
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
14TH NOVEMBER 2022

NICKELX INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT MASSIVE SULPHIDES AT COSMOS SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- NickelX first diamond drill hole NKLCSD001 encountered a 153m* wide zone with multiple horizons of stringer, vein, semi-massive and massive breccia sulphide up to 20m* core width between downhole depths from 334m to 487m.
- The hole was completed at 492.5m and the team will now demobilise to continue to evaluate the results and the next phases of work programs.
- Sulphides encountered comprise pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite.
- Portable XRF did not detect nickel in the sulphide assemblages, and evaluation is ongoing with further chemical assays underway which will be reported as they become available.
- However, the host geology, sulphide composition and sulphide-quartz breccia matrix habit encountered are similar to descriptions of the nearby Bellevue Gold Mine Bellevue Gold Mine (ASX: BGL) host geology. The sulphide bearing intervals will be assayed for gold.
- The massive sulphide intersected is likely the source of the highly conductive electromagnetic response targeted at the CS1 Target and may account for the magnetic anomaly due to the massive pyrrhotite content.

**All drill hole intervals are core lengths. True thickness has yet to be determined.*

NickelX Limited ("NickelX", "NKL" or "The Company") reports that a maiden diamond drilling program which commenced recently has been completed, with the first hole at the Cosmos South Project (Figure 1), within the prolific nickel and gold producing Wiluna Greenstone Belt, WA, where the Company is seeking buried channelised komatiite volcanic rocks prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure 2).

Diamond drill hole NKLCSD001 encountered multiple horizons of stringer, vein, semi-massive and massive breccia sulphide up to 20m core width between downhole depths from 334m to 487m (Figure 3, Figure 4, Table 2). The first hole was completed at 492.5m in mafic volcanic sediments.

The sulphides encountered comprise pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite as breccia matrix surrounding lithic fragments contained within quartz veins and broad zones of massive sulphide and quartz-breccia hosted within ultramafic and mafic volcanics and volcanogenic sediments.

Portable XRF did not detect nickel in the sulphide assemblages. However, the host geology and sulphide composition and sulphide-quartz breccia matrix habit encountered are similar to descriptions of the nearby Bellevue Gold Mine (ASX: BGL) host geology and mineralisation (<https://www.bellevuegold.com.au/bellevue-gold-project>). The sulphide bearing intervals will be assayed for gold.

The massive sulphide intersected is likely the source of the highly conductive electromagnetic response targeted at the CS1 Target and may account for the magnetic anomaly due to the massive pyrrhotite content.

The Cosmos South Project is located 10km south of the world-class high-grade Cosmos Nickel operations (IGO Limited), 20km north of the world class Leinster Nickel operations (BHP – Nickel West), and 6km E of the Bellevue Gold Mine (Bellevue Gold Ltd) within the prolific Wiluna Greenstone Belt (WGB), WA.

Table 1. Hole NKLCSD001 Collar Information

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
NKLCSD001	265400	6939590	465	-50	150	492.5m

Table 2. Hole NKLCSD001 Sulphide interval* Summary

*All drill hole intervals are core lengths. True thickness has yet to be determined.

From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	Lithology	Sulphides
0.00	40.00		Cover and saprock	-
40.00	230.37		Intermediate to Mafic volcanic sediments	
230.37	232.35	1.98	Brecciated volcanic sediment and quartz veining	10% chalcopyrite, 5% marcasite/pyrite vein fill
232.35	334.65		Intermediate to Mafic volcanic sediments	
334.65	335.35	0.70	Brecciated volcanic sediment and quartz veining	15% pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite blebs in vein
335.35	336.30		Intermediate to Mafic volcanic sediments	
336.30	337.30	1.00	Brecciated volcanic sediment and quartz veining	10% pyrrhotite blebs in vein
337.30	338.45		Intermediate tuff	
338.45	339.00	0.55	Quartz vein breccia	20% pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite blebs in vein
339.00	342.00	3.00	Felsic Tuff	2% Pyrrhotite, 1% marcasite/pyrite, Trace chalcopyrite blebs in vein
342.00	343.75	1.75	Black Shale	15% pyrrhotite, 2% marcasite/pyrite fine layers
343.75	346.45	2.70	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff	50% pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite breccia matrix
346.45	348.80	2.35	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff	15% marcasite/pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite breccia matrix
348.80	351.60	2.80	Black Shale	30% marcasite/pyrite layers
351.60	354.45	2.85	Black Shale	15% marcasite/pyrite, 2% pyrrhotite layers



354.45	362.00	7.55	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff and black shale	50% marcasite/pyrite, 20% pyrrhotite breccia matrix
362.00	370.50		Felsic Tuff	
370.50	379.65	9.15	Felsic Tuff	10% pyrrhotite, 2% marcasite/pyrite veinlets
379.65	400.30	20.65	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff and black shale	60% marcasite/pyrite-pyrrhotite breccia matrix
400.30	420.80	20.50	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff and black shale	25% pyrrhotite, 15% marcasite/pyrite breccia matrix
420.80	433.00	12.20	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff	20% marcasite/pyrite, 20% pyrrhotite breccia matrix
433.00	435.80	2.80	Tectonic breccia in felsic tuff	2% pyrrhotite in veinlets
435.80	442.55	6.75	Massive sulphide breccia in felsic tuff	50% marcasite/pyrite, 25% pyrrhotite breccia matrix
442.55	443.75	1.20	Massive sulphides	60% marcasite/pyrite, 30% pyrrhotite
443.75	446.30	2.55	Semi-massive sulphides in quartz-vein breccia	40% pyrrhotite, 5% marcasite/pyrite
446.30	455.15	8.85	Massive sulphides	60% pyrrhotite, 30% marcasite/pyrite
455.15	466.15	11.00	Massive sulphides in quartz-vein breccia	50% pyrrhotite, 25% marcasite/pyrite
466.15	468.10	1.95	Semi-massive sulphides in quartz-vein breccia	15% marcasite/pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite
468.10	470.85	2.75	Massive sulphides in quartz-vein breccia	50% pyrrhotite, 30% marcasite/pyrite
470.85	473.55	2.70	Semi-massive sulphides in quartz-vein breccia	30% pyrrhotite, 10% marcasite/pyrite
473.55	486.80	13.25	Semi-massive sulphide breccia in felsic tuff	45% marcasite/pyrite, 15% pyrrhotite
486.80	492.50	5.70	Mafic volcanic sediments	

*In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.



Cosmos South Nickel Project Summary

Cosmos South M36/580 is situated within a highly endowed nickel and gold rich region of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt (WGB). The WGB hosts world class nickel ...deposits of the Leinster Nickel Operations, Mt Keith, Yakabindie, Honeymoon Well and Cosmos as well as gold deposits at Bellevue Gold (Figure 1).

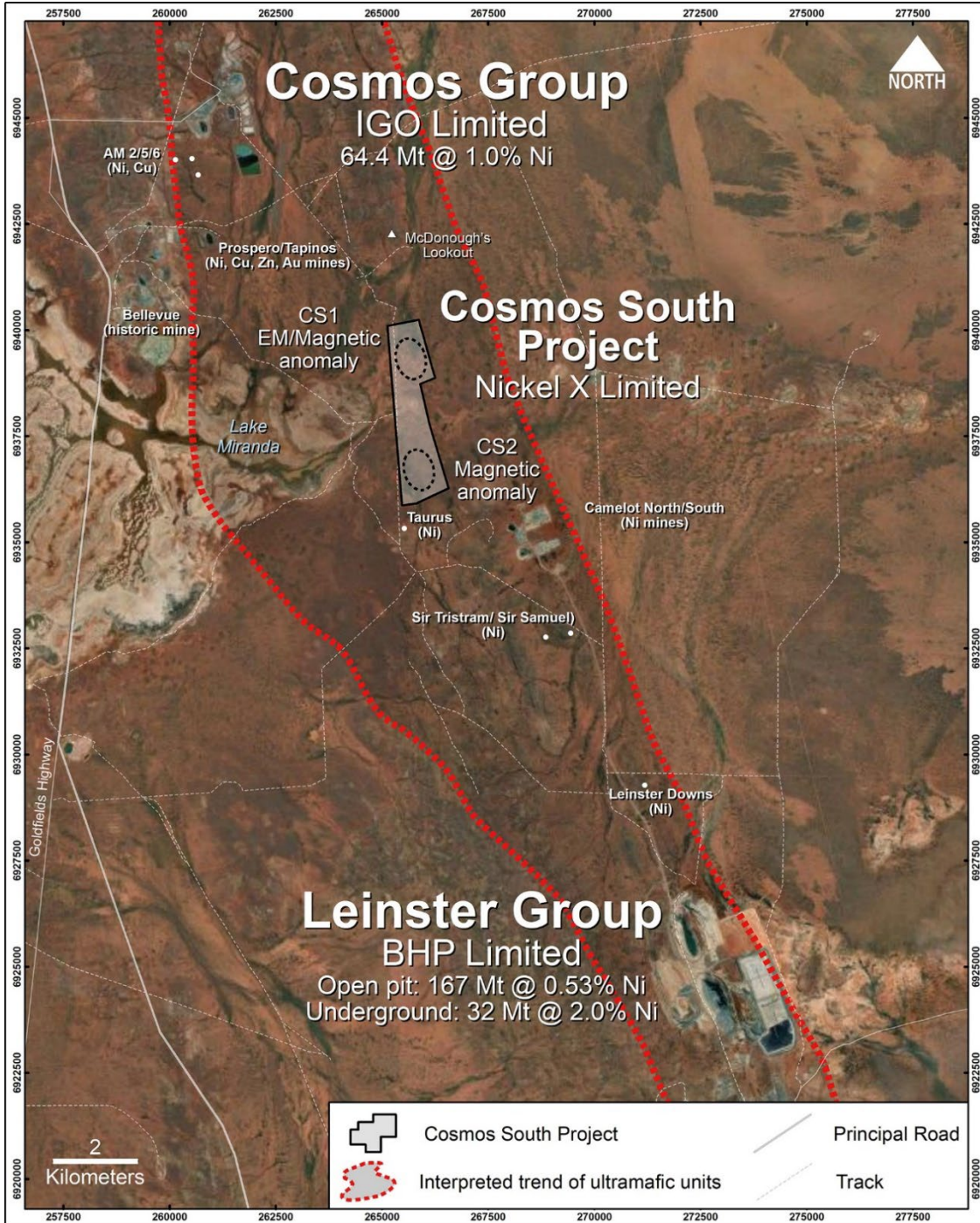


Figure 1. Cosmos South project location within the Wiluna Greenstone Belt (WGB)

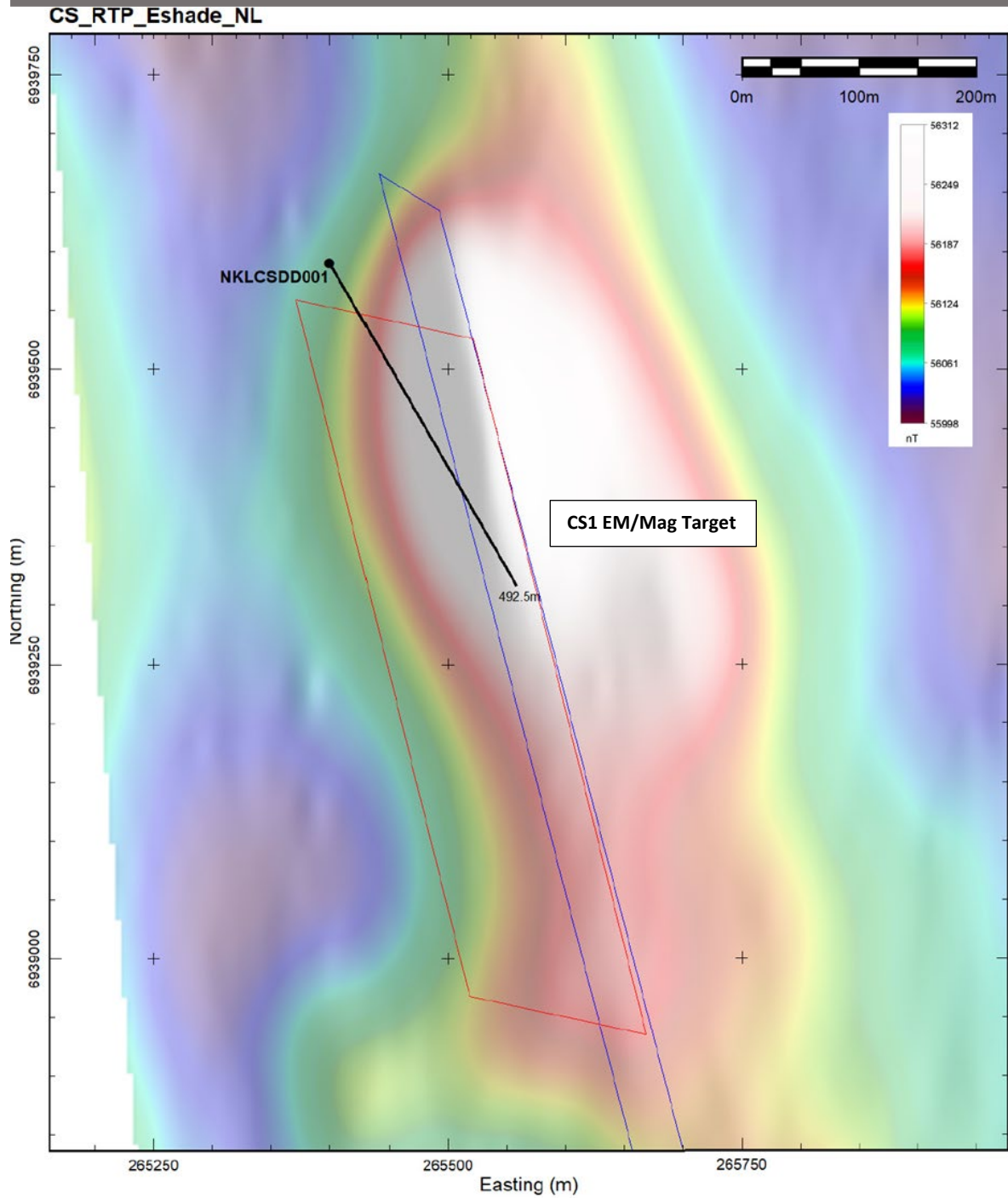


Figure 2: Hole NKLCSD001 targeting magnetic anomaly (RTP map) and EM plates modelled from the MLEM and FLEM surveys.



Figure 3 Hole NKLCSD001 from hole depths 444.2m to (LHS core block) to hole depth 456.8m (RHS core block) depicting typical semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite sulphide-quartz breccia textures encountered between 314m and 487m downhole depth.



Figure 4 Hole NKLCSD001 detailed typical semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-marcasite/pyrite sulphide-quartz breccia textures encountered (450m top to 452m bottom).

This announcement is authorised for ASX release by Matt Gauci, Managing Director of the Company.

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ABOUT NICKELX LIMITED

NickelX Limited is an Australian, ASX listed, Nickel exploration company primarily exploring for high-grade Nickel and Nickel-Copper in Western Australia, with a focus on the high priority Cosmos South Nickel Project, located within the world class Wiluna Greenstone Belt, and the Biranup Project located within the world class Albany Fraser Belt. The Company is also developing an inhouse Nickel prospectivity database, generating projects in the South East and South West Yilgarn district located in Western Australia.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Donaghy who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) with the association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr Donaghy is an employee of CSA Global, an ERM Company, and is contracted as Exploration Management Consultant to NickelX Limited. Mr Donaghy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Donaghy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company's tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.



JORC Code Table 1 for Cosmos South Project

The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Cosmos South Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>All references to airborne magnetic and ground electromagnetic (EM) data acquisition and sampling are discussed in previous ASX announcements by NKL.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain NQ whole core.</p> <p>Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>All references to airborne magnetic and ground electromagnetic (EM) data acquisition and sampling are discussed in previous ASX announcements by NKL.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain NQ whole core.</p> <p>Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	All references to mineralisation are taken from public reports and documents prepared by companies holding surrounding tenure and have been reviewed by NKL and considered to be fit for purpose.
	<i>In cases where "industry standard" work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>All references to airborne magnetic and ground electromagnetic (EM) data acquisition and sampling are discussed in previous ASX announcements by NKL.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain NQ whole core.</p> <p>Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	Diamond drilling was conducted by DDH1 using a truck mounted diamond drill. Drilling was NQ2 diameter. Core is oriented using a HQ/NQ orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No assay results are reported
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Core has been geologically logged for the entire hole to a level of detail that may in future be used for mineral resource estimation if so required.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No sample assay results are reported
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All material is diamond drill core.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All references to airborne magnetic and ground electromagnetic (EM) data acquisition and sampling are discussed in previous ASX announcements by NKL.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain NQ whole core.
	<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>	Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No assay results are reported
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make</i>	An Olympus Vanta portable XRF analyser was used to scan the core. Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	An Olympus Vanta portable XRF analyser was used to scan the core. Portable XRF readings were taken of all sulphide intervals encountered in core according to standard operating procedures of the instrument. The portable XRF was calibrated against an accepted industry standard CRM for nickel values to ensure accuracy. Portable XRF values are used as a guide only and all core samples will require assay to determine accurate composition of elements. No assay values are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Due to the remote nature of the project, independent verification was conducted using video conferencing and viewing of the hole.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes are reported
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data was reported digitally and is maintained in an excel spreadsheet.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data is reported
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Data locations were determined by hand-held GPS with field accuracy of <2m for point and RL locations. Downhole surveys are conducted every 30m downhole using a gyroscopic survey tool. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has been estimated.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	NKL uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51 although is in the process of converting to GDA 2020 MGA Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The local topography in the project areas is relatively flat and nominal RLs or RLs taken from handheld GPS. NKL continues to fully verify the data and has not found any material issues to date.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The Exploration results pertain to a single diamond drill hole NKLCSD001. See figures and tables in the report.
	<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>	No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to	<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>	There is as yet insufficient data to determine the orientation of any mineralised structures. Structures observed in core suggest complex deformation of the rocks (folding, faulting).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		Diamond drill data acquisition has been carried out on a bearing of 150 degrees at an oblique angle to the regional north-south strike of aeromagnetic trends thought to indicate the regional trend of bedrock geology.
	<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>	There is as yet insufficient data to determine the orientation of any mineralised structures. Structures observed in core suggest complex deformation of the rocks (folding, faulting). Diamond drill data acquisition has been carried out on a bearing of 150 degrees at an oblique angle to the regional north-south strike of aeromagnetic trends thought to indicate the regional trend of bedrock geology.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Original data has been digitally stored in databases and is readily available for use and reprocessing.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been conducted. No assay samples are reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	The Cosmos South Nickel Project (M36/580) covers 3.4km ² . The details and status of NKL's exploration licence are provided in previous Announcements. NKL's tenement covers leasehold farmland (Yackbindie) and determined lands of the Tjiwarl Corporation native title group.
	<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>	The tenements are in good standing and NKL is unaware of any impediments for exploration on this licence.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration has been limited to RAB drilling (two holes), drone magnetic surveys and ground EM surveys as previously reported by NKL.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Cosmos South Nickel Project (M36/580) is located 10km S of the world-class high-grade Cosmos Nickel operations (IGO Limited), 20km N of the world class Leinster Nickel operations (BHP – Nickel West), and 6km E of the Bellevue Gold Mine (Bellevue Gold Ltd), within a highly endowed nickel and gold rich region of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt (WGB). The WGB hosts world class nickel deposits of the Leinster Nickel Operations, Mt Keith, Yakabindie, Honeymoon Well and Cosmos as well as gold deposits at Bellevue Gold, Agnew and Wiluna. Target mineralisation is magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE systems such as Cosmos and Leinster. Orogenic and possible intrusion-related gold systems may also be found in the area.
Drill hole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: eastings and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Sufficient detail as to hole and intersections locations are provided in the figures and tables within the announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and intersection depth hole length.</i>	
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	No material information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No assay results are reported.
	<i>Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	No assay results are reported
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No assay results are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	There is yet insufficient data to determine the orientation of any mineralised structures. Structures observed in core suggest complex deformation of the rocks (folding, faulting). Diamond drill data acquisition has been carried out on a bearing of 150 degrees at an oblique angle to the regional north-south strike of aeromagnetic trends thought to indicate the regional trend of bedrock geology.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	There is yet insufficient data to determine the orientation of any mineralised structures. Structures observed in core suggest complex deformation of the rocks (folding, faulting). Diamond drill data acquisition has been carried out on a bearing of 150 degrees at an oblique angle to the regional north-south strike of aeromagnetic trends thought to indicate the regional trend of bedrock geology.
	<i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. “downhole length, true width not known”).</i>	All lengths reported are downhole lengths, true widths are yet unknown but will be less than the reported downhole length.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate maps and diagrams are provided in the body of the Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should</i>	No assay values are reported. Logging details of mineralised intersects are tabulated in the announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	All material data is reported in the body of the Announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Pending assay results, further work will include diamond drilling, borehole EM and native title clearance surveys.
	<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>	All diagrams are presented in the body of the Announcement.