cut-off ASX Announcement 29 May '20

Red Hill: 0.5 g/t per block, ordinary kriging grade interpolation, classified Mineral Resources limited to 160mRL below surface. ASX announcement 30 Nov 2015: ASX announcement Nov '15

JORC Compliance Statements

This website contains references to Mineral Resource estimates, which have been extracted from previous ASX announcements as set above made by Peak Resources Ltd (ASX:PUA) the parent company of VTX prior to the Company's separate listing in 2022. For full details of Exploration Results in this release that have been previously announced, refer to those announcements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Roger Jackson, a Director and Shareholder of the Company, who is a 25+ year Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr. Jackson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Jackson consents to the inclusion of the data contained in relevant resource reports used for this announcement as well as the matters, form and context in which the relevant data appears.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations and estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Vertex Minerals' control.

Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Vertex Minerals has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Vertex Minerals makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and without prejudice, to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Vertex did not sample The lithologies were taken from WAMEX
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).*	• The lithology logs reported were taken from RC drilling with one hole having a diamond tail
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.*	• No drilling results are presented in this report only lithologies
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• The logging was to standard that reasonably represents the rock type reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No samples reported
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No assays reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No sampling or assays reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill holes were located using a hand-held GPS receiver with an accuracy of 4m. The grid system used in the field was MGA94, Zone55S. Grid systems used in the figures and tables presented are stated in the captions.
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.*	The holes that the logs were taken from have no set distance between each hole
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.*	There is no orientation of mineralisation or of structure observed or reported. All intersections are down hole widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• There were no samples or assays reported
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were required or undertaken

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.*	The tenement discussed in this report (E63/2058 "Taylors Rock" EPM 17703) is 100% owned by Vertex Minerals Limited. No known issues impeding on the security of the tenure or Vertex's ability to operate in the area exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In 2004, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Limited (LionOre) conducted reconnaissance geological mapping, ground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magnetic survey and 2,500m of Aircore (AC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling in the southwestern area of the current tenement across 97 drill holes. The drilling was aimed at identifying the source of a linear magnetic anomaly interpreted to be potential greenstone stratigraphy (a69863). Subsequently, LionOre conducted drilling towards the northern portion of the tenement during 2005-2006. Only 17 AC holes were located on the current tenement. Drilling intersected predominately granite with minor amounts of amphibolite after mafic and rare sediment. The LionOre drilling identified anomalisim for Ni-Cu-PGE. Norilsk Nickel Australia Ltd (Norilsk) conducted sixteen-line, 18 line-km surface Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLTEM) Survey program covering nickel sulphide prospective ultramafic sequences during the 2007-2008 period. Additional eight lines of in-fill MLEM were completed during the 2009-2010 period. Five anomalies were identified. Nine RC holes were drilled by Norilsk during 2010-2011 period, totalling 1,524m at the Taylor Rock prospect to test previously defined MLTEM targets. Six of these holes were deeper than 200m. Drilling identified a thin (<16m) transported soil overlying of highly weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks. The base of oxidation is between 5 & 31m deep and fresh rock was intersected between 12 & 54m deep from surface. A drill hole (10NLJC0132) at the Eliza May Prospect, completed in the 2010, contained a highly significant intersection of magmatic nickel sulphides, hosted in cumulate ultramafic rocks
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Sulphide nickel mineralisation in Western Australia typically occurs on basal contacts in ultramafic rocks, often in embayments and often in massive style. Disseminated sulphides also occur in the ultramafics. Both styles of mineralisation have been located within the nearby Lake Johnston area. In addition, massive and stringer nickel sulphide has been located in areas without associated ultramafic rocks or in areas with only narrow discontinuous ultramafic units. This style of nickel mineralisation is thought to be related to the major deformation by remobilisation of sulphides during movement on the thrusts. Nickel mineralisation in the Lake Johnston area is typically pentlandite (nickel iron sulphide) in association with other sulphides such as pyrite (iron sulphide), pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulphide). In the supergene zone, violarite (a secondary nickel iron sulphide) occurs as replacement to pyrrhotite and pentlandite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Small showings of gold mineralization are also known from across the Lake Johnston area although no historical production has been recorded. Most of the historical nickel exploration has focussed on the western margin of the greenstone belt around and along strike from the Maggie Hays and Emily Ann nickel sulphide deposits. Exploration has shown the geology to consist of a west facing succession of mafic and felsic volcanics, some sediment horizons, including BIF, and two, potentially three, ultramafic units. The volcanics and sediments are flanked and intruded by granitic rocks which disrupt the continuity of the greenstone belt. Pegmatitic and doleritic dykes are common. The sequence is extensively faulted, and gently inclined north- and south-plunging folds have been recognised. The boundaries of the greenstone belt are thought to be defined by strike parallel shears and faults. The overall structure has been interpreted by earlier works as a complementary north plunging antiform (the Golden Anticline) which closes in the north at Round Top Hill, and a north plunging synform (the Burmeister Syncline) with a closure 50km southeast of Maggie Hays. Recent work in the area has emphasised the significance of early thrust faulting which has complicated the age relationships between rock units. This may significantly replicate the occurrence of favourable contacts and enhance possibilities for exploration success. In some areas, the BIF may have served as a favourable surface for thrusting. Subsequent to thrusting the belt has been affected by folding and faulting at a high angle to the strike of the belt.
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*	Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2 in the announcement

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 results are 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').*	• No drilling results were presented in this report.
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.*	No drilling results were presented in this report. Cross sections and maps in the announcement show the logged lithology locations
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.*	No drilling results were presented in this report.
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.*	• See announcement text.