ASX RELEASE

19 January 2023

1m re-assays of Commando AC Au samples

HIGHLIGHTS

AC at Wedge:

- *22KAC070 4m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 0m (EOH 24m)*
  - *Including 1m @ 0.45 g/t au from 3m*
- *22KAC077 1m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 32m, AND*
- *22KAC077 1m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 36m (EOH 40m)*
- *22KAC084 3m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 16m to BOH including*
  - *1m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 18m and*
  - *1m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 19m BOH*

AC at Whisperer:

- *22KAC100 1m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 12m, AND*
  - *1m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 40m, AND*
  - *1m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 45m, AND*
  - *2m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 47m (EOH 59m)*

AC at Bungarra:

- *22KAC059 2m @ 0.5 g/t from 77m to BOH*
- *22KAC129 2m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 88m (EOH 93m)*
- *22KAC130 1m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 73m to BOH*
- *22KAC131 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 56m to BOH*
- *22KAC125 3m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 65m (EOH 75m)*
- *22KAC057 1m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 62m BOH*
- *22KAC056 1m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 72m BOH*

Pursuit Managing Director, Bob Affleck, said:

"Pursuit is pleased to announce that very encouraging 1m resample assays from its Commando Project have been returned with grades up to 3.09 g/t Au. These are exciting results as they have confirmed the bedrock gold results at Bungarra, Whisperer and Wedge prospects in highly altered rocks such as Norton Goldfields' Golden Cities deposits nearby. Additional drilling is warranted to extend this mineralisation."

Pursuit Minerals Limited (**ASX:PUR**) ("**Pursuit" or the "Company**") is pleased to provide 1m re-assay results from Air Core (AC) drilling at the Commando Project (Figure 1) in June 2022.

As advised in October 2022[1], Pursuit completed a 5,290m Air Core (AC) drill program (142 holes) at Commando in June to follow-up gold auger geochemical anomalies. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for a typical orogenic gold system Aqua Regia assay suite and significant assay results >0.1 g/t Au. Following review of these results the exploration team resampled the anomalous intervals on an individual metre basis and submitted these results to ALS for confirmation assays.

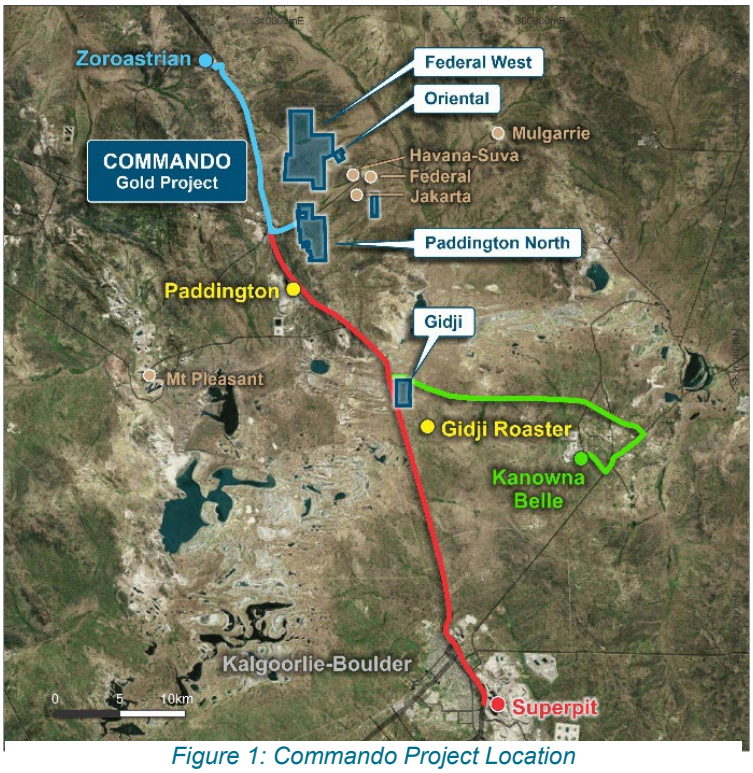

Figure 1: Commando Project Location

AC Drill Results – Bungarra Prospect

Drilling at Bungarra Prospect discovered a deep weathering trough trending NE-SW with significant chlorite and albite alteration of saprolitic granite. These wide-spaced 320m x 80m traverses have identified a **>800m trend of low-grade bottom-of-hole (BOH) bedrock gold mineralisation** up to 200m wide (Figures 2 and 3), similar to early exploration results of the Golden Cities gold deposits (~1.5m Oz Au - Federal, Havana-Suva and Jakarta) by AMAX and Centaur Mining (see DMIRS WAMEX reports A61169 and A59404) less than 5km to the east.

Assays from one-meter samples of anomalous composite zones (Table 1) have been received indicating **stronger mineralisation** than previously reported at the end of hole for 22KAC056, 057, 059, 130 and 131 with all of these holes reporting > 0.3 g/t and up to 0.98 g/t gold (Figure 3). The Bungarra mineralisation appears to run NW-SE, similar to the trend observed at Havana-Suva and Federal gold deposits nearby, although additional drilling is required to confirm this. The gold mineralisation is hosted in weakly oxidised granite as noted previously. Additional drilling is required to clarify grades below these first BOH anomalies.

1. see ASX release 27/10/2022 Widespread Bedrock Au in AC Drilling at Commando

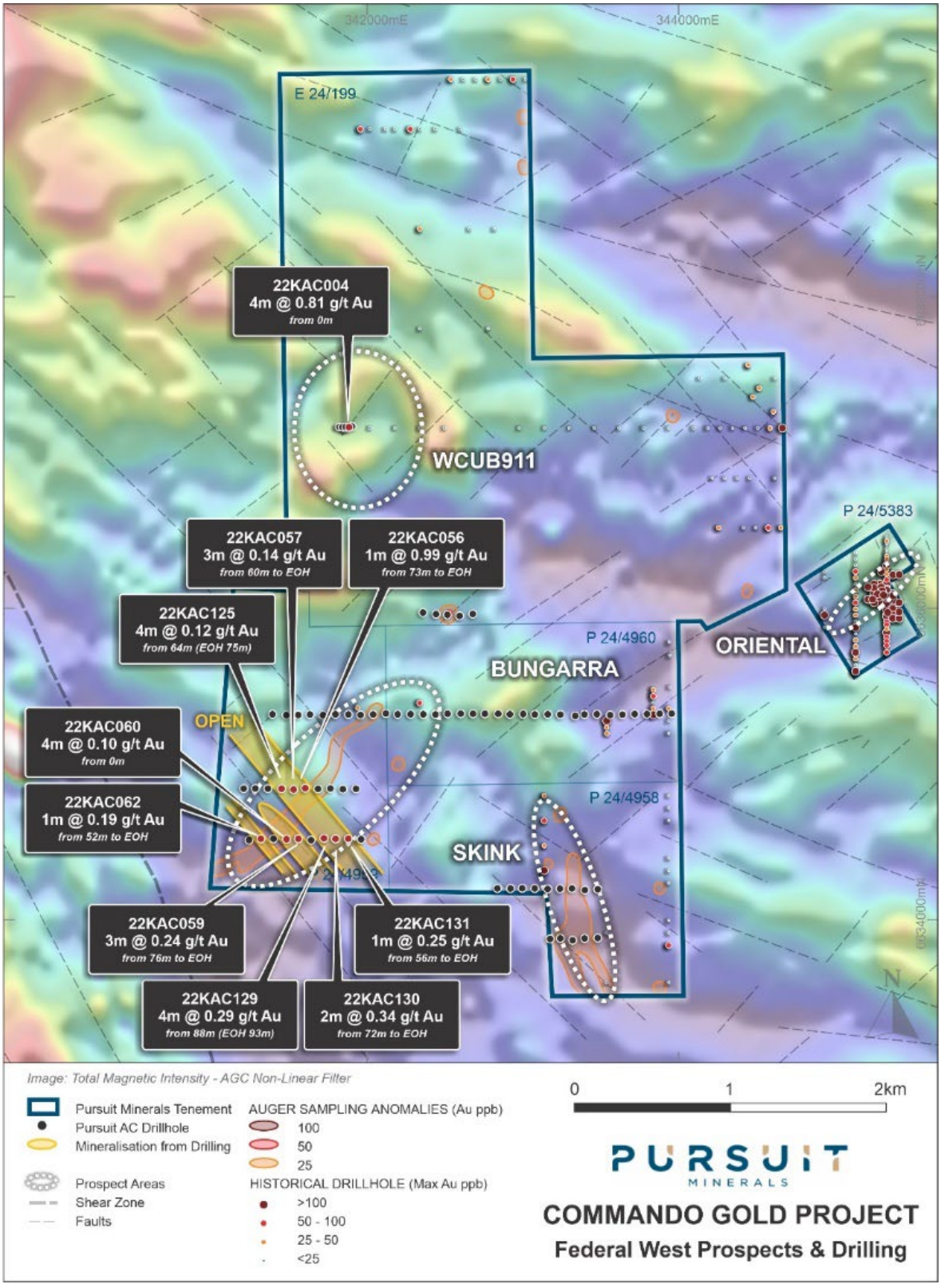

Figure 2: Location of Bungarra and WCUB AC Au results – note Bungarra mineralisation is open north and south

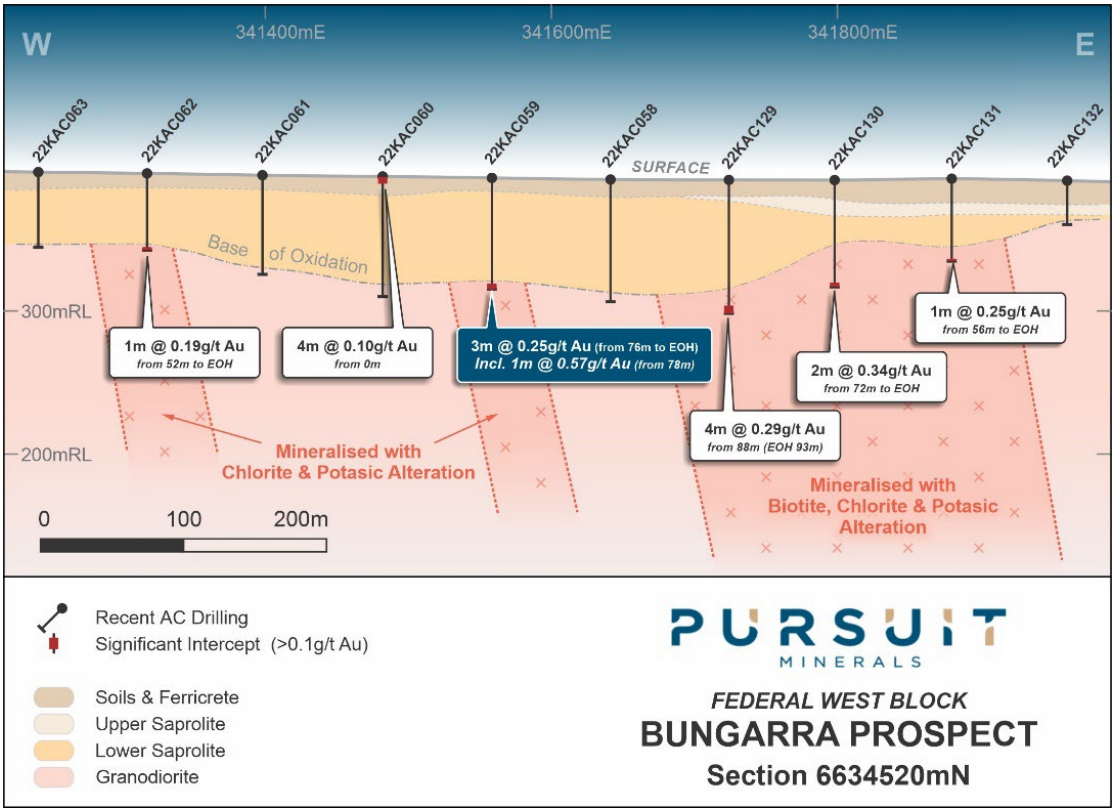

Figure 4: 1m assay results, Bungarra Prospect

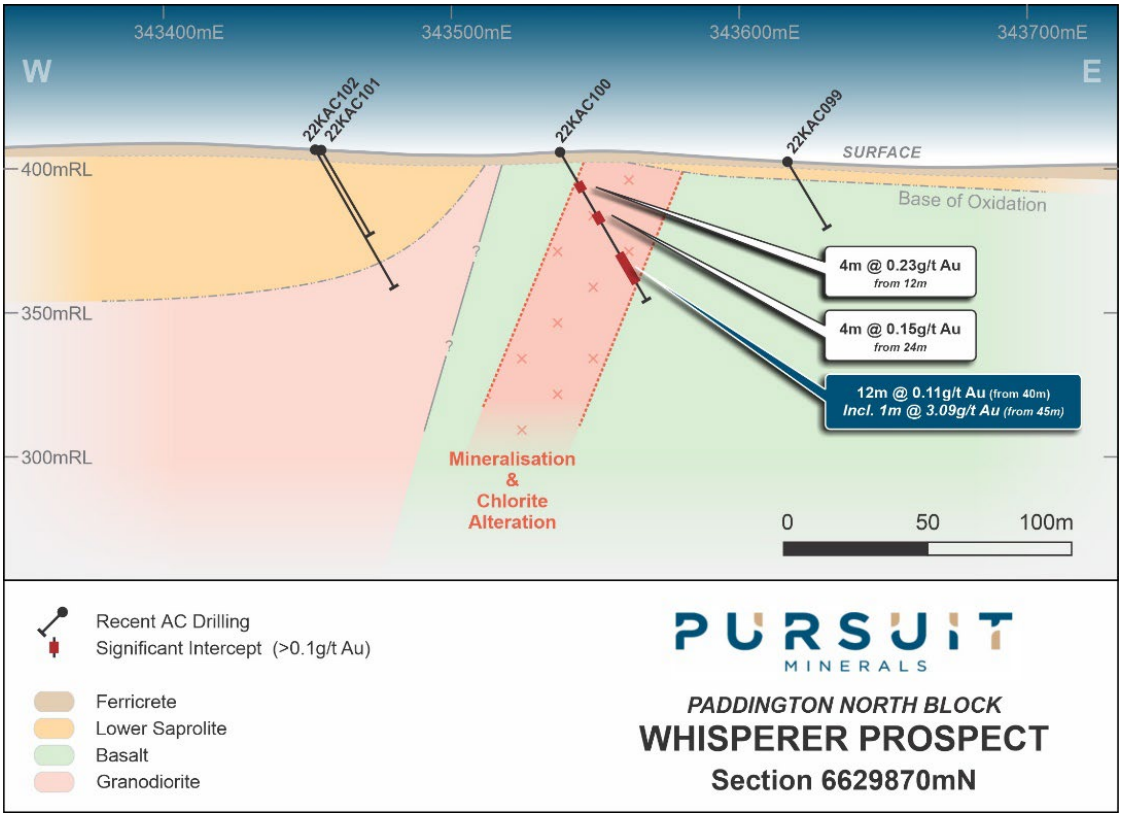

Figure 3: 1m assay results to 3.09 g/t Au, Whisperer Prospect

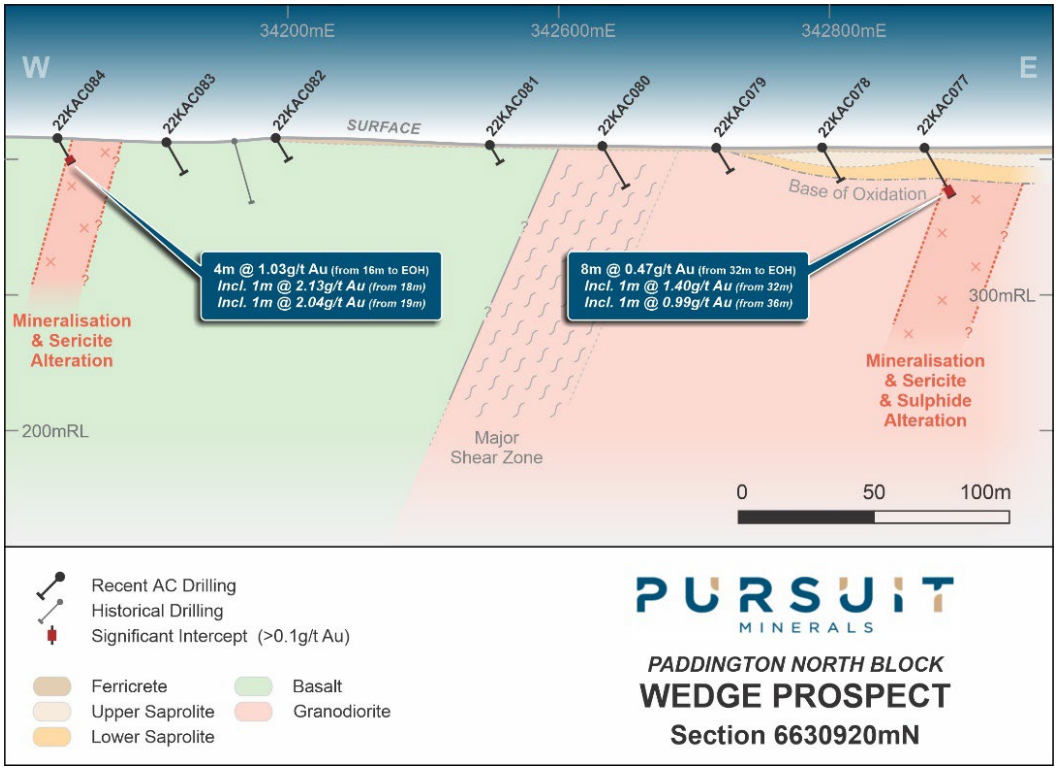

Figure 5: Very Encouraging 1m AC assay results, Wedge Prospect

AC Drill Results – Wedge and Whisperer Prospects

At Paddington North, 42 holes across auger gold anomalies were completed along the highly sheared greenstone-granite contact at Wedge, as well as the Whisperer mafic body within nine mile monzogranite (Figure 7). At Wedge, strong chlorite-biotite alteration is developed whilst at Whisperer quartz-sericite and iron alteration was noted.

Anomalous gold mineralisation was identified at 5 holes at Paddington North, 3 holes at Wedge and 2 holes at Whisperer (Figure 7). Gold at Wedge is located at the western and eastern holes of line 6630920N where hole depths are very shallow, reflecting the very fresh nature of lithologies in these areas (138g found recently, Figure 4). Best result was 4m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 16m to BOH in hole 22KAS084. One metre re-assays returned 2m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 18m to BOH with both samples returning above 2 g/t gold. Step-out holes will require RC or AC hammer to explore this mineralisation due to the hard fresh nature of the rocks.

Figure 6: 1m @ 2.04 g/t Au 22KAC084 19-20m

Sericitic altered granite hosted mineralisation in the bottom of hole 22KAC084 19-20m (Figure 6) reported 2.04 g/t Au. At Whisperer gold grades up to 3.09 g/t were located on line 6629870N to the north of historical workings (Figure 4) and close to the greenstone-granodiorite contact, a common structural setting for gold mineralisation in the area. The results to date warrant follow-up drilling at Whisperer.

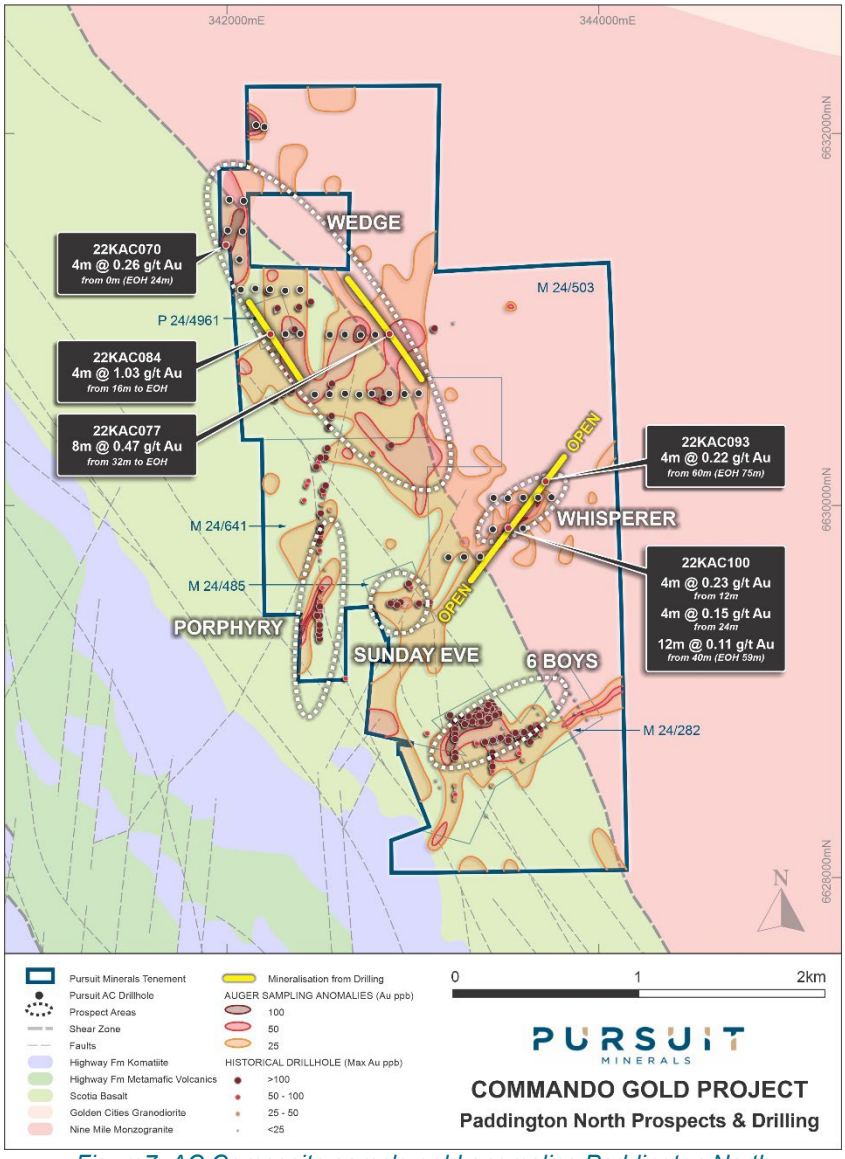

Figure7: AC Composite sample gold anomalies Paddington North

Next Steps

- Design programs to test beneath Bungarra mineralisation and across strike of significant Wedge and Whisperer results

Table 1: Significant 1m re-assay Au Results from AC Drilling *

HOLE ID	PROSPECT	MGA_51 EAST	MGA_51 NORTH	RL	DEPTH	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH	Au ppm
22KAC004	WCUB target	341884	6637163	387.003	54	2	3	**1**	**0.22**
22KAC056	Bungarra	341603	6634846	391.8758	73	72	73	**1**	**0.988**
22KAC057	Bungarra	341528	6634837	391.4707	63	62	63	1	0.32
22KAC059	**Bungarra**	**341559**	**6634520**	**394.778**	**79**	**77**	**79**	**2**	**0.5**
22KAC062	Bungarra	341318	6634520	395.7342	53	52	53	1	0.194
22KAC070	Wedge	341991	6631400	415.0922	24	0	4	**4**	**0.22**
22KAC077	**Wedge**	**342870**	**6630922**	**408.0121**	**40**	**32**	**33**	**1**	**1.4**
and	**Wedge**	**342870**	**6630922**	**408.0121**	**40**	**36**	**37**	**1**	**0.99**
22KAC084	**Wedge**	**342230**	**6630921**	**414.8757**	**20**	**17**	**20**	**3**	**1.5**
22KAC093	Whisperer	343709	6630129	401.8259	75	63	64	**1**	**0.2**
22KAC100	Whisperer	343510	6629879	405.9438	59	12	13	**1**	**0.45**
and	Whisperer	343510	6629879	405.9438	59	40	41	1	0.39
and	Whisperer	343510	6629879	405.9438	59	45	46	1	**3.09**
and	Whisperer	343510	6629879	405.9438	59	47	49	2	0.2
22KAC125	Bungarra	341451	6634842	390	75	65	68	3	0.21
22KAC129	**Bungarra**	**341723**	**6634524**	**391.9113**	**93**	**88**	**90**	**2**	**0.33**
22KAC130	Bungarra	341798	6634520	391.0153	74	73	74	1	0.32
22KAC131	Bungarra	341880	6634521	391.9642	57	56	57	1	0.251

**Note: results >0.2 g/t Au with up to 4m of internal dilution*

This release was approved by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results, are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Mathew Perrot, who is a Registered Practicing Geologist Member No 10167 and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Member No 2804. Mr. Perrot is a full-time employee the Company, as the Company's Exploration Manager and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation style being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person for reporting exploration results, as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012. In his private capacity Mr Perrot has purchased shares in the Company. Mr Perrot consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

Statements relating to the estimated or expected future production, operating results, cash flows and costs and financial condition of Pursuit Minerals Limited's planned work at the Company's projects and the expected results of such work are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words such as the following: expects, plans, anticipates, forecasts, believes, intends, estimates, projects, assumes, potential and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements also include reference to events or conditions that will, would, may, could or should occur. Information concerning exploration results and mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed.

These forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable at the time they are made, are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the

planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfil projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's projects; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests and the estimation of gold reserves and resources; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Company's projects; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government requirements; fluctuations in the price of gold and other risks and uncertainties.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
AC Drilling	*Air Core drilling utilises high-pressure air and dual walled rods to penetrate the ground and return the sample to the surface through the inner tube and then through a sampling system. The ground is cut through with the use of a steel blade type bit.*
Diamond Drilling	*Diamond Drilling is the process of drilling boreholes using bits inset with diamonds as the rock-cutting tool. By withdrawing a small diametre core of rock from the orebody, geologists can analyse the core by chemical assay and conduct petrologic, structural, and mineralogical studies of the rock.*
Disseminated sulphides	*Sulphides throughout the rock mass – not joined together and not conductive*
Epigenetic	*Mineralisation forming after rocks were formed by later mineralising events*
Intrusive	*Body of igneous rock that has crystallized from molten magma below the surface of the Earth*
Litho-geochemistry	*Study of common elemental signatures in different rock types to aid accurate logging by geologists*
Magnetotelluric traverses (MT)	*A passive geophysical method which uses natural time variations of the Earth's magnetic and electric field to measure the electrical resistivity of the sub-surface and infer deep seated structures*
Massive Sulphides	*The majority of the rock mass consists of various sulphide species*
Metamorphism	*The solid state recrystallisation of pre-existing rocks due to changes in heat and/or pressure and/or the introduction of fluids, i.e. without melting*
Orogenic Gold Deposit	*A type of hydrothermal mineral deposit where rock structure controls the transport and deposition of mineralised fluids. Over 75% of all gold mined by humans has been from orogenic deposits*
Pegmatite	*Exceptionally coarse-grained granitic intrusive rock,*
Polymetallic mineralisation	*Deposits which contain different elements in economic concentrations*
Pyroxenite	*A coarse-grained, igneous rock consisting mainly of pyroxenes. It may contain biotite, hornblende, or olivine as accessories.*
RC Drilling	*Reverse Circulation drilling, or RC drilling, is a method of drilling which uses dual wall drill rods that consist of an outer drill rod with an inner tube. These hollow inner tubes allow the drill cuttings to be transported back to the surface in a continuous, steady flow.*
Saprolite	*Saprolite is a chemically weathered rock. Saprolites form in the lower zones of soil profiles and represent deep weathering of bedrock.*
Sulphides	*Various chemical compounds of sulphur and metals*
Ultramafic	*Very low silica content igneous and metamorphic rocks – including pyroxenites and peridotites both are known to host significant Ni-Cu-PGE deposits*

Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning	Abbreviation	Abbreviation meaning
Ag	*Silver*	***Mo***	*Molybdenum*
Au	*Gold*	***Ni***	*Nickel*
As	*Arsenic*	***Pb***	*Lead*
Co	*Cobalt*	***Pd***	*Palladium*
Cr	*Chromium*	***ppm***	*Parts per million*
Cs	*Caesium*	***Pt***	*Platinum*
Cu	*Copper*	***Sb***	*Antimony*
Bi	*Bismuth*	**Te**	Tellurium
B	*Boron*	***Zn***	*Zinc*
DHEM	*Down Hole Electro-Magnetic surveying*	***VHMS***	*Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide*
K	Potassium	***W***	*Tungsten*
g/t	*Grams per ton*		

JORC TABLE

1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 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 (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.*	• Samples were collected into buckets and laid out metre basis. • Samples were speared when dry and composited to 4m intervals, although shorter intervals were taken based on geological boundaries • Spearing was undertaken by experienced personnel in a consistent manner • Reassays were undertaken in a similar manner by the same personel to ensure consistency in sampling
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Drilling was undertaken by a challenger 150 Air Core rig drilling 4 inch diammeter holes to blade refusal • Where drilling failed to adequately penetrate bedrock a face sampling AC Hammer was then drilled until the supervising geologist was satisfied that drilling had penetrated the bedrock sufficiently

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample recovery was recorded as part of routine logging • Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory In general, no sample bias is expected. The level of bias, if any, is not known at this stage
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Qualitative logging of regolith, lithology, colour, weathering, and observation comments on all one metre intervals. All drilling was logged. Chips and clays from each metre of each drillhole were retained in chip trays for reference
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.*	• Samples were collected from the rig in buskets on a metre basis • Samples were speared when dry and composited to 4m intervals, although shorter intervals were taken based on geological boundaries • Spearing was undertaken by experienced personnel in a consistent manner • Standards (lab reference material), blanks and field duplicates were taken at approximately 1:20 ratio • Sample size is appropriate for expected grain sizes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameterss 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Perth WA. 1m samples were assayed for Gold using Au-AA13 gold by cyanide leach and analysed with AAS finish. Results are considered to be partial digest and not total gold in the sample. • Standards blanks and field duplicates were inserted by the Company at the rate of 4 per 100 samples, additionally ALS carried out duplicates from crushed samples and used internal standards. Samples have acceptable levels of accuracy and precision is established • QAQC results were examined from automatic database outputs and found to be fit for purpose. Resultant data was reviewed by Pursuit Staff and any issues were referred back to the lab for validation and/or re-assay
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.*	• Location data was collected by hand held GPS and entered into excel spreadsheets before being transferred to the master database. • No assay data has been adjusted • Significant intersections were checked by the Competent Person • No twinning of holes was undertaken • Intercepts are reported as a weighted average of assay for intervals
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 hole locations are recorded using a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m margin of error • The grid system used for the location of all sample sites is GDA94 - MGA (Zone 51) • Relative Levels of collar locations have been determined using SRTM data (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) which is fit for purpose
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.*	• Drilling was preliminary and wide spaced in nature targeting Au+pathfinders and Ni-Cu anomalism in the regolith • Drilling was planned at 320m x 80m or as single line traverses at 80 m centers • Drill spacing is not sufficient for Resource or Reserve estimation • Sampling compositing /aggregation has been applied as noted above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Drill holes at Federal West were drilled vertically, at Paddington North holes were drilled toward 090 at a dip of -60, at Gidji holes were drilled toward 045 at a dip of -60 • Regional strike and dip of the geology at Paddington North is NNW, dipping to the west • No material sampling bias is anticipated to be derived from drill orientation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected into labelled calico bags before being taken to ALS by Pursuit Personnel
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been carried out to date

1.2 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.*	• Sampling was carried out on tenements M 24/199, M 24/503, P24/4958 to P24/4961and P24/4967. • Pursuit has an agreement to explore the tenement package as outlined in the announcement 16 Nov 2021 • All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 7BSRC series Kalgoorlie Boulder Resources 2006 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A78001 • 96SBAR21 series – unknown data captured by Kalgoorlie Boulder Resources 2006 see Wamex Report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A72456 • ALOH series Samantha Exploration NL 1984 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A21725 • BAR series BHP Minerals Exploration 1989 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A28102 • H series – unknown data captured by Kalgoorlie Boulder Resources 2006 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A72456 • RAF series BHP Minerals Exploration 1987 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A21667 • WCUB series Centaur Mining and Exploration Limited 1997 see Wamex Report https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A52854
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style is orogenic lode gold typical of the Kalgoorlie region

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 meters) 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.*
		• See Table 2 in the text of the announcement

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No Top cuts have been applied to the data • All significant intercepts of >0.2 g/t Au have been reported • Commercial software has been used to determine weighted averages (by length)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Only down hole widths are reported, true width is not known at this time
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 the body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported
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.*	• All relevant and material data and results are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Air Core Drilling • RC drilling