

18 September 2023

## ASX Announcement

# LITHIUM PROJECT ACQUISITION

## Highlights

- Bubalus has acquired tenements prospective for lithium mineralisation in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia (Yinnietharra Project)
- Yinnietharra Project lies 2km east of Delta Lithium's Malinda Prospect
- No previous exploration for lithium has occurred on the Yinnietharra Project, which is located 2 – 3 kms away from the Thirty Three Supersuite source granite, in potential "goldilocks" zone
- Project is complementary to Bubalus' existing projects and provides the opportunity to carry out field activities during the NT wet season
- Surface sampling programme to commence in late September to define targets for drill testing

Bubalus Resources Limited (ASX: BUS) (**Bubalus or the Company**) is pleased to advise that it has executed a binding asset sale agreement with Hardy Metals Pty Ltd (**Vendor**) to acquire E09/2724 and E09/2725 (**Tenements**) located in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia and associated mining information (**Acquisition**).

The Tenements form the Yinnietharra Project with the boundary of E09/2724 lying only 2km east of the Malinda Prospect (Figure 1) owned by Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI) (**Delta**). Drilling at Malinda by Delta has identified spodumene-hosted lithium mineralisation over a distance of 1.6 km and to a depth of 350m<sup>1</sup>. No drilling has been undertaken on the Yinnietharra Project.

The Company believes the Acquisition retains the Company's focus on critical and strategic minerals while providing the opportunity to continue field operations at times when its Northern Territory projects are affected by the wet seasons. The Acquisition is consistent with the Company's strategy, outlined in section 5.3 of the IPO prospectus dated 24 August 2022, to actively canvass mineral exploration and resource opportunities with the potential to generate growth and value for its shareholders.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Delta Lithium Limited's ASX Announcement on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2023 "Excellent Yinnetharra Initial Metallurgical Results and Drilling Update".

The Board considers that the Tenements represent an attractive mineral exploration opportunity for the Company as they are prospective for critical and strategic minerals, providing a strategic fit and natural progression of the Company’s existing activities.

### Geological Setting

The Yinnietharra Project is located 800km north of Perth and 270km east of Carnarvon. Geologically the project is underlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Leake Spring Metamorphics, the Mount James Subgroup and the Edmund Group. Importantly, the Yinnietharra Project lies 2 – 3 km from the contact with the Thirty Three Supersuite, a series of granitic bodies believed to be the source for lithium mineralisation in the Yinnietharra area (Figure 2).

The boundary of E09/2724 lies 2km east of the Malinda Prospect (owned by Delta), where drilling by Delta has identified lithium mineralisation over a distance of 1.6 km and to a depth of 350 m. Mineralisation is hosted in 6 pegmatite dykes which dip to the south, towards granites of the Thirty Three Supersuite, and is open to the east, in the direction of E09/2724.

Previous exploration in the area of the Yinnietharra Project has been limited to cursory field reconnaissance undertaken over the ground now covered by the project with no systematic lithium-focused exploration completed. No drilling has been undertaken on the Yinnietharra Project as noted above.

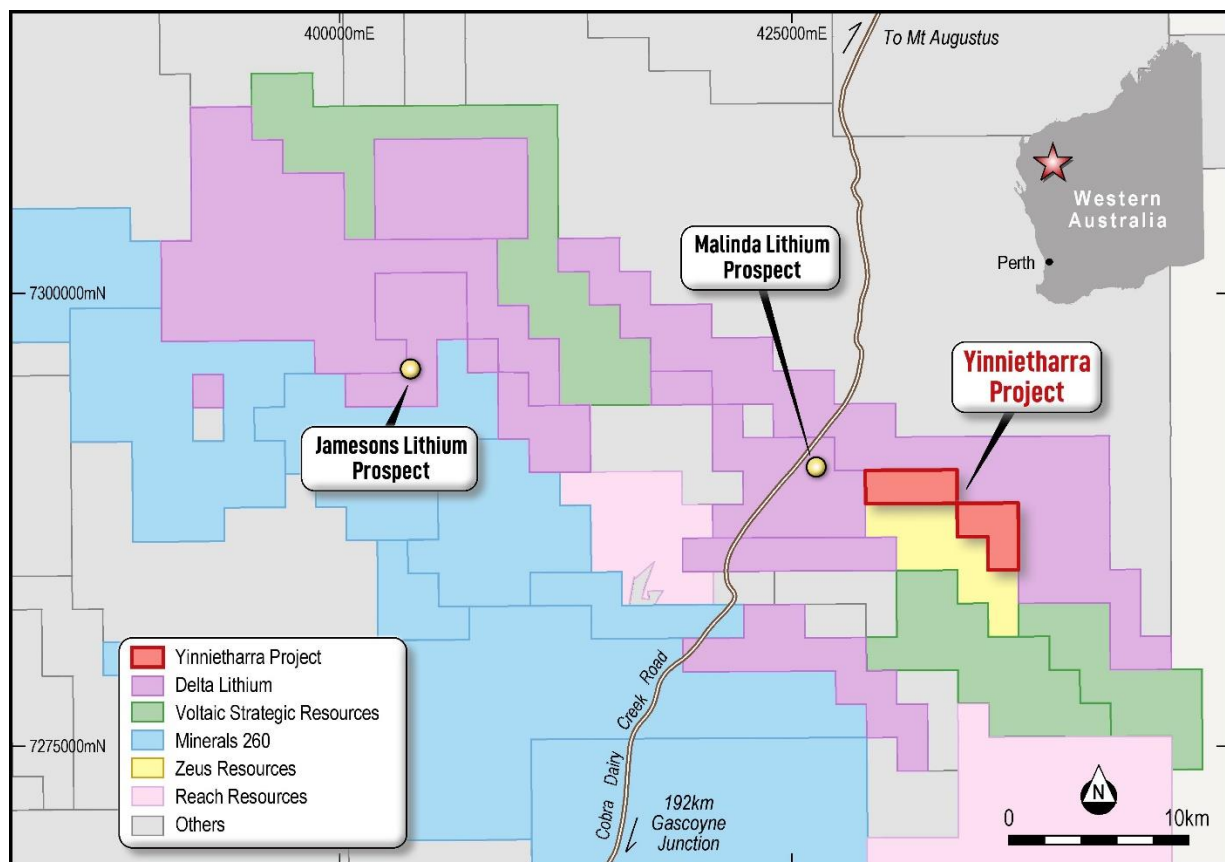
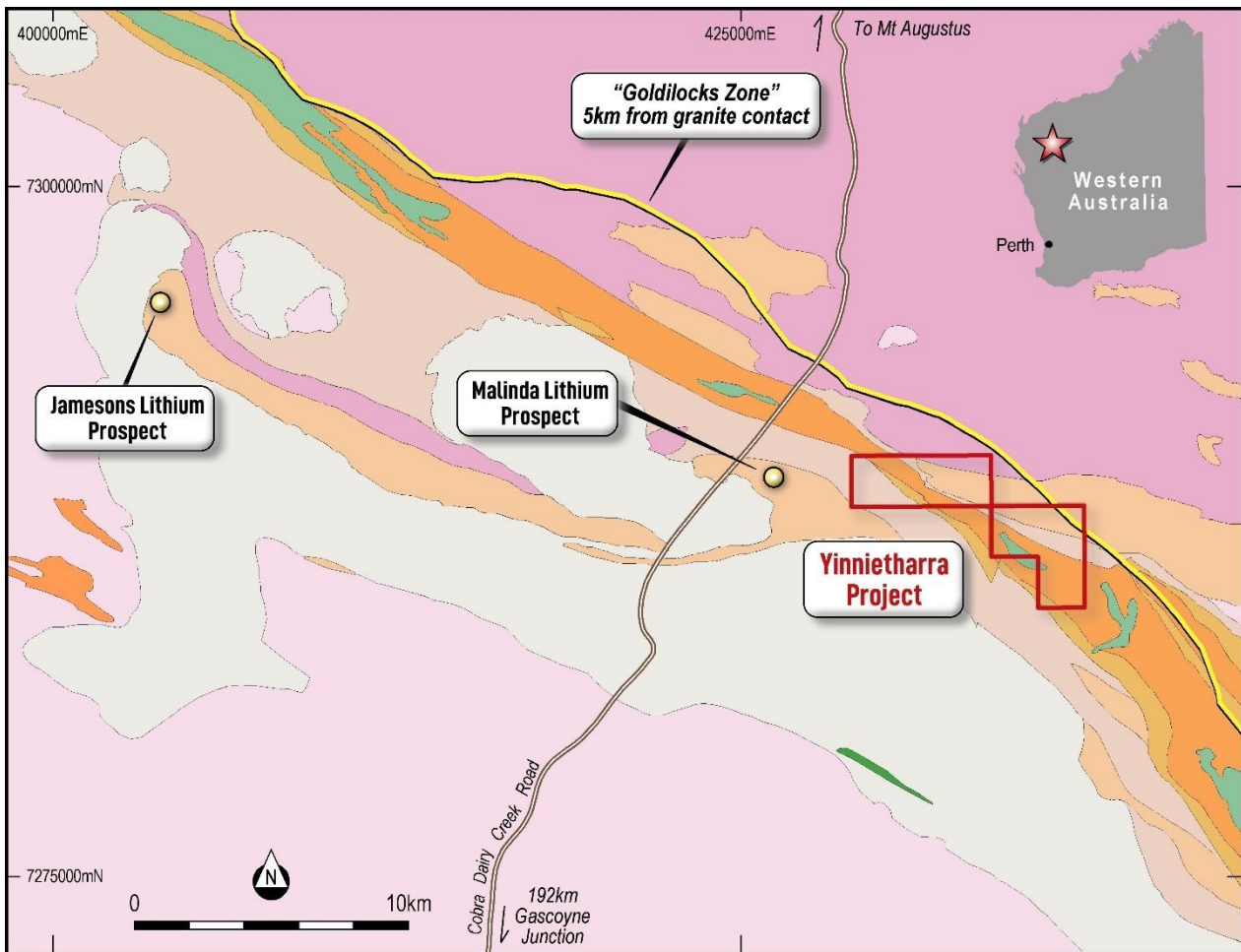


Figure 1. Location of Yinnietharra Project relative to other holdings and lithium prospects in the Gascoyne Region.



**Figure 2.** Geological Setting of Yinnietharra Project.

### Next Steps

Bubalus plans to commence a soil sampling programme across the project as soon as is practical and has engaged geological services provider Geolithic to carry out the programme. The Company will also engage with the appointed representatives of the Wajarri Yamatji, the Aboriginal traditional owners of the area underlying the Yinnietharra Project, to obtain the relevant clearances required for drilling on the project.

### Existing Projects

Since listing the Company has undertaken the following exploration activities:

1. conducted an extensive surface sampling programme which identified REE anomalies at the Nolans East Project (refer to the ASX announcements released on 26 July 2023 and 28 July 2023);
2. completed desktop targeting at the Coomarie Project resulting in the identification of target areas for exploration as well as vacant areas to further expand the project area (refer to the ASX announcement released on 12 July 2023); and

- completed sampling and field reconnaissance at the Amadeus Project as well as stakeholder engagement ahead of planned drilling in 2023 (refer to the December 2022 quarterly and the ASX announcement released on 13 February 2023).

As outlined in the IPO prospectus, the Company's systematic exploration of its existing highly prospective portfolio of Rare Earths, Manganese, Zinc, and Cobalt projects located in the Northern Territory and Western Australia will continue to progress, applying modern geophysical and geochemical techniques to exploit anomalous historical REE, Manganese and base metals results.

### Proposed Use of Funds

The Company proposes to expend a total of approximately \$1.94 million on exploration on the Company's existing projects and on the Tenements in the next twelve (12) months. Exploration activities on the Yinnietharra Project will be funded from Bubalus' available working capital and the Company does not intend to re-allocate funds budgeted for each of the existing projects as set out in the Company's IPO prospectus. The use of available working capital for exploration at the Yinnietharra Project is consistent with the Company's strategy detailed in the IPO prospectus (specifically, refer to sections 5.3 and 5.6 of the IPO prospectus).

The forecast expenditure on the Company's existing projects and the Tenements for the next twelve (12) months (in addition to funding that was originally allocated to each of the existing projects over the first 2 years following admission per section 5.6 of the IPO prospectus) is summarised in the table below:

	Item	Previous 2-year budget per IPO Prospectus (\$)	Expenditure to date (\$)	Proposed 12 Month Budget (\$)
Amadeus	Drilling and Assaying – Exploration	600,000	-	250,000
	Geophysics	250,000		150,000
	Geochemistry	160,000	26,064	90,000
	Field Support (Logistics, Contractors)	150,000	27,139	50,000
	Land Access and Environment	80,000	76,101	35,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,240,000</b>	<b>129,304</b>	<b>575,000</b>
Nolans East	Drilling and Assaying – Exploration	325,000	-	250,000
	Geophysics	240,000	-	50,000
	Geochemistry	120,000	218,023	-
	Field Support (Logistics, Contractors)	80,000	113,207	50,000
	Land Access and Environment	45,000	6,106	35,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>337,336</b>	<b>385,000</b>

	Item	Previous 2-year budget per IPO Prospectus (\$)	Expenditure to date (\$)	Proposed 12 Month Budget (\$)
Coomarie	Drilling and Assaying – Exploration	120,000	-	-
	Geophysics	265,000	7,882	175,000
	Geochemistry	140,000	-	80,000
	Field Support (Logistics, Contractors)	110,000	6,217	40,000
	Land Access and Environment	55,000	11,621	35,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>690,000</b>	<b>25,720</b>	<b>330,000</b>
Pargee	Drilling and Assaying – Exploration	-	-	-
	Geological Review	10,000	-	10,000
	Geophysics	10,000	-	10,000
	Geochemistry	10,000	-	10,000
	Field Support (Logistics, Contractors)	10,000	-	10,000
	Land Access and Environment	20,000	10,328	20,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>10,328</b>	<b>60,000</b>	
Yinnietharra	Drilling and Assaying – Exploration	-	-	500,000
	Geophysics	-	-	-
	Geochemistry	-	-	40,000
	Field Support (Logistics, Contractors)	-	-	40,000
	Land Access and Environment	-	-	40,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>620,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,940,000</b>	<b>\$502,688</b>	<b>\$2,800,000</b>

Note: This is a statement of current intentions as at the date of this announcement. The proposed exploration budgets outlined above will be subject to modification on an ongoing basis depending on the results obtained from exploration and development activities undertaken, new circumstances and other opportunities.

## Terms of the Acquisition

Bubalus has entered into a binding asset sale agreement with Hardy Metals Pty Ltd (**Vendor**) to acquire 100% of the Tenements and associated mining information held by the Vendor, in consideration for the issue of 2,350,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Bubalus (**Consideration Shares**) to the Vendor (and/or its nominees) and a cash payment of \$75,000 to the Vendor as a reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the Vendor on the Tenements. Hardy Metals Pty Ltd is not a related party of Bubalus.

In addition, the Company has also agreed to pay Inyati Capital Pty Ltd (**Inyati**) a facilitation fee of 15% (of the total number of Consideration Shares to be issued), for introducing the Tenements to Bubalus and facilitation services provided in respect of the Acquisition. The facilitation fee will be satisfied by the issue of 352,500 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Bubalus to Inyati (and/or its nominees) (**Facilitation Shares**). Inyati (and associated entities) is currently a substantial shareholder of Bubalus, holding approximately 9.8% of the current issued capital. Inyati Capital Pty Ltd is not a related party of Bubalus.

Completion of the Acquisition is subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of customary conditions precedent, including:

- (a) Bubalus completing due diligence on the Tenements, to its satisfaction;
- (b) Bubalus and the Vendor obtaining any necessary shareholder approvals required to complete the Acquisition;
- (c) the parties obtaining all necessary corporate, governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, consents and waivers required to complete the Acquisition, in a form satisfactory to Bubalus;
- (d) Bubalus being assigned any third party agreements entered into in respect of, or that relate to the areas of, the Tenements, including in relation to native title and Aboriginal heritage (if any); and
- (e) there being no breach of any of the representations and warranties given by the Vendor, or material adverse effect on the Tenements occurring, prior to completion.

In the event that any of the conditions precedent are not satisfied (or waived) on or before 31 October 2023, either part may terminate the binding asset sale agreement by notice in writing.

Bubalus anticipates that completion of the Acquisition will occur in or around early November 2023.

Bubalus confirms that it does not intend to seek any shareholder approvals for the purposes of completing the Acquisition and that the Consideration Shares and the Facilitation Shares will be issued utilising the Company's available placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

### **Rationale for the Acquisition**

The Company believes the Acquisition retains the Company's focus on critical and strategic minerals by potentially adding exposure to the lithium market, a key component in battery manufacture which has resulted in a global search for lithium mineralisation.

In addition, the Acquisition provides the ability for the Company to continue field operations during periods when its Northern Territory projects are inaccessible during the wet season (November to March).

As detailed in the June 2023 Quarterly Activities Report, the Company has expended \$397,182 on exploration of its existing projects, approximately 14% of the expenditure forecast in its IPO prospectus. Since that Report expenditure has increased to \$502,688 as detailed in the table above.

The Company has spent less than forecast as it has not yet implemented the planned drilling programmes at its Nolans East and Amadeus Projects. As announced on 26 July 2023 the Company has delineated substantial REE anomalies through surface sampling of its Nolans East Project. These anomalies are currently being refined into targets by respected geochemical consultants Sugden Geoscience which the Company will then seek to test with drilling during Q4 2023. The Company

initially notified the Central Land Council (CLC) as representatives of the Aboriginal Traditional Owners of the areas in which the Nolans East and Amadeus Projects lie in February 2023 of its intention to carry out drilling but has not been able to obtain guidance as to whether a heritage survey is required over the target areas and, if required, to schedule a heritage survey for completion.

As a result of the significant results from exploration at the Nolans East Project, the Company has determined that strategically the Nolans East Project represents a higher priority in the Company's portfolio in comparison to the Amadeus Project. Proposed work programs for the Amadeus Project are still intended to be undertaken however, activities at the Nolans East Project have been determined to be prioritised over planned work programs, including drilling, at the Amadeus Project at this stage (this will effectively be a function of reassessment and reprioritisation exercises to be undertaken by the Company to determine further work programs to progress these projects based on results obtained from each of the Nolans East and Amadeus Projects).

The Company has also determined it would be strategically preferable to progress all tenure forming the Coomarie Project to grant, which was expanded following the Company's listing on ASX, so that a larger field program can be undertaken on the entire project area due to its remote nature (instead of a smaller field program on current granted tenure).

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Bubalus Resources Limited.

**For more information, please contact:**

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## ABOUT BUBALUS RESOURCES

Bubalus has four projects, the Amadeus Project (prospective for Manganese), the Coomarie Project (prospective for Heavy Rare Earths), the Nolans East Project (prospective for Light Rare Earths) and the Pargee Project (prospective for Heavy Rare Earths), which are located in premier geological provinces in the Northern Territory and Western Australia:

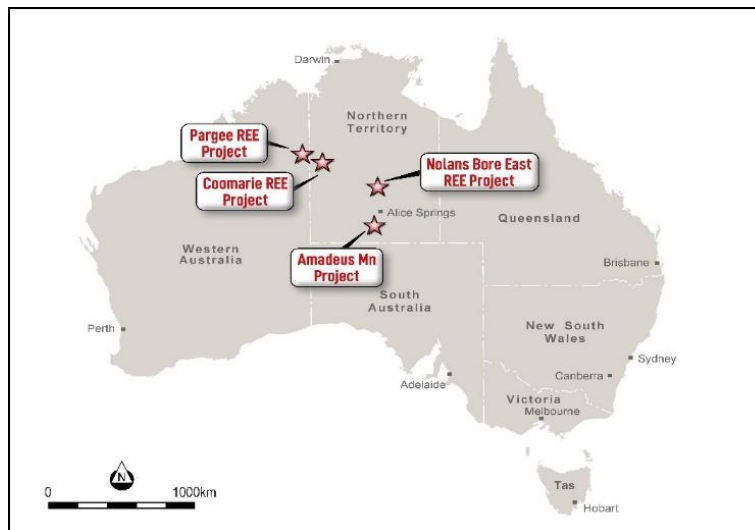
**Amadeus Project** (Mn) - Significant land package with 150kms of strike containing outcropping high grade manganese covering 5,436km<sup>2</sup>, located 125km south of Alice Spring where historical exploration has identified 11 manganese occurrences, along with cobalt and Ni-Zn-Cu also identified.

**Nolans East Project** (Light REEs) - The project covers 380km<sup>2</sup> of the Arunta Province, analogous to Nolan's Bore light rare earth deposit and is prospective for light rare earths, located only 15kms east of Arafura's (ASX:ARU) 56Mt NPV \$1.011Bn light rare earth deposit.

**Coomarie Project** (Heavy REEs) - The project covers 1,315 km<sup>2</sup> and presents as a geological analogue to Browns Dome, host to Northern Minerals' (ASX:NTU) Browns Range heavy rare earths deposit where mineralisation is hosted on margins of granite dome intrusive where the unconformity between Gardiner Sandstone and Browns Range Metamorphics exist and located in the Tanami Region.

**Pargee Project** (Heavy REEs) - The project is prospective for heavy rare earths and located 30kms from PWV Resources' (ASX:PVW) Watts Rise heavy rare earths discovery.

This information is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus released to the ASX on 11 October 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.



## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this report relating to geological information and Exploration Results is based on information compiled, reviewed and assessed by Mr. Bill Oliver, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Oliver is a Director of Bubalus Resources and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**). Mr. Oliver consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.



## Appendix 1.

The following tables are presented in accordance with requirements under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>No drilling results are reported as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.</p> <p>No sampling results are presented.</p> <p>Geological information presented is sourced from the online data centre of the Western Australian Geological Survey, part of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	No drilling results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No drilling results are reported.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	No logging is reported
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	No sample results reported
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	No assay data or geophysical data presented.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	No sample results reported.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource</i></li> </ul>	Images and data points are in MGA Zone 50. Open file topographic data is being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimation.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	No exploration results presented.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No sample results reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sample results reported
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	No audits have been completed.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Yinnietharra Project consists of 2 granted Exploration License E09/2724 and E09/2725.</p> <p>The Tenements are currently owned by Hardy Metals Ltd and will be 100% owned by Bubalus once the Acquisition completes.</p> <p>The area underlying the Tenements is part of the Wajarri Yamatji native title determination.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Historical exploration at the Yinnietharra Project has been limited to desktop review and field reconnaissance.</p> <p>Arrow Minerals and Zeus Resources have completed work within and surrounding the tenements.</p> <p>Work completed is recorded in WAMEX reports A115523, A117396, A127729.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Gascoyne Province is the deformed and high grade metamorphic core of the early Proterozoic Capricorn Orogen. Tectonic trends within the Gascoyne Province wrap around the relatively stable Pilbara Craton. The Gascoyne Province comprises granitoid intrusions, mantled-gneiss domes, metamorphosed and partly melted sedimentary rocks and remobilised basement Archaean gneisses.</p> <p>Exploration is targeting pegmatite-hosted Li-REE mineralisation. The Thirty Three Suite is believed to be the local source for the pegmatites observed in the Yinnietharra area and mineralogy and geochemistry observed in the area is consistent with the development of Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) bearing pegmatites.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>No drilling results are reported.</p> <p>No drilling has been undertaken on the Project.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>No aggregation of data.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down</i></li> </ul>	<p>No drilling results are reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Refer to figures within this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	All meaningful information has been included in the body of the text.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	It is believed that all material data and information has been included in the body of this ASX announcement. Review of historical and open file data is ongoing and any new information will be documented in future releases.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Detailed in text of announcement.