

High Grade Gold Results at Hillgrove

Highlights

- Results from diamond drilling at Bakers Creek confirms and extends known gold mineralisation at Hillgrove
- High-grade intercepts include:
 - BKC015 **31m @ 65.8g/t** Au from 244m; including
5.3m @ 220g/t from 245.0m and
4.75m @ 161g/t from 255.1m
 - BKC012 **3.5m @ 9.55g/t** Au from 161m; including
0.5m @ 49.6g/t Au from 162.6m
 - BKC013 **13.1m @ 3.61g/t** Au from 346m; including
4m @ 8.11g/t Au from 349m
- The results infill and extend to depth the current Bakers Creek mineralisation, none of which is included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate

Larvotto Resources Limited (**ASX: LRV**, Germany: **K6X**, 'Larvotto' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce results for diamond drilling at Bakers Creek within the newly acquired Hillgrove gold and antimony mine, near Armidale in NSW (Figure 1). The 2,036m diamond drilling program targeted the lower level of gold mineralisation at the Hillgrove Mine area at Bakers Creek¹.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented,

"The drilling program at Bakers Creek yielded exceptional high-grade intercepts, returning significant high-grade results. This work highlights the wealth of mineralised structures within the Hillgrove field. Bakers Creek has historically produced over 300,000 ounces of high-grade gold². From our interpretation of these mined areas, we concluded there should be further extension to the ore shoots.

The standout result of 31m at 65.8 g/t Au has clearly demonstrated that the mineralisation does extend to depth while maintaining excellent grades. We believe that other adjacent mineralised zones will also extend to depth in a similar way, and we look forward to testing these with upcoming drill programs, providing confidence that we can add further resources at Hillgrove from deeper zones. These stunning results also provide the Company with positive momentum as we near completion of the metallurgical study and the release of our initial Ore Reserve Estimate for the Hillgrove Project.

¹ See ASX: LRV Announcement, dated 23 January 2024 - Drilling Commences on High-Grade Gold at Hillgrove

² See ASX: LRV Announcement, dated 22 December 2023 – 1.4Moz @ 6.1g/t AuEq Hillgrove Project Acquired

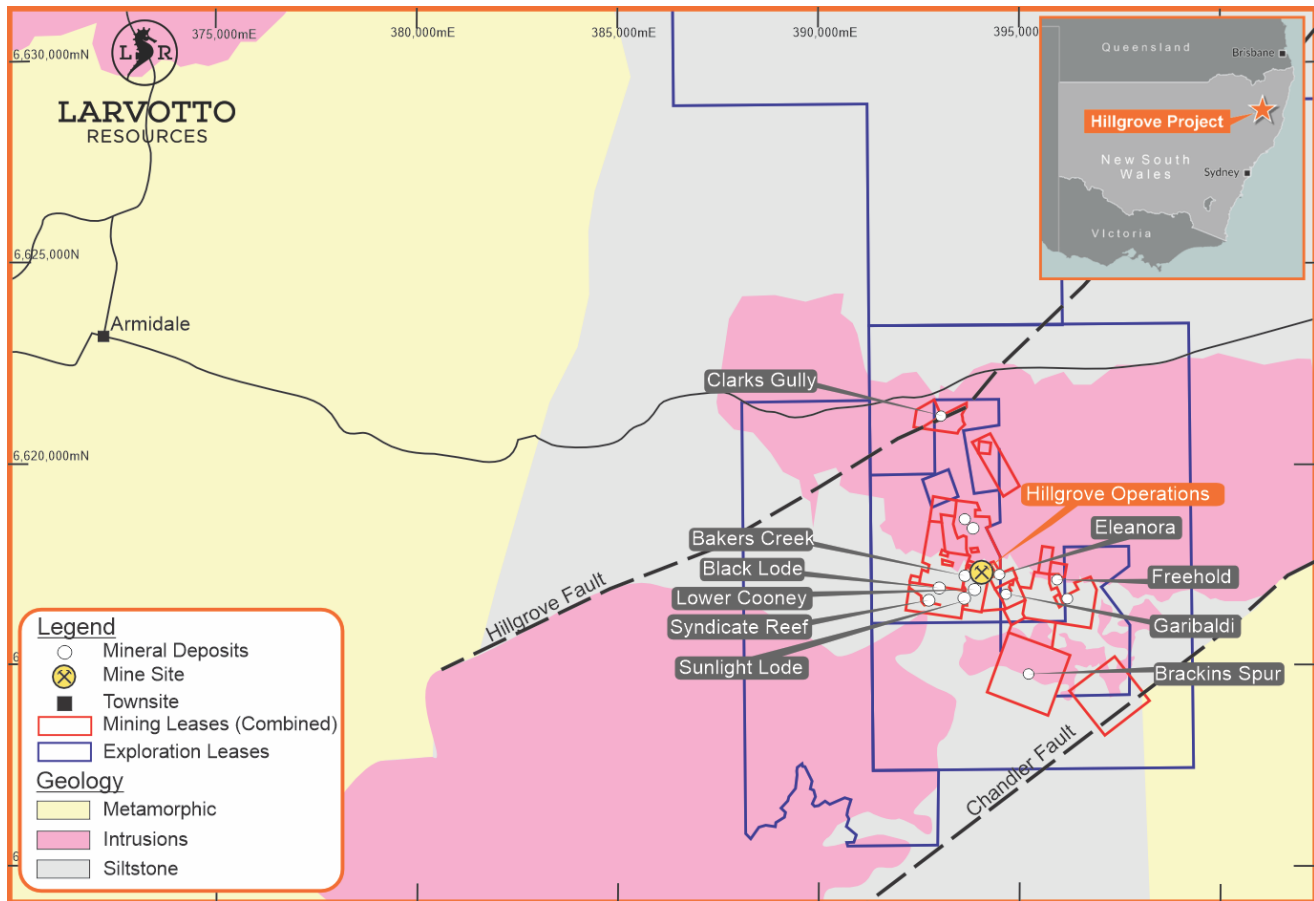


Figure 1 Location plan of Hillgrove mine site

Bakers Creek Drilling

The 5-hole, 2,036m diamond drilling program conducted at Bakers Creek was undertaken between 24 January to 12 March 2024.

The Bakers Creek Mining Centre is adjacent to the Metz Mining Area that has an existing decline and extensive underground development in place (Figure 2). Metz will be the focus for the start of mining at Hillgrove. The Bakers Creek area has previously been drilled, with successes, including hits such as 0.45m @ **257 g/t Au** in diamond hole BKC008³. The Bakers Creek area is comprised of several zones including “Little Reef” which was the main target for this drilling program. The Little Reef was successfully intercepted as was an associated shear zone, that was thought to be mineralised.

The latest drilling has confirmed significant mineralisation not only within the Little Reef lode but significantly within the associated shear zone. This shear zone was intersected in several of the drill holes. Drill hole BKC015 was heavily mineralised with many observable grains of visible gold⁴ noted in the initial logging. The intersection of the shear zone from this hole returned a result of **31m at 65.8 g/t Au from 244m**.

The orientation of the shear zone is sub-parallel to the main field structures including that of the Eleanora-Garibaldi lode, the Freehold lode, and the Syndicate lode, all of which strike approximately north north-west and steep to sub-vertical dip (Figure 2).

³ See ASX: LRV Announcement, 22 December 2024 – Amended 1.4Moz @ 6.1 AuEq Hillgrove Project Acquired

⁴ See ASX: LRV Announcement, 21 March 2024 - Visible Gold Intersected at Hillgrove Project

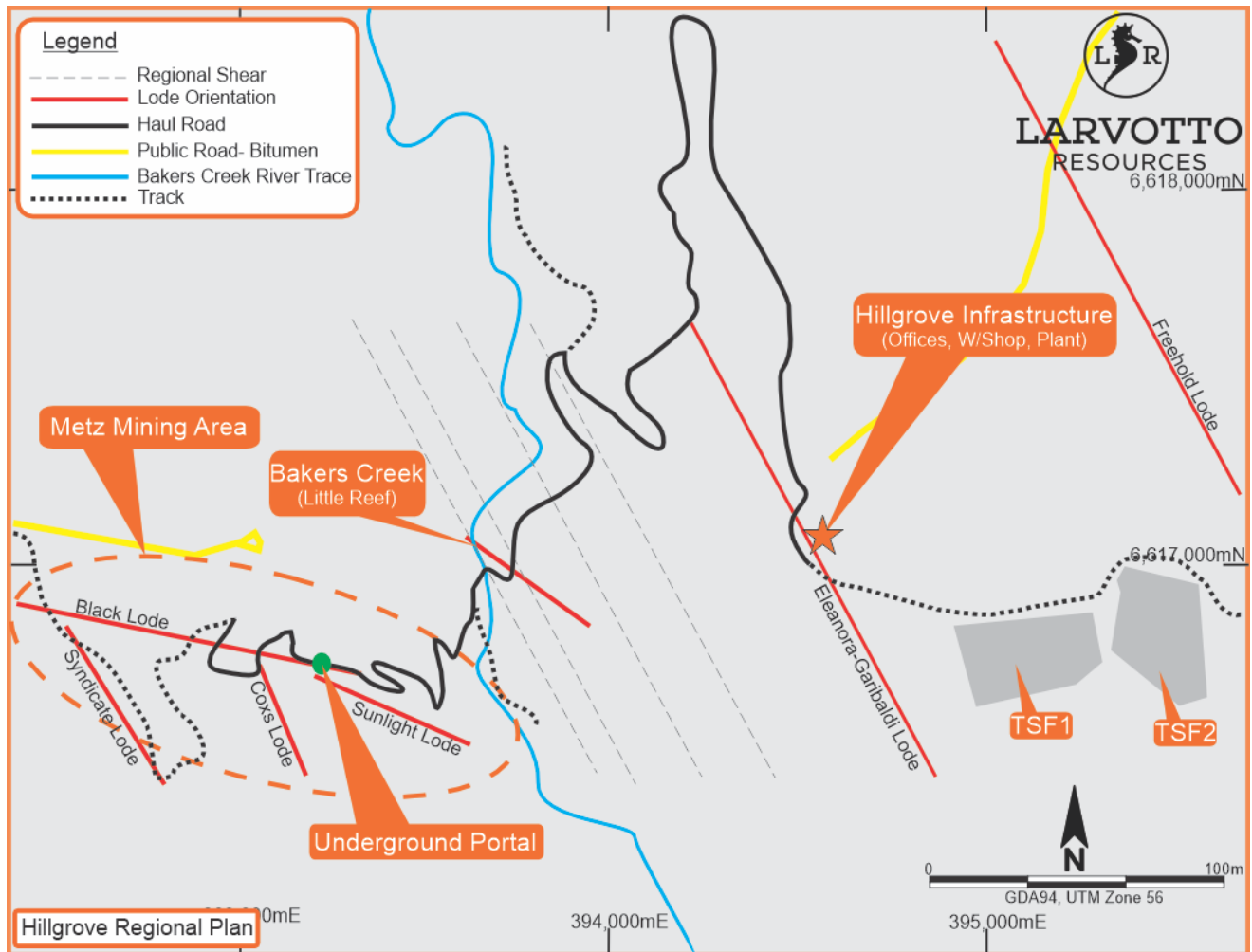


Figure 2 Plan featuring Hillgrove regional structures.

These NNW shears have been intersected by numerous drill holes and are consistent throughout the field. They all have potential to produce further mineralisation at depth. At Bakers Creek, the shear zones were known to be mineralised from previous drilling especially where they intersected adjacent mineralised lodes as shown in Figure 3. Due to difficult terrain, the drill holes were situated close to the veins, and therefore the drilling intersections were at a low angle to the lodes. This reveals that the mineralisation is consistent with the lodes but downhole widths are greater than the true width of the lodes as can be seen in Figure 4.

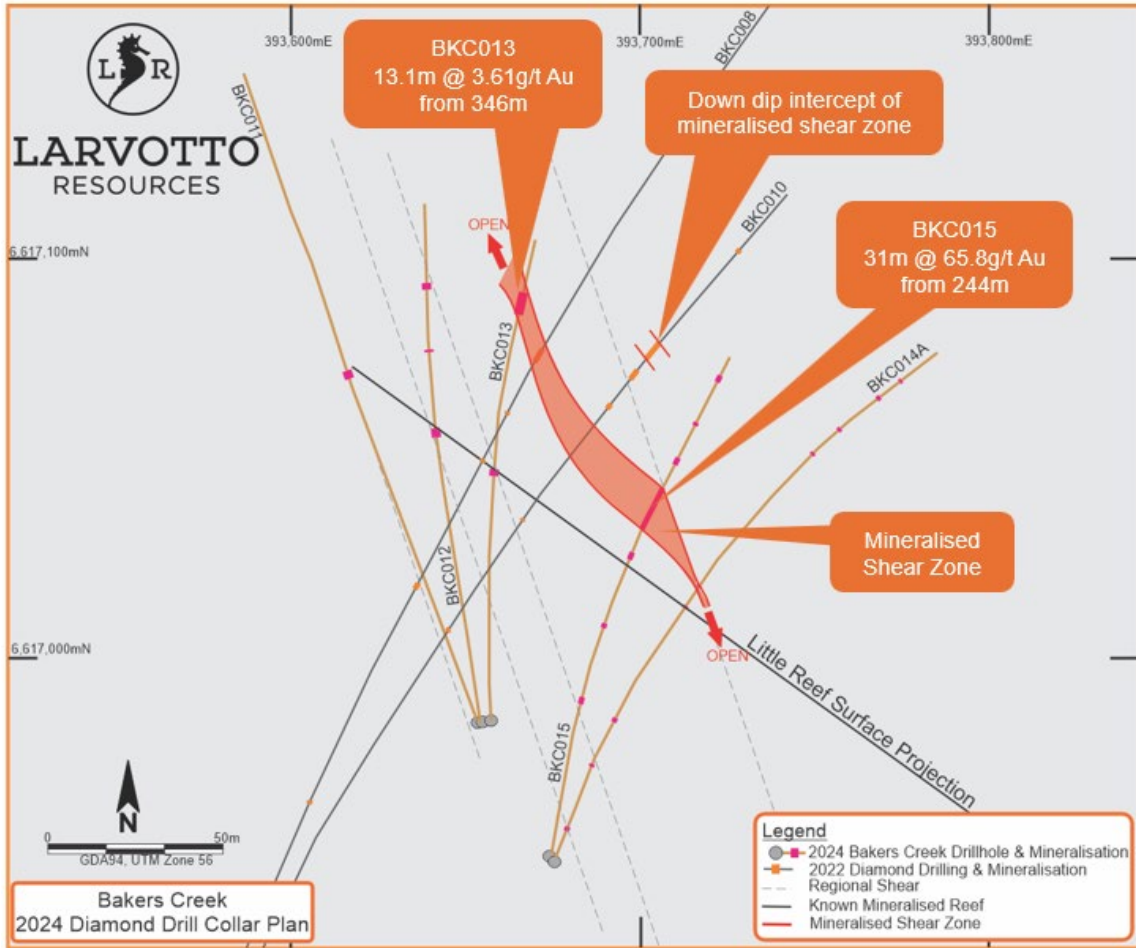


Figure 3 Plan of drill collars with new interpreted mineralised zone

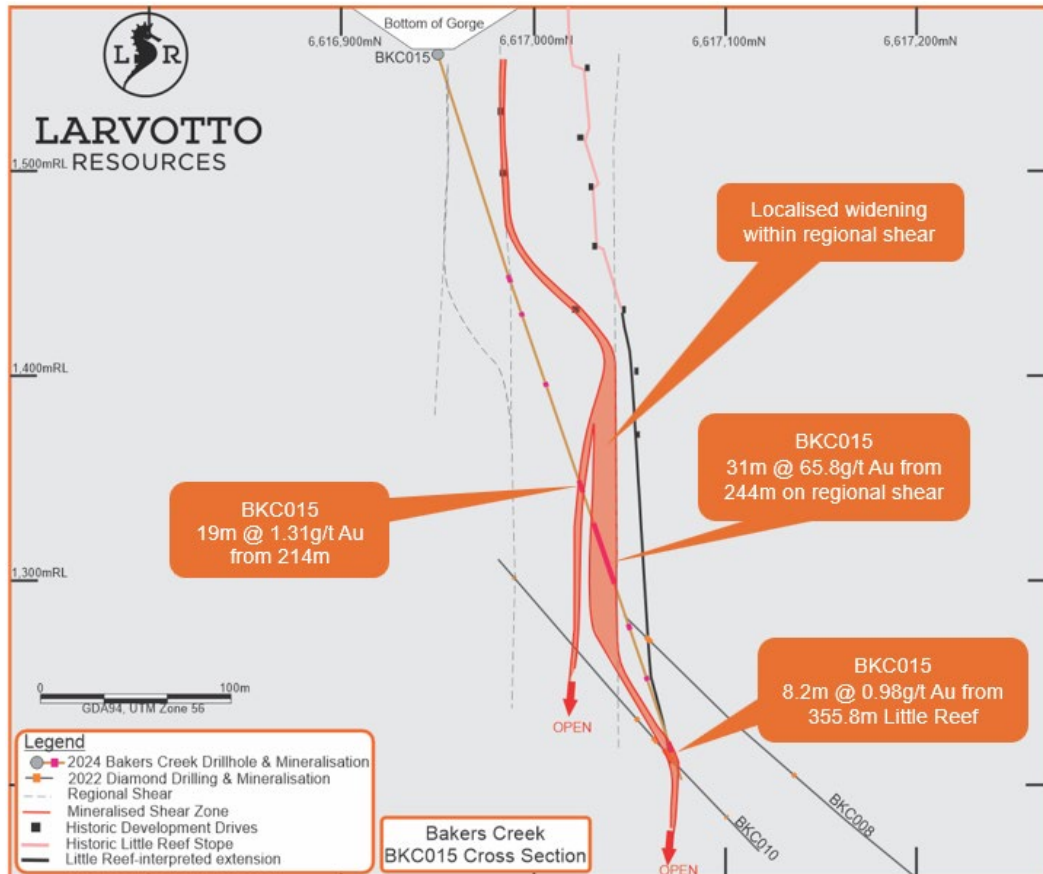


Figure 4 Section of BKC015 showing the NNW shear intercepts

The high-grade result from BKC015 included a zone of localised widening (Figure 4), where assay results returned **31m @ 65.8 g/t** from 244m which includes **5.3m @ 220g/t** from 245m within the shear zone. This excellent result coincided with the abundant visible gold observed in the core (Figure 5 and Figure 6), as reported in the ASX release dated 21 March 2024.

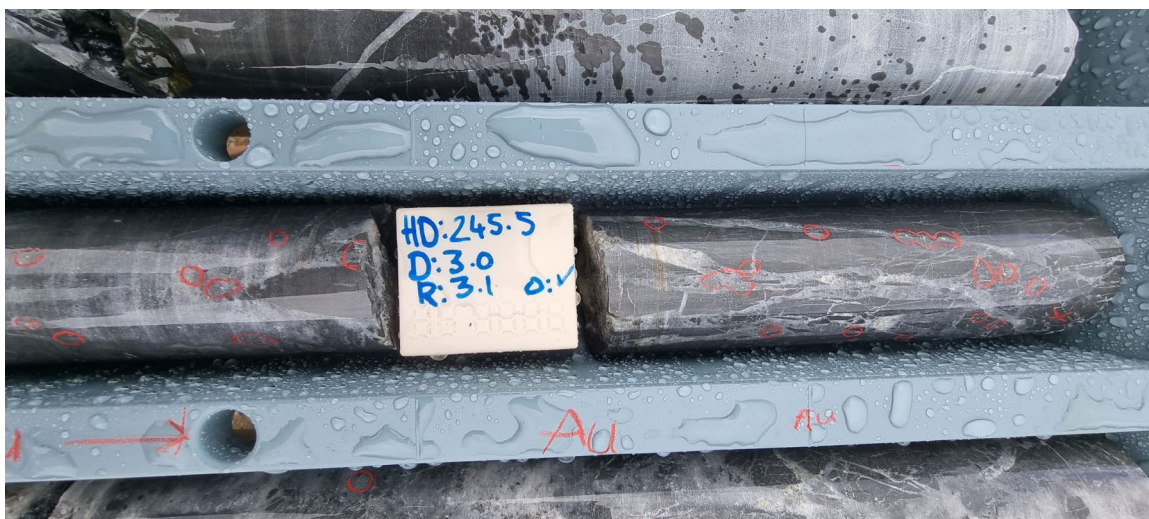


Figure 5 BKC015 Abundant visible gold (inside red circles) within a quartz-carbonate breccia hosted in meta-sediment



Figure 6 Visible gold identified in core (red circles) in BKC015 from between 245.3m - 250.3m with stibnite, all within quartz-carbonate breccia hosted in highly siliceous meta-siltstone

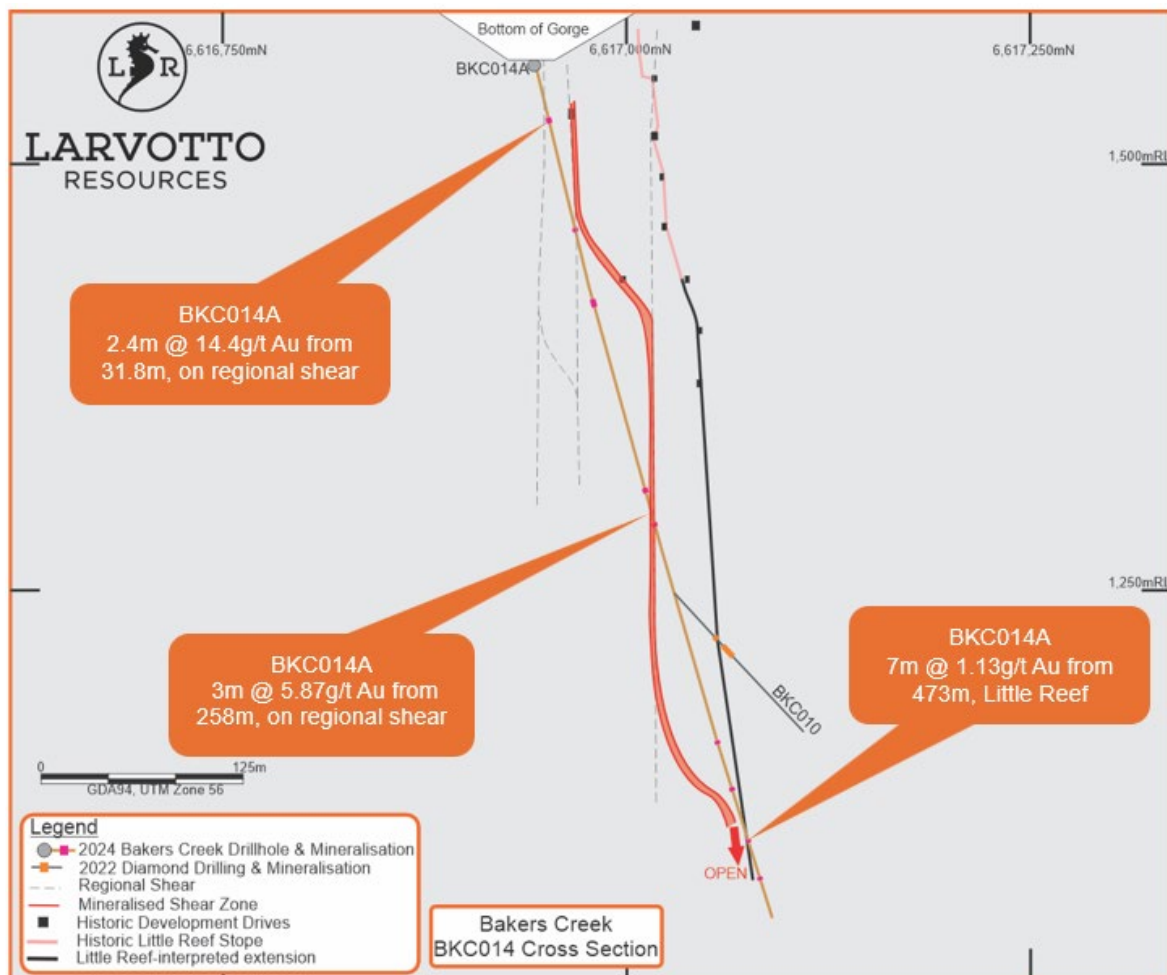


Figure 7 Section of BKC014A

The deepest drill hole, BKC014A tested the downdip extension of Little Reef. At 473m Little Reef was successfully intersected and returned 7m @ 1.13g/t Au (Figure 7). Several of the vertical shear structures were also intersected, the first near the collar and the second at 258m downhole, both of which were mineralised.

Assays returned for BKC013 at Little Reef saw excellent grades over a wide zone of mineralised, mostly brecciated quartz veining. The main Little Reef zone returned 13.1m intercept at 3.61g/t Au from 346m, including a 4m intercept at 8.11g/t Au from 349m. This was a brecciated zone with pyrite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, and native visible gold and was observed where the interpreted intercept was expected. Significant drill intercepts are shown in Table 1 below.

Other zones of mineralisation included within the mineralised shears also returned 14.5m @ 2.75g/t Au from 161m, including 0.5m @ **49.6g/t Au from 162.6m**. Observed in this intercept were low angle stringer veins along a moderate shear.

BKC011 returned 8m @ 4.04g/t Au from 171m which is along the NNW structures.

Table 1 Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (ppm)
BKC011	171.00	179.00	8.00	4.04
BKC012	161.00	175.50	14.50	2.75
<i>Inc.</i>	162.60	163.10	0.50	49.6
BKC012	206.00	208.80	2.80	2.05
BKC012	237.00	240.00	3.00	1.25
BKC013	346.00	359.10	13.10	3.61
<i>Inc.</i>	349.00	353.00	4.00	8.11
BKC014A	31.80	34.20	2.40	14.41
<i>Inc.</i>	31.80	32.20	0.40	73.3
BKC015	214.00	233.00	19.00	1.31
BKC015	244.00	275.00	31.00	65.8
<i>Inc.</i>	245.00	250.30	5.30	220
<i>Inc.</i>	255.10	259.85	4.75	161

Next Steps

The Bakers Creek drilling proved the continuity of gold mineralisation at depth, below the historically mined Little Reef and associated regional shear zone. This demonstrated mineralisation requires further drilling to bring this reef into resource calculations to add further resources to the mineral fields' potential. Further interrogation of the drilling data from historical drilling will also benefit the understanding of the structural relationships of the mineralisation particularly within this mineralised shear corridor.

Additionally, this proven result gives confidence for adding further resources at depth, by extending the footprint of the Metz Mining Centre below their current levels.

Competent Persons Statements



The information in this presentation that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Frawley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists and who is exploration Manager of Larvotto Resources Limited.

Mr Frawley 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 in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Frawley consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this Announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Announcements referred to, continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Larvotto Resources Limited

About Larvotto Resources Limited

Larvotto Resources Limited (ASX:LRV) is actively advancing its portfolio of in-demand minerals projects including the 1.4Moz AuEq high-grade Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, the large Mt Isa copper, gold, and cobalt project adjacent to Mt Isa townsite in Queensland, the Eyre multi-metals and lithium project located 30km east of Norseman in Western Australia and an exciting gold exploration project at Ohakuri in New Zealand's North Island. Larvotto's board has a mix of experienced explorers and corporate financiers to progress its projects. Visit www.larvottoresources.com for further information.

Cautionary Note: Visual Estimates

The Company stresses that the references above and in Appendix 1 to visual or visible mineralisation relate specifically to the abundance of those minerals logged in the drill core and is not an estimate of metal grade for any interval. With the disclosure of visible mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral 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. The reported intersections are down hole lengths and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative only.



Reporting Confirmation

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements:

- ASX: LRV Announcement, 21 March 2024 - Visible Gold Intersected at Hillgrove Project
- ASX: LRV Announcement, 23 January - Drilling Commences on High-Grade Gold at Hillgrove
- ASX: LRV Announcement, 19 December 2023 - Amended 1.4Moz @ 6.1g/t AuEq Hillgrove Project Acquired

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included with the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Larvotto does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.



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Mrs Cecilia Tyndall
Company Secretary

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Hillgrove, NSW

Mt Isa Au, Cu, Co
Mt Isa, QLD

Ohakuri Au
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Appendix 1: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts

All Significant Intercepts, Hillgrove Mines

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
BKC011	171.00	179.00	8.00	4.04
BKC012	161.00	175.50	14.50	2.75
<i>Inc.</i>	161.00	164.50	3.50	9.55
<i>Inc.</i>	162.60	163.10	0.50	49.60
	206.00	208.80	2.80	2.05
	237.00	240.00	3.00	1.25
BKC013	210.00	213.00	3.00	1.69
<i>Inc.</i>	211.50	212.50	1.00	5.01
	332.00	336.00	4.00	1.14
<i>Inc.</i>	332.00	333.50	1.50	2.11
	346.00	359.10	13.10	3.61
<i>Inc.</i>	346.00	354.50	8.50	4.91
<i>Inc.</i>	349.00	353.00	4.00	8.11
<i>Inc.</i>	351.00	353.00	2.00	9.76
BKC014A	31.80	34.20	2.40	14.41
<i>Inc.</i>	31.80	32.20	0.40	73.30
	258.00	261.00	3.00	5.87
<i>Inc.</i>	258.60	259.10	1.50	11.30
	443.00	446.00	3.00	1.62



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
<i>Inc.</i>	445.00	446.00	1.00	3.17
	473.00	480.00	7.00	1.13
<i>Inc.</i>	478.10	480.00	1.90	2.61
	501.00	504.00	3.00	2.72
<i>Inc.</i>	501.00	502.00	1.00	5.91
BKC015	115.00	118.00	3.00	2.62
<i>Inc.</i>	116.00	116.50	0.50	10.05
	214.00	233.00	19.00	1.31
<i>Inc.</i>	223.25	227.00	3.75	4.01
	244.00	275.00	31.00	65.8
<i>Inc.</i>	245.00	250.30	5.30	220
<i>Inc.</i>	255.10	259.85	4.75	161
	294.00	300.00	6.00	2.47
<i>Inc.</i>	298.00	300.00	2.00	4.96
	355.80	364.00	8.20	0.96
<i>Inc.</i>	355.80	358.00	2.20	1.33



Appendix 2: Drill Hole Details

Drill Hole Information Summary, Hillgrove Mines. GDA94 MGA56

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	Easting	Northing	RL	Lease ID	Hole Status
BKC011	309	-59.5	336	393655.24	6616983.63	599.57	ML1440	Completed
BKC012	279.3	-64.5	348	393654.27	6616984.32	599.58	ML1440	Completed
BKC013	402.7	-75	359	393656.87	6616984.31	559.69	ML1440	Completed
BKC014A	529.9	-75	22.5	393675.09	6616949.62	557.13	ML1440	Completed
BKC015	378.7	-71.5	11	393674.27	6616950.23	557.25	ML1440	Completed



Appendix 3: 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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling (DD) techniques were used to obtain samples. • Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from diamond core based on visual inspection of mineralisation. Intervals ranged from 0.4 to 1.2m based on geological boundaries • Diamond samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw. • The drill core samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane, QLD. • Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. • Analysis of the diamond drill samples consisted of a four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements: Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, W & Zn was undertaken. The samples were also assayed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay technique. If over detection on the ICP reached then the samples were assayed using XRF. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 5%. • A screen fire assay trigger is set automatically for samples that return Au grade >20ppm. A screen fire assay is also requested when visible gold is observed in the core during logging. • Gravimetric analysis is carried out for any samples return gold values greater than 100ppm.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling (DD). The diamond drill core was NQ3 in size.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians and geologists. • Minimal sample loss has occurred due to the additional use of triple tube for core recovery.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures. Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. All drill core was photographed. All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was sawn, and half core sent for assay. Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory which has its own internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures. Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion. Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch. Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent verification of results has been undertaken at this stage. All laboratory results have been reviewed by geologists. No adjustment to assay data has been undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars were surveyed with RTKGPS (+-0.1m). Down hole surveys conducted with digital magnetic multi-shot camera at 20-40m intervals. Coordinate system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling has been targeted into Bakers Creek deposit. All holes are spaced at 40-50m apart. • No sample compositing has been applied. The intervals reported in Appendix 1 are length weighted.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies where possible. • The orientation of the multiple lenses varies resulting in some lode/hole intersections occurring at angles less than perpendicular. • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of anomaly to be tested. • The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling. • Orientation of the NQ2 core was undertaken to define structural orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific security measures were undertaken, apart from normal industry procedures.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the early stage of the exploration results, no audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hillgrove operations are covered by 51 tenements (4 Exploration Leases, 33 Mining Leases, 6 Private Land Leases, 3 Gold Leases and 5 Mining Purpose Leases). There are no impediments to the tenements which are 100% owned by Hillgrove Mine Pty Ltd. • All tenements are currently in good standing. • The Exploration Leases are in good standing.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no joint venture agreements relevant to the area of interest. The tenure is considered to be secure. It is held 100% under Exploration Licence ML1602, by Hillgrove Mine Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Larvotto Resources Ltd.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been numerous exploration programs conducted by various companies at Hillgrove. Where possible available data has been reviewed and incorporated into the onsite database. Hillgrove Mines has no reason to doubt the accuracy of any of the previous work conducted onsite.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hillgrove mineralisation can be classified as orogenic stye, antimony – gold deposits, that are hosted in a combination of the Mid Carboniferous Girkakool Sediments and Late Carboniferous – Early Permian Granites. The setting is part of the New England Orogen, one of four which formed most of the east coast of Australia. The mineralised zones are structurally controlled within a NW trending shear corridor, formed from the movement of two regional faults (Hillgrove and Chandler). Multi-phase antimony – gold – tungsten mineralisation has been hydrothermally emplaced into narrow shears (0.1 m – 10 m wide), which have good strike and depth extents. Gold mineralisation is predominantly refractory (associated with arsenopyrite), and also occurs as aurostibite and as particle gold.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole details are provided in the text.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples were cut in half and submitted for assay. Drill results are tabulated and calculated using a weighted average technique.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage of exploration widths and extents are difficult to determine. Mineralisation geometry is interpretive and will be further analysed. Quoted intervals are not true widths as the geometry and angle of intersection will vary.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams are provided in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting is considered to be balanced taking into account the early stage of the exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive exploration data.
Future work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relogging of any significant intersections may be undertaken with further study of the diamond drilling core within the anomalous zones.

