ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 10 October 2022

RC drilling identifies new gold trend & extends Grace-Bemm deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New significant wide gold mineralisation intercepted over a trend of 750m along the Parallel Range Fault:**
  - **12m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 138m including **1m** @ **3.49g/t Au** from 142m *(PRC0004)*
  - **13m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 174m including **1m @ 12.91 g/t Au** from 179m *(PRC0006)*
  - **14m @ 0.60 g/t Au** from 10m including **1m @ 3.73 g/t Au** from 16m *(PRC0007)*
  - **1m @ 9.73 g/t Au** from 42m *(PRC0008)*
- **Thick high grade gold intercept extends mineralisation at Genoa prospect:**
  - **19m at 1.44 g/t Au** from 29m including **1m @ 15.93 g/t Au** from 34m and 1m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 45m *(PRC0010)*
- **Preliminary assay results received from infill and extensional drilling Grace-Bemm deposit indicate mineralisation remains open at depth. Significant intercepts include:**
  - **10m @ 0.86 g/t Au** from 22m **i**ncluding **1m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 22m *(PRC0011)*
  - **7m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 73m including **1m @ 3.61 g/t Au from 74m** *(PRC0012)*
- **Further results to be returned over the coming weeks**

Paterson's Executive Director Matt Bull said today, *"The assay results flowing in from RC program at the Grace Project are exceeding our expectations. A new zone of significant gold mineralisation is being outlined running parallel to the Grace-Bemm deposit, along the Parallel Range Fault. Down at Genoa, significant high-grade gold is still open at depth and the infill and extensional drilling at the Grace-Bemm deposit has extended the mineralised resource envelope along strike by nearly 200m. The results demonstrate there is potential to increase the resources at the Grace Project significantly. We are looking forward to receiving further results over the coming weeks."*

Paterson Resources Limited ("Paterson" or "the Company") (ASX: PSL); is pleased to provide an update on the results of the Company's RC drilling program.

RC drill during the 2022 program was designed to target dip and strike extensions of the Grace-Bemm deposit, extend known mineralisation at the Genoa prospect, along with testing the highly prospective Parralel Range Fault (Figure 1).

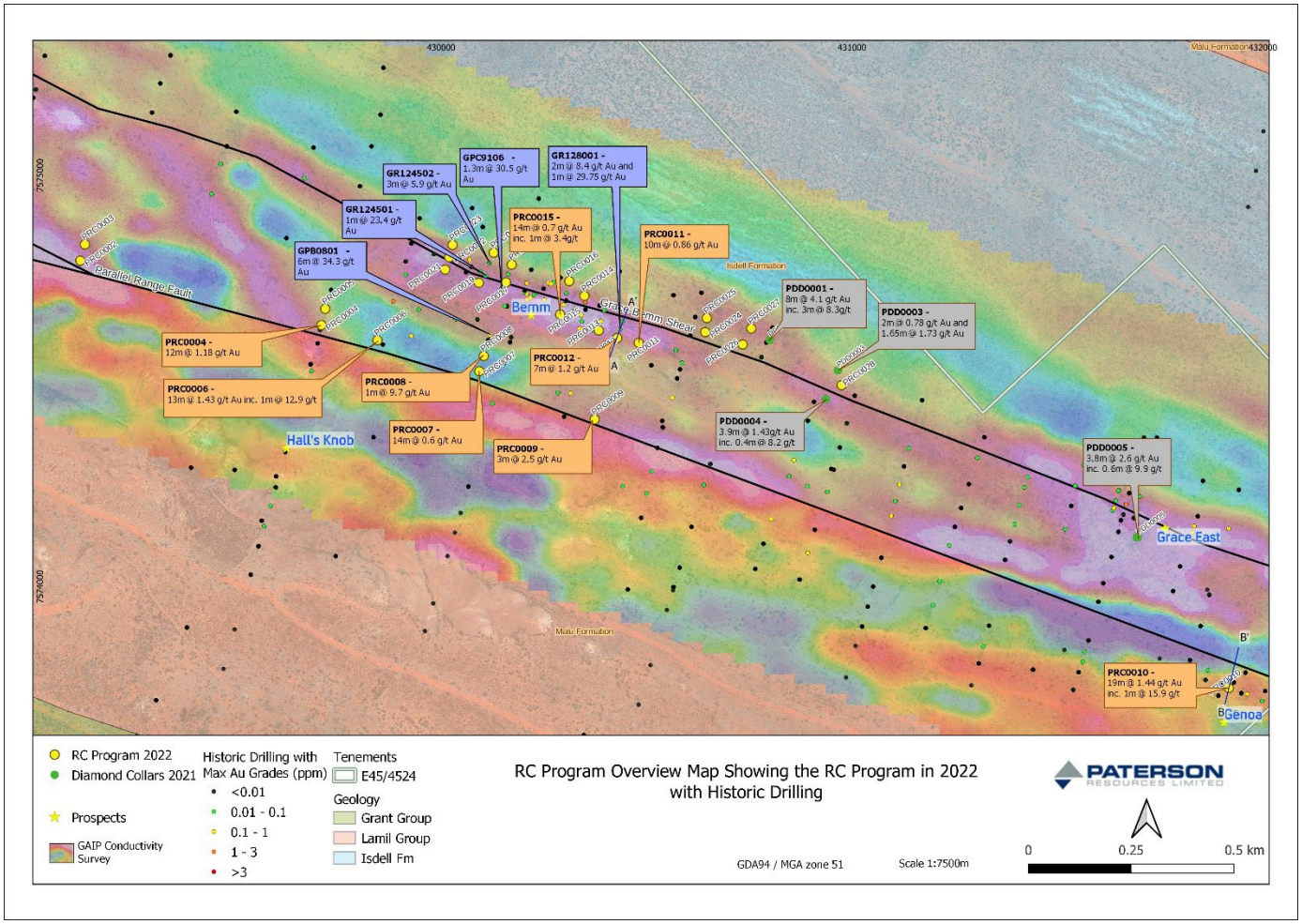


Figure 1. Overview of RC drilling completed this year

Geology and Mineralisation

Major rock types intercepted were the sediments of the Malu and Isdell formations. These sediments are highly mineralized with quartz, carbonate and albite veining with some quartz intercepts up to 20m thick. Trace sulphides, mostly pyrite, is common in the shales and siltstones associated with silicification of the country rock. Goethite and haematite alteration, a common association with gold mineralisation in the oxide zone, is also common as replacement of the original rock or as a bedded unit.

Parallel Range Fault

The Parallel Range Fault sits just over 380m south of the Grace-Bemm shear zone and strikes in roughly the same orientation. The regional structure remains largely untested by historical drilling. A total of eight drill holes were designed to test the structure at depth with six of the eight holes hitting significant gold mineralisation over a trend of nearly 750m (Figure 1). PRC0002 and PRC0003 intercepted a diorite/syenite/dolerite intrusion which exhibits background gold values between 0.01 and 0.1 g/t Au for almost the entire unit with two samples reaching over 0.1 g/t Au. Goethite alteration in the last 10 metres of PRC0003 was weakly mineralised with gold. This trend presents a high priority target for future drilling.

Genoa

A single hole was designed to test significant wide, shallow gold mineralisation, including 26m at 1.28g/t Au (GPB2205), along strike at the Genoa prospect (Figure 2). Mineralisation intercepted in PRC0010 has extended the mineralised trend to about 200 metres, with mineralisation remaining open both along strike and at depth.

Anomalous shallow gold mineralisation forms in the siltstones and sandstones of the Malu formation associated with quartz veining. The gold appears to be concentrated on the boundaries of these veins in highly weathered zones. PRC0010 (Figure 2) returned 19m at 1.4 g/t Au within sandstones of the Malu formation with a **peak grade of 15.9g/t Au**.

The geometry of the mineralised bodies is not well defined at this stage. Early interpretations indicate gold mineralisation is located in zones of intense veining and brecciation, with associated weak sulphidation, which are trending NNW-SSE.

Grace-Bemm Deposit

A total of 17 RC holes were designed to infill known gold mineralisation at the Grace-Bemm deposit, along with extending the known mineralised envelope down dip and along strike. Assay results have been received from four holes to date with all holes intersecting significant gold mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation intercepted in PRC0011 has extended the known trend along the SSW extension of the Grace-Bemm shear by 200 metres, with the trend remaining open along strike. Additionally, intercepts returned in PRC0012, PRC0015 and PRC0016 have extended mineralisation both up dip and down dip (Figure 3).

As additional results come in, the geometry of the mineralised envelope will become more evident. Further comment will be made up receival of the remaining assay results.

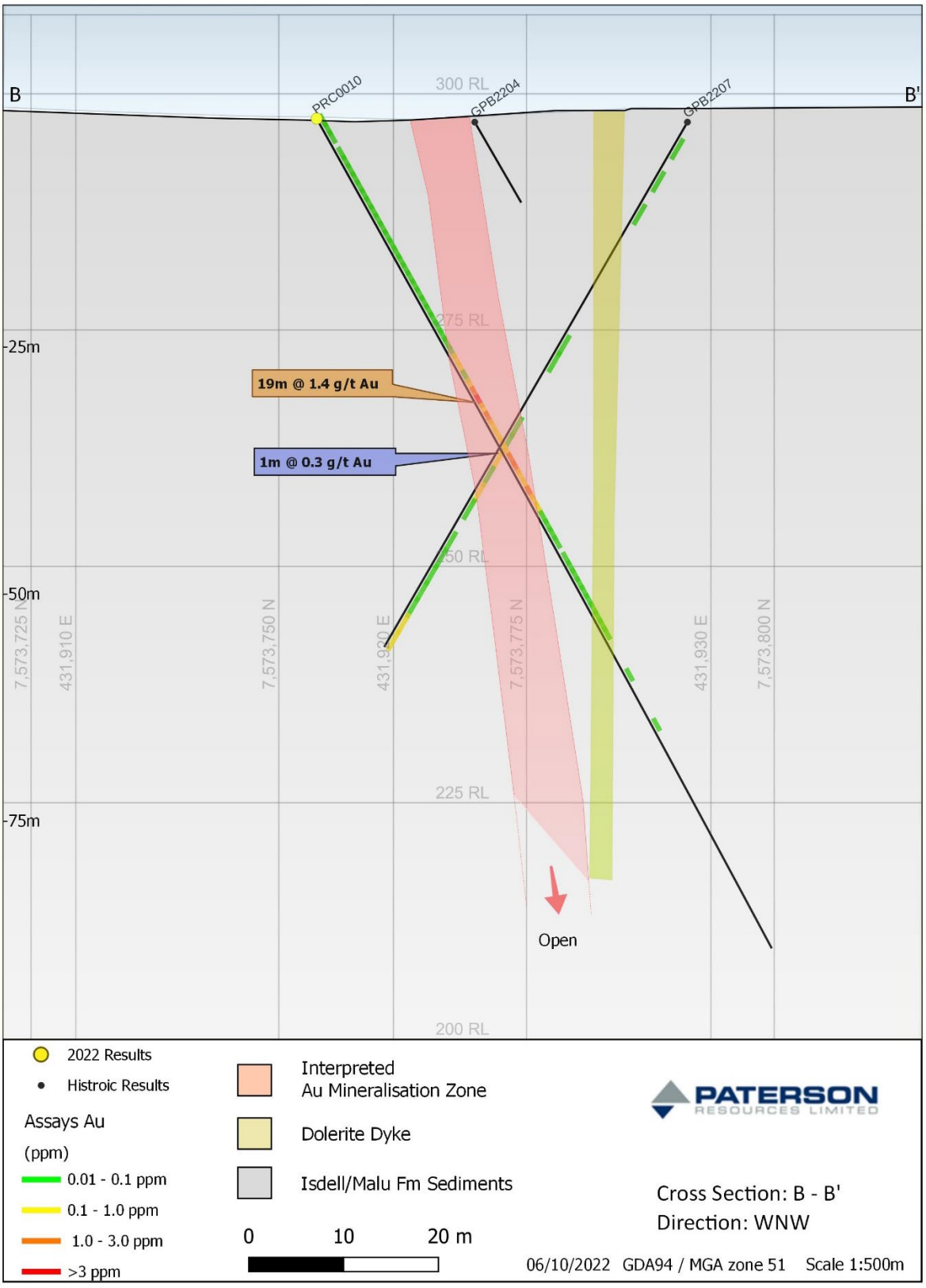


Figure 2: PRC0010 intercepted 19m of mineralised sandstones of the Malu Fm near the Parallel Range fault

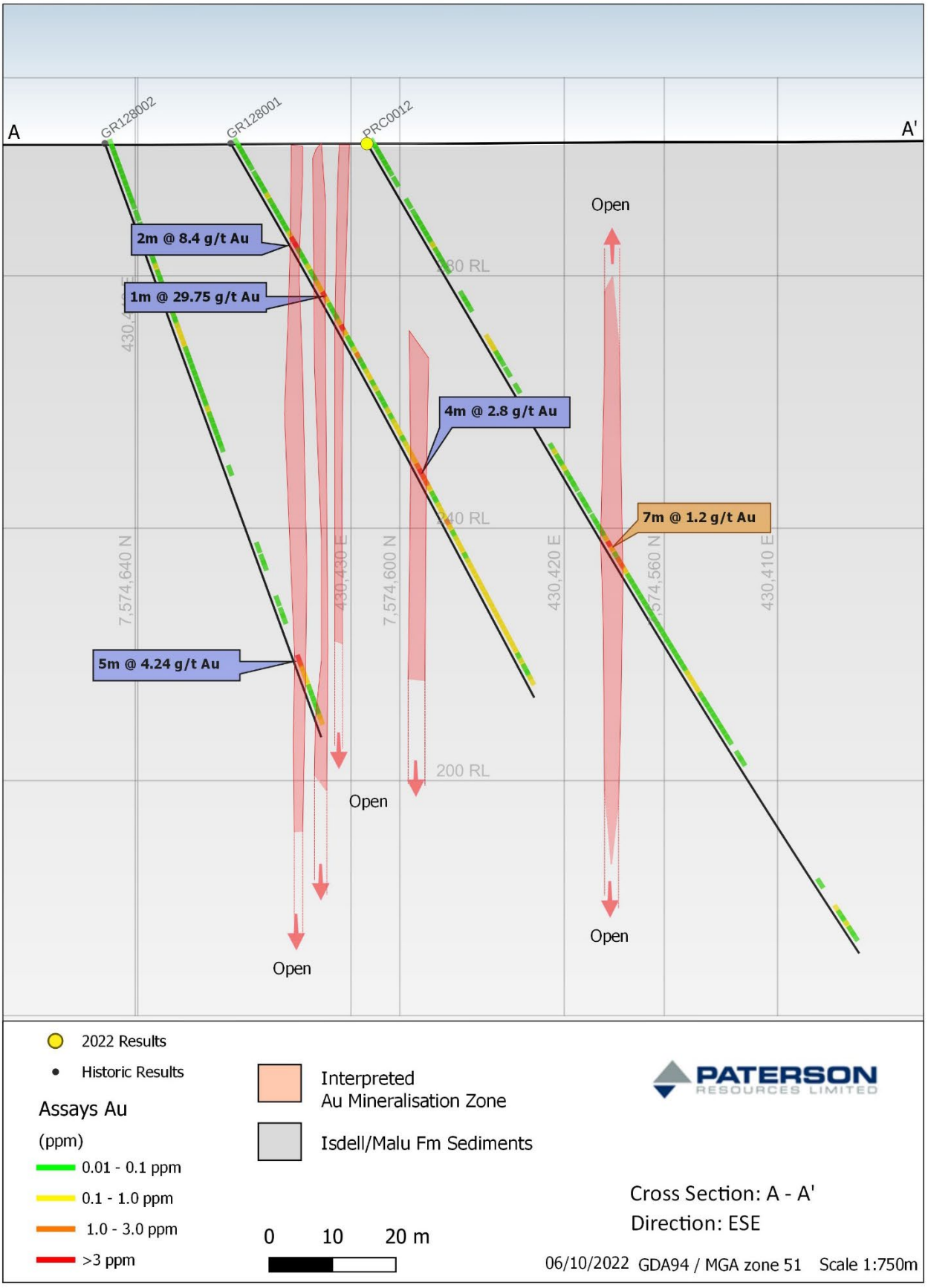


Figure 3: PRC0012 intercepted 7m at 1.2 g/t Au

Table 1. Significant Au (g/t) intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept	Au (g/t)	Max. Au Intercept		
					From	To	Max
PRC0002	*No significant results*						
PRC0003	*No significant results*						
PRC0004	138	150	12	1.18	142	143	3.49
PRC0005	*No significant results*						
PRC0006	88	91	3	0.47	88	89	0.73
PRC0006	123	127	4	0.33	124	125	0.66
PRC0006	141	148	7	0.3	143	144	0.7
PRC0006	174	187	13	1.43	179	180	12.91
PRC0007	10	24	14	0.60	16	17	3.73
PRC0008	42	43	1	9.73	42.0	43.0	9.73
PRC0009	97	100	3	2.52	97	98	1.22
PRC0009	108	110	2	0.89	108	109	1.01
PRC0010	29	48	19	1.44	34	35	15.93
PRC0011	22	32	10	0.86	24	25	3.24
PRC0011	82	97	15	0.34	85	86	1.20
PRC0011	120	125	5	0.43	122	123	1.45
PRC0012	73	80	7	1.2	74	75	3.61
PRC0013	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0014	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0015	15	21	6	0.4	17	18	1.1
PRC0016	99.0	113.0	14	0.7	103	104	3.48
PRC0017	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0018	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0019	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0020	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0021	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0022	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0023	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0024	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0025	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0026	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0027	*Awaiting assays*						
PRC0028	*Awaiting assays*						

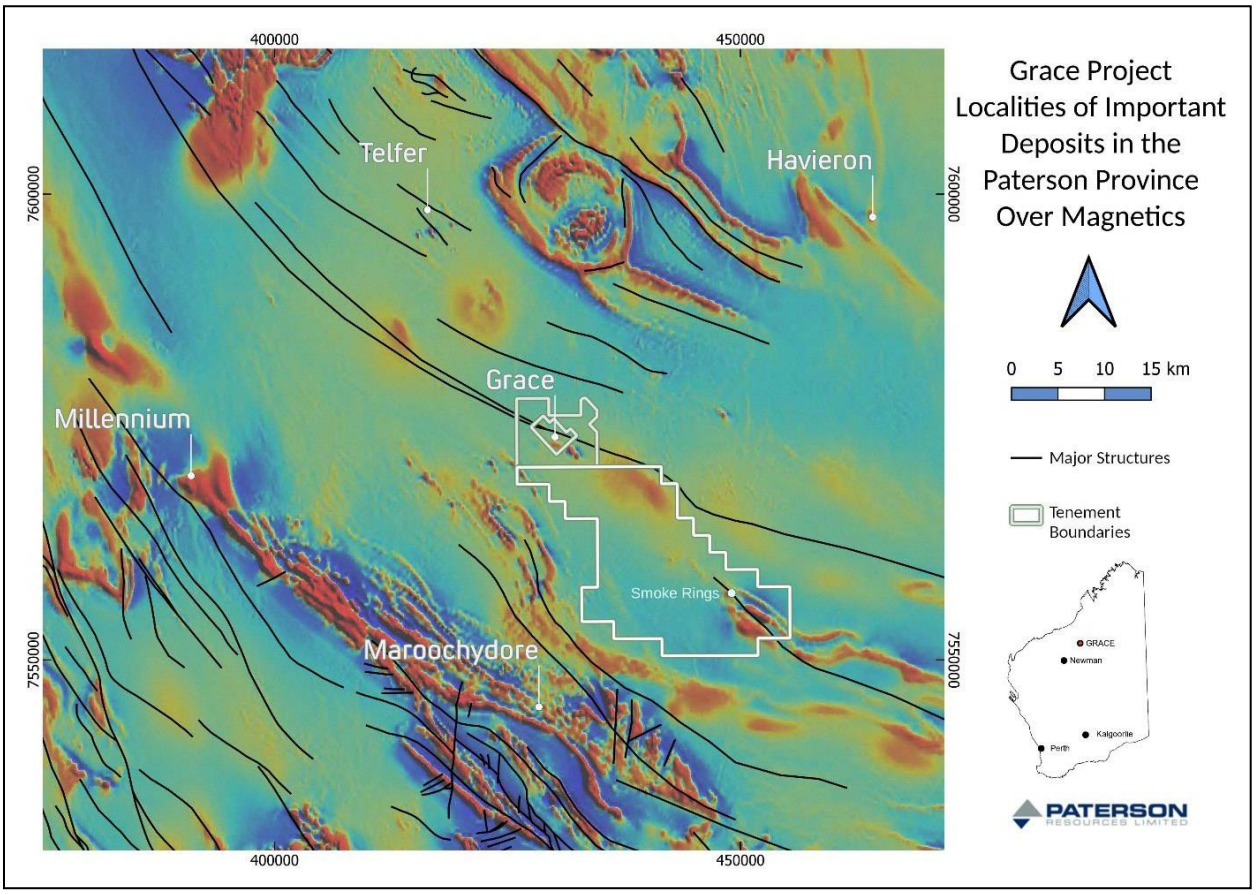
- Significant intercepts are defined as ≥ 0.3 g/t with a maximum of 2m internal dilution.

Table 2. Drilling program details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PRC0002	429122	7574793	299	202	-60.25	100
PRC0003	429133	7574832	299	200	-61.07	167
PRC0004	429709	7574636	299	200	-59.09	172
PRC0005	429718	7574676	298	197	-61.11	190
PRC0006	429845	7574599	299	200	-53.62	214
PRC0007	430093	7574527	299	196	-55.82	142
PRC0008	430103	7574557	299	197	-55.26	178
PRC0009	430391	7574458	302	195	-59.62	160
PRC0010	431919	7573755	297	17	-61.27	100
PRC0011	430480	7574595	301	196	-58.06	150
PRC0012	430431	7574604	301	197	-58.69	150
PRC0013	430382	7574622	301	199	-58.59	118
PRC0014	430360	7574721	300	197	-59.79	200
PRC0015	430291	7574664	299	196	-58.57	214
PRC0016	430315	7574745	299	197	-57.64	250
PRC0017	430158	7574740	296	199	-60.36	154
PRC0018	430171	7574787	296	199	-57.08	150
PRC0019	430090	7574744	296	198	-60.55	154
PRC0020	430127	7574817	296	197	-59.11	200
PRC0021	430011	7574775	297	198	-59.18	160
PRC0022	430020	7574803	296	197	-60.93	200
PRC0023	430027	7574830	296	197	-60.97	250
PRC0024	430643	7574620	300	197	-59.7	190
PRC0025	430652	7574652	300	201	-57.98	230
PRC0026	430737	7574589	300	200	-58.66	170
PRC0027	430750	7574628	300	200	-59.04	196
PRC0028	430969	7574486	299	200	-60.25	202

Paterson Province

The Grace Gold-Copper Project is in the heart of the Paterson Province, where multiple major exploration groups including Rio Tinto, Newcrest and Greatland Gold are actively exploring within the region. Significant discoveries proximal to Paterson's Grace Project include the Havieron gold-copper deposit to the north-east where Greatland Gold recently reported a 5.5 million ounce gold resource, Cyprium Metal's Maroochydore copper prospect to the south and the world-class 30-plus million ounce Telfer Gold-Copper Mine, owned by Newcrest, located 25km northwest. Figure 4 shows the Grace tenements and the significant regional discoveries and mines located nearby.



COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information reviewed or compiled by Mr Matt Bull, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bull is a Director of Paterson Resources Limited. Mr Bull has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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 Bull has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Paterson operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Paterson Resources (PSL) control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of PSL, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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This announcement has been approved for release to ASX by the Board of Paterson Resources

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.*	• Drilling was completed using Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling. • For each one metre drilled, the RC rig-mounted cone splitter collected the bulk of sample into plastic bags, these were placed onto the ground in rows of 30 to 50 samples. • A smaller, representative 1m split sample of roughly 2.5kg was collected from the splitters second port into a numbered calico bag. • The rig-split calico bags from individual one meter samples of geologically prospective zones, as determined by the site geologist, were submitted to ALS Laboratories for analysis. • An Ezy gyro survey was completed once drilling reached approximately 30m for each hole to ensure the hole azimuth and dip were on target. Upon completion of drilling a hole, the Ezy gyro down hole survey tool surveyed the dip and azimuth of the entire hole at 30m increments.
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).*	• RC drilling using T685/KWL700 truck mounted drill rig with onboard 500PSI/1350cfm compressor and truck mounted support booster and auxiliary unit. • A nominal 5¼ inch face sampling reverse circulation percussion hammer bit was used.
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.*	• The sample quality, in terms of degree of wetness and an estimate of the recovery, was recorded routinely by the field geologist. • The cyclone was regularly cleaned, at the end of each drilling rod as a minimum, to ensure sample quality. • Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the 1m sampling process has been identified. • A relationship between recovery and grade has not been established for the first pass RC drilling.
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.*	• All drill meter samples had a grab sample sieved, washed, logged and stored by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist. • Logging was qualitive with semi-quantitative estimates made of relevant features such as percentage of quartz veins or sulphides. • 100% of the samples were geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay. • Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Paterson's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:25. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample.
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.*	• RC samples were submitted securely to an accredited laboratory in Perth. • A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay. • The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method. • Paterson QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20, duplicate samples were taken every 1:25 samples and blanks were inserted at 1:50. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy. • The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the material tested and for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
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 independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage. • All data collected in the field is checked by the responsible and qualified geologist and digitally transferred to Perth. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the Paterson Microsoft Access database.
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.*	• Drill collar location was surveyed by handheld GPS to a stated accuracy of +/-3m. • Rig was initially aligned on surface and direction of drilling was collected and checked on regular 30m intervals using the Ezy Gyro downhole survey. • Datum GDA94 and projected MGA Zone 51.

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.*	• Drill holes were variably spaced to test the strike and depth extents of historical intercepts, along with testing priority regional targets identified by geophysical methods. • The drilling is part of a first pass program, at depths in this area not previously explored. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all sample positions shown in the plans provided. • The data obtained will not be used for any resource calculations at present.
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.*	• Drillholes were orientated approximately 70-80 degrees to the Grace-Bemm shear zone and Parallel fault as defined by previously drilling and 3D-modelled VTEM and the IP geophysical surveys. • No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist. • Assay results are reported as downhole widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervison of a responsible geologist. The samples are delivered to a haulage company in Port Hedland for delivery to the laboratory in Perth, Western Australia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data has not been audited as it is not required at this stage.

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.*	• P45/2905-2909, E45/4524 & E45/5310 are held directly or by entities controlled by Paterson Resources. • All tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been recorded. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was completed by Newcrest Mining Limited (Newcrest), including its predecessor Newmont Mining Australia, owners of the Telfer Gold Mine. • Exploration completed included geological mapping, geophysical surveys (IP, ground magnetics and ground gravity), rock chip sampling and drilling (RAB, RC and diamond core drilling). • WAMEX reports reviewed and utilised to complete the data compilation include A29118, A30479, A31642, A34922, A37495, A43922, A46877, A50323, A53741, and A79774. • Open file data available from the Geological Survey of Western Australia and Geoscience Australia has also been reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Paterson acquired the project in 2020
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is the Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite intrusion related. The Paterson is a low-grade metamorphic terrane, but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns. • The Grace Gold-Copper Project, gold-copper mineralisation is hosted by laminated and banded carbonaceous pyritic dolomitic siltstones and micritic dolomite. Intrusive dolerite sill units are also known to be associated with mineralisation within the sequence, but granitic intrusion could occur at depth below the project area. The host rocks are variably contorted and brecciated with intense albite alteration. High grade gold, chalcopyrite, +/-arsenopyrite, +/- pyrite occurs as veins which appear linear features and are spaced up to 50m apart. Based on recent Leapfrog modelling of past work undertaken by Criterion, there appears to be ore shoots associated with secondary structures cutting the veins that have a plunge and have not been adequately tested. • Two principal targets are being targeted. Stacked reefs associated with domal structure similar to the Telfer Gold–Copper Mine. The second target is gold mineralisation associated with shear zones cross cutting dolerite units intruding the sedimentary sequence.

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.*	

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*	• Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged. • Reported intercepts are compiled intervals showing average grades. No top cuts have been applied and a maximum 2m of internal dilution is used as defined by < 0.1 g/t. • Higher grade intervals are included separately next to the

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PRC0002	429122	7574793	299	196	-60	100
PRC0003	429133	7574832	299	196	-60	167
PRC0004	429709	7574636	299	196	-60	166
PRC0005	429718	7574676	298	196	-60	190
PRC0006	429845	7574599	299	196	-55	214
PRC0007	430094	7574527	299	196	-60	142
PRC0008	430104	7574557	299	196	-55	178
PRC0009	430391	7574458	302	196	-60	160
PRC0010	431919	7573755	300	16	-60	99
PRC0011	430480	7574595	300	196	-60	150
PRC0012	430431	7574604	300	196	-60	150
PRC0013	430382	7574622	300	196	-60	118
PRC0014	430349	7574707	300	196	-60	200
PRC0015	430295	7574662	300	196	-60	214
PRC0016	430312	7574743	300	196	-60	ongoing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	reported intervals. • No metal equivalent values are used.
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 trend of the mineralization is understood at this time to be NNW-SSE • Drilling aimed to intersect the mineralisation perpendicularly either in the direction SSW or NNE • Down hole lengths are reported and true widths are 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 figures in body for spatial context of the drilling. A plan view and sectional view is provided. • Significant results are tabulated in the annexures.
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.*	• All relevant data to targets is discussed and included on plans, sections and tables.
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 information is considered material for this presentation.
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.*	• Further assay results are awaited. • Compilation and assessment of work.