



ASX Code: SEG

10 November 2016

Market Announcements Platform  
ASX Limited  
Exchange Centre,  
20 Bridge Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

## SEGUE SECURES MAJORITY OF YERILGEE GREENSTONE BELT

Segue Resources Limited (**Segue** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has acquired three new exploration licences which contain numerous untested near surface gold anomalies in the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt (**Figure 2**). The new tenements were acquired after Segue completed the initial phase of exploration at its Barlee Gold Project, 180km north of Southern Cross in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (**Figure 1**). The exploration programme was designed to test the outcropping greenstone belts and included rock chip and multi-element geochemical orientation surveys. Assay results are expected to be received by the end of November 2016.

Segue's five exploration licences cover +100 strike kilometres of the Evanston, South Elvire and Yerilgee Greenstone Belts which straddle the Evanston and Yuinmery Shear Zones.



Figure 1: Barlee Gold Project location map

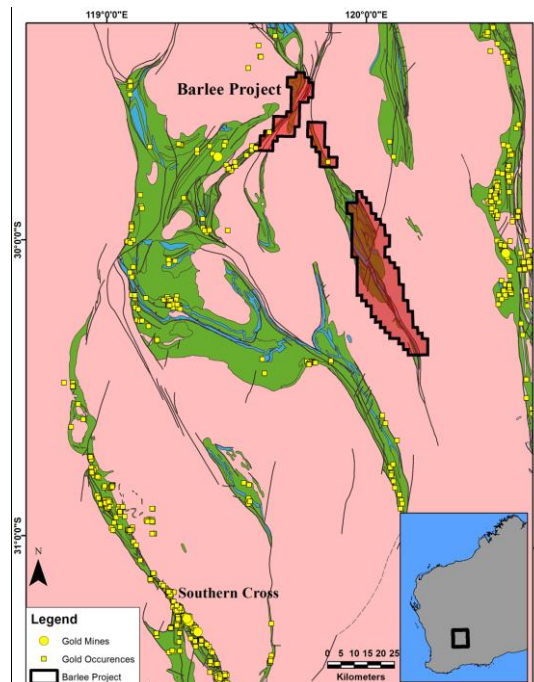
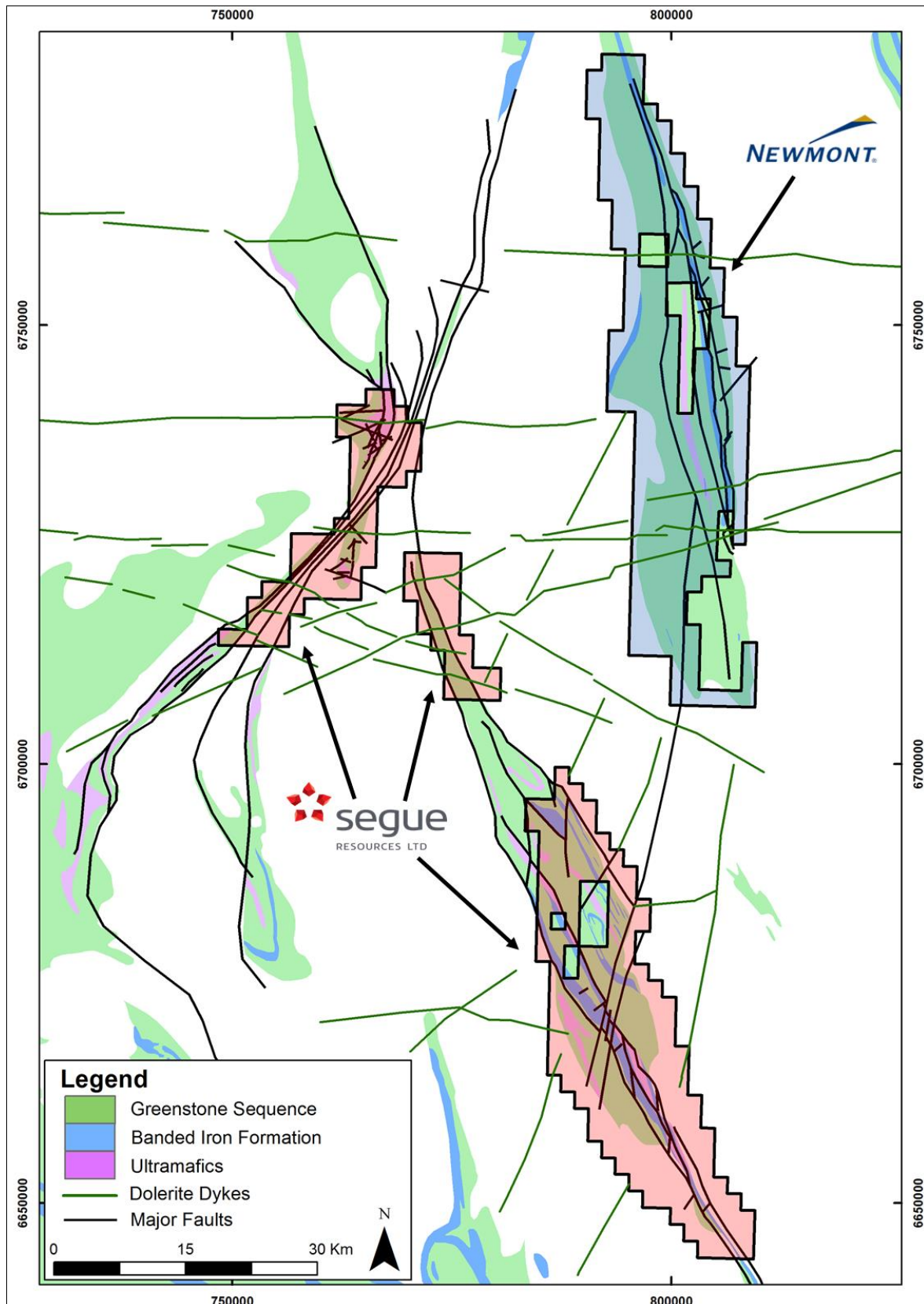


Figure 2: Barlee Gold Project tenement map

Segue now controls the majority of the Yerilgee greenstone belt in the Southern Cross region – a region which hosts over 20 million ounces of known gold endowment. Significantly, the Barlee Gold Project lies adjacent to the Illaara greenstone belt, over which global gold mining company, Newmont Mining Corporation, has recently been granted 750km<sup>2</sup> of exploration licences (**Figure 3**).



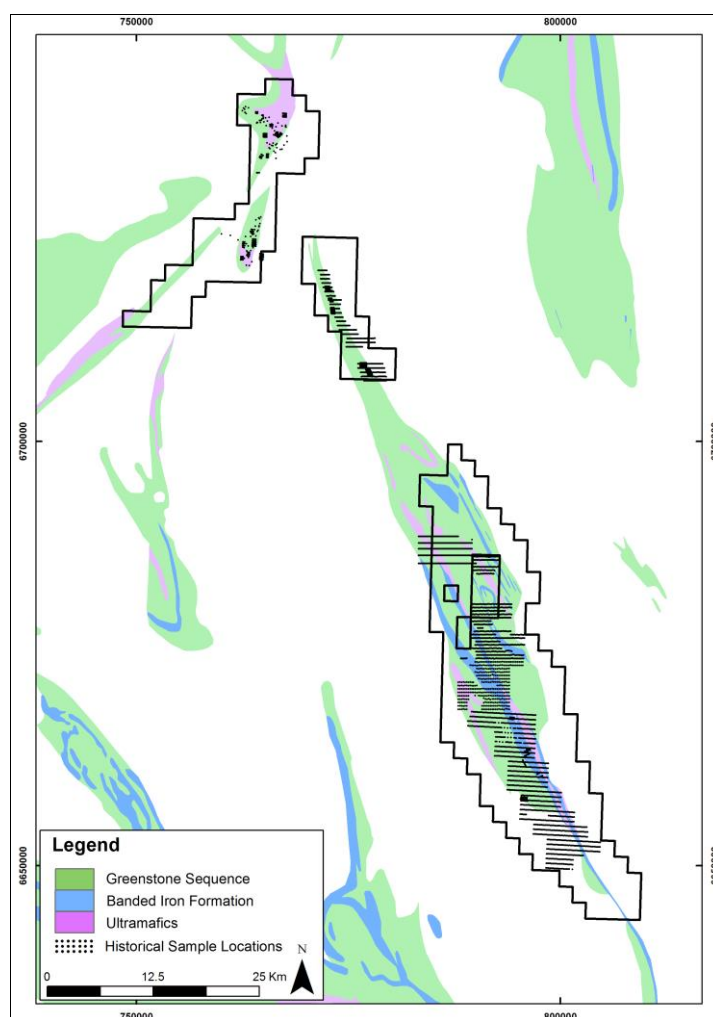
**Figure 3: Simplified geology with Segue's Barlee Gold Project and Newmont tenements**

The Barlee Gold Project is an exceptional gold exploration opportunity as the area has been largely held by iron ore explorers for the past 10-15 years and has experienced little to no exploration for gold since the 1990's (**Figure 5**). In addition, modern gold exploration techniques, including hyperspectral mapping and multi-element geochemical analysis have not been undertaken on any of the project tenements.

The last significant gold exploration at the Barlee Gold Project commenced in the late 1980's and carried through into the 1990's, with several exploration companies including Kia Ora Gold, Reynold Yilgarn Gold, Battle Mountain Gold, Aztec Mining and Titan Resources exploring parts of Segue's tenement package.

Each company employed different surface geochemical exploration techniques at varying scales (regional/camp/prospect scales) resulting in a patchwork of historical exploration work and results (**Figure 4**). Segue has, for the first time, amalgamated the exploration work undertaken and identified significant areas of gold prospectivity which have had no previous systematic geochemical exploration or drilling.

Since the late 1990's, the ground has been explored by base metal and iron ore companies with many of the banded iron formations being evaluated for high grade magnetite iron ore potential. During this period, an abundance of geophysical surveys have been acquired and are currently being processed by Segue's geophysical consultants to assist in structural analysis and gold targeting.



**Figure 4: Historical surface geochemical sample locations**

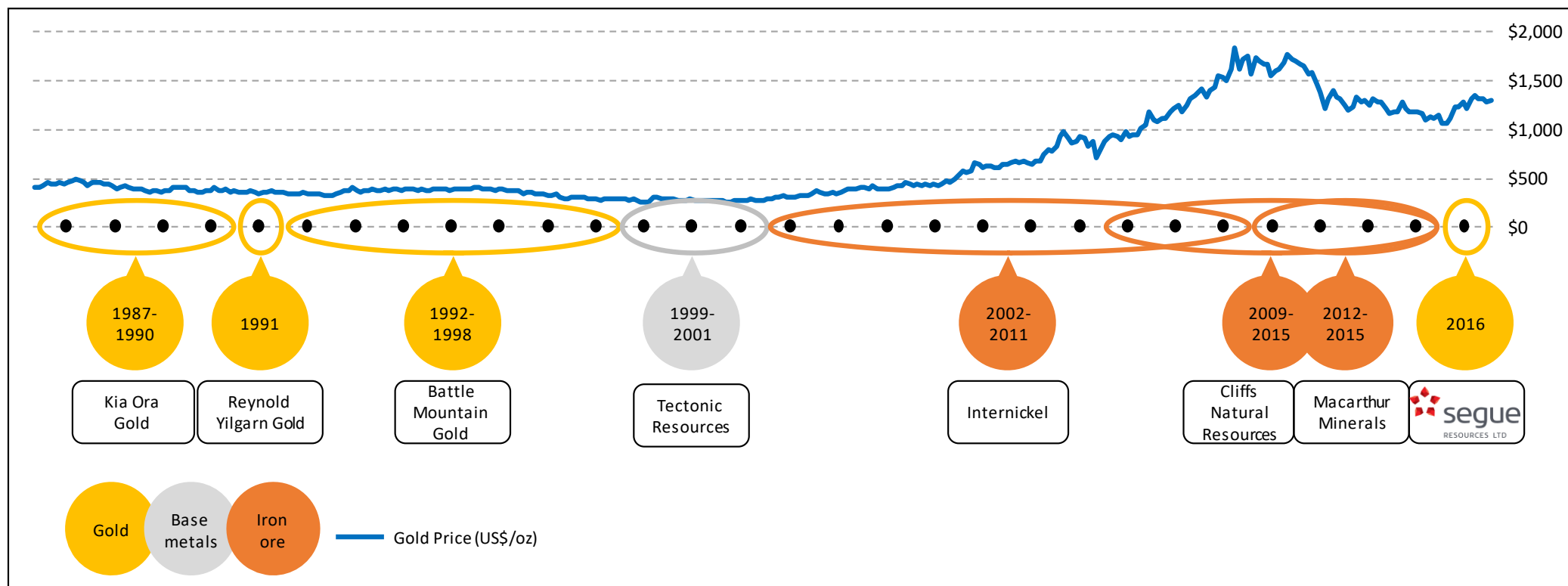
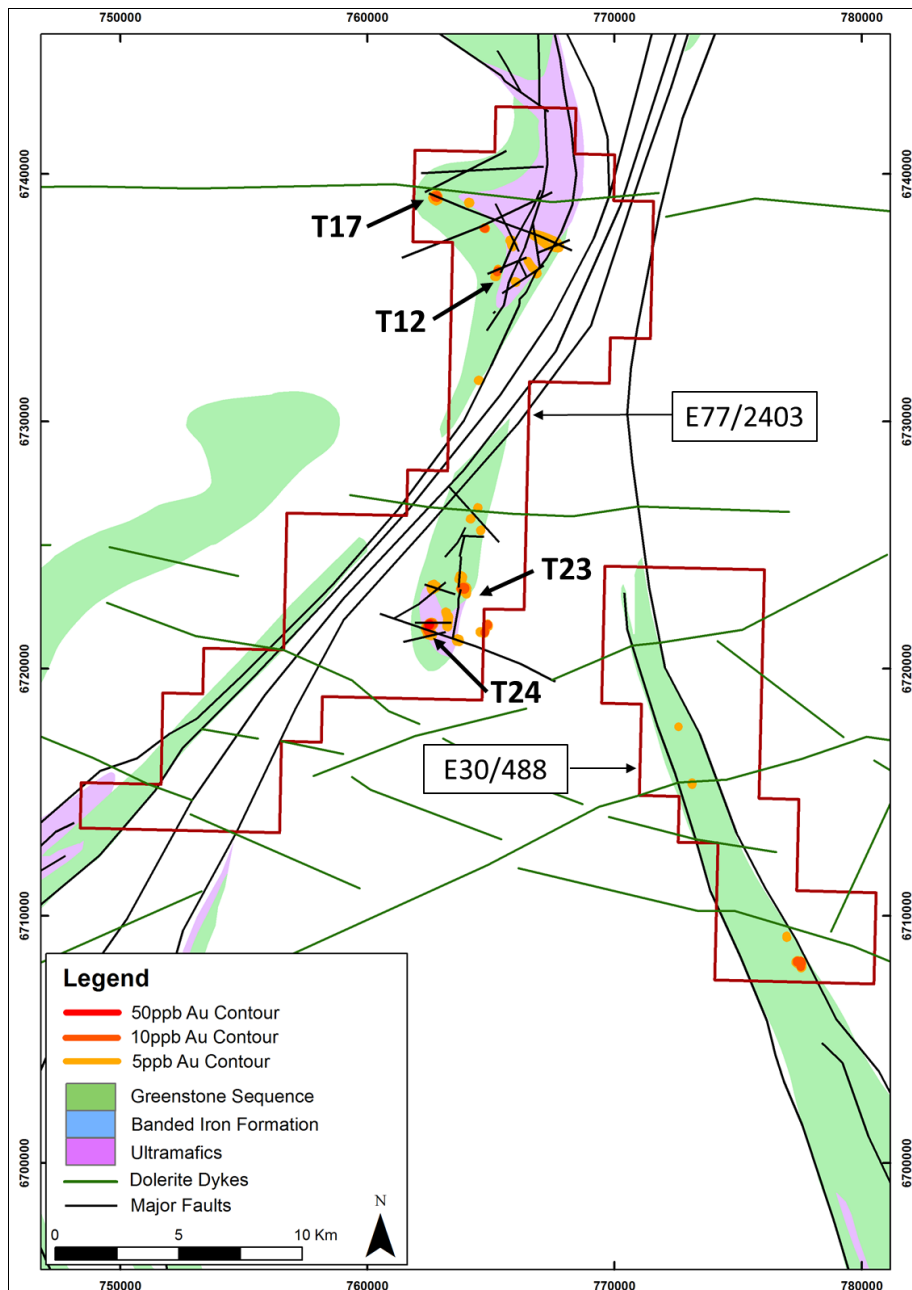


Figure 5: Barlee Gold Project exploration history

## Barlee North

Barlee North consists of exploration licences E77/2403 and E30/488 and covers the north-east extent of the Evanston greenstone belt, the South Elvire greenstone belt and the northern extent of the Yerilgee greenstone belt. Historical exploration work identified several coincident structural, geochemical and geological anomalies (**Figure 6**), however no follow up exploration or drilling has been conducted over any of these prospects.

Segue recently completed an orientation geochemical survey at Barlee North to determine the most suitable sample medium and geochemical analysis for the project.



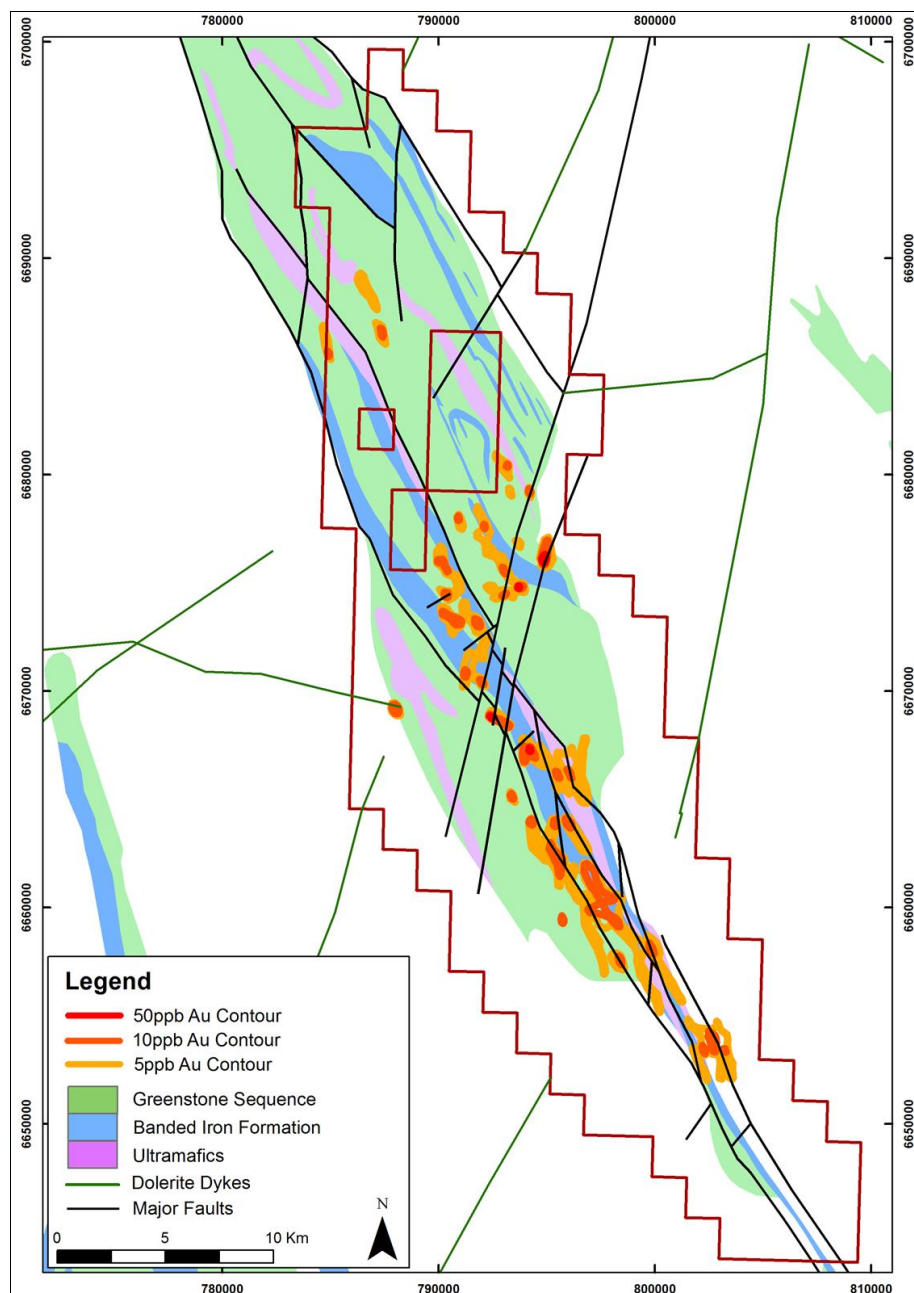
**Figure 6: Barlee North Project detailed map showing initial target areas**



## Barlee South

Barlee South consists of recently submitted exploration licences E30/493, E30/494 and E16/495 and covers the majority of the Yerilgee greenstone belt. Historical exploration work consisted of soil sampling, vacuum drilling and auger drilling programmes over several years and multiple exploration companies.

A number of significant gold anomalies have been defined at the intersection of prospective banded iron/ultramafic lithology and regional cross-cutting structures (**Figure 7**). Limited exploration has been undertaken in the north of the tenement area, where similar areas of prospective stratigraphy and cross-cutting structures exist.



**Figure 7: Barlee South Project detailed map showing historical gold anomalies**

Segue will commence its first major exploration programme at the expanded Barlee Gold Project in late November 2016. The work programme will include drainage BLEG (Bulk Leach Extractable Gold) sampling over areas without historical coverage and gridded multi-element soil surveys over identified prospects. The field work is expected to be completed by late December.

The surface geochemical work will be undertaken in conjunction with the acquisition and interpretation of geophysical and geological data which will be used to rank prospects to define drill targets.

Commenting on the Barlee Gold Project, Segue's Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

*Segue has secured a 100% interest in ~1,000km<sup>2</sup> of exploration tenements covering highly prospective greenstone belts in the Southern Cross District of Western Australia. The Barlee Gold Project is Segue's flagship exploration project and has the potential to rapidly develop as a gold camp. In addition, the proximity to Newmont's major new gold exploration project, approximately 15km west of the Barlee Gold Project, is extremely encouraging.*

*Gold exploration at the Project was undertaken in the 1980's and 90's, in a significantly lower gold price environment, with many of the gold anomalies identified having no follow-up exploration. The Project has been explored for iron ore for the majority of the past 15 years, which provides Segue with the opportunity to use modern exploration techniques, including hyperspectral mapping and multi-element geochemistry to identify, evaluate and rank targets effectively and efficiently.*

For further information visit [www.segueresources.com](http://www.segueresources.com) or contact:

**Segue Resources Limited**

Mr Steven Michael

Managing Director

E: [info@segueresources.com](mailto:info@segueresources.com)

**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Tuck who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tuck has more than five years' 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tuck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

### ***Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data***

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several companies carried out surface geochemical exploration over different areas of the current project area during the 1980s and 1990s.</li> <li>In 1987-1988, Kia Ora Gold collected 264 drainage and soil samples over a portion of E77/2403. Samples were collected over magnetic targets at various sample grids</li> <li>In 1993-1994, Battle Mountain collected 834 soil samples over most of E30/488 on an initial 500x50m grid spacing with infill of anomalous values at a 100x50m grid spacing.</li> <li>In 1997-1998, Titan Resources and Aztec Mining collected 309 soil samples over a portion of E30/493 on an 800x50m grid spacing.</li> <li>In 1997-1998, Titan Resources and Aztec Mining collected 1,276 shallow (1m) Vacuum drilling samples over a portion of E30/493 and most of E30/494 at a 400x100 and 400x200m grid spacing.</li> <li>In 1998-1999, Roper River collected 1,456 shallow (1.5-3m) auger drilling samples over a portion of E30/494 and E16/495 at a 560,120m grid spacing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little detailed procedural information is known for all of the sampling programs.</li> <li>Kia Ora – No information regarding sampling procedure for soils or drainage samples</li> <li>Battle Mountain – a 2kg soil sample of the -2mm size fraction was collected</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titan Resources and Aztec Mining – The top 20cm of soil was discarded and a -2mm size fraction of soils was collected.</li> <li>Titan Resources and Aztec Mining – a 0.5kg sample was collected from 1m deep vacuum drill holes. Horizons with pedogenic calcrete were preferentially sampled.</li> <li>Roper River – A sample was collected from 1.5-3m deep auger drill holes.</li> <li>Kia Ora – Samples were sent to Genalysis laboratories where they were analysed by B/ETA (for Gold) and B/AAS (for As) methods which is an Aqua Regia digest with a graphite furnace AAS for Au and aqua regia digest with a FAAS for As.</li> <li>Battle Mountain – Samples were sent to ALS laboratories where they were analysed by the PM216 method which is a BLEG digest with a graphite furnace AAS for Au.</li> <li>Titan Resources and Aztec Mining (both soils and vacuum drilling) – Samples were sent to ALS laboratories and analyzed by the PM205 and ICP205 method which is an Aqua Regia digest with a graphite furnace AAS for Au and Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES for As, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn.</li> <li>Roper River – Samples were predominantly sent to Genalysis and analysed by B/ETA and B/AAS methods which is an Aqua Regia digest with a graphite furnace AAS for Au and aqua regia digest with a FAAS for Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn. Some samples, which were believed to have been collected over transported cover, were sent to Ultra Trace laboratories where they were analyzed by Au(P)ICP, Au MCL ICP and ICP methods which are a partial leach digest with ICP finish for Au, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb Zn, and a Micro Cyanide Leach (4 gram charge) for Au.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No core discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battle Mountain and Titan Resources and Aztec Mining soil samples were sieved to a ~2mm size fraction in the field.</li> <li>No other subsampling technique is recorded or known for the historical samples.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample preparation using standard codes and practices of the time.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QAQC procedures were not reported.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QAQC procedures were not reported.</li> <li>The sample sizes, where known, are believed to be appropriate for the material being sampled.</li> <li>Sample sizes are not known for the Titan Resources and Aztec Mining soil samples, The Roper River auger drilling or the Kia Ora soil and drainage samples.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample analysis using standard codes and practices of the time.</li> <li>Both BLEG and Aqua Regia are considered partial leaches.</li> </ul>
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No geophysical results discussed.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>QAQC procedures were not reported.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant intersections discussed.</li> </ul>
	The use of twinned holes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling information was recorded on a paper logging system. Paper logs were either then converted to digital data by the companies, or digitized from georeferenced historical maps for this report.</li> </ul>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None undertaken for this historical data.</li> </ul>
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial grid sampling locations were determined by survey</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	instruments and recorded on sampling logs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All reported historical data was recorded in AMG Northing and Easting format.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid control points were surveyed at the commencement of the respected programs.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kia Ora - Collected over magnetic targets at various sample grids</li> <li>• Battle Mountain Soils - Collected at an initial 500x50m grid spacing with infill of anomalous values at a 100x50m grid spacing.</li> <li>• Titan Resources and Aztec Mining Soils - Collected on an 800x50m grid spacing.</li> <li>• Titan Resources and Aztec Mining Vacuum drilling – Collected at a 400x100 and 400x200m grid spacing.</li> <li>• Roper River – Collected at a 560 x120m grid spacing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures or classifications were applied to this surficial exploration data.</li> <li>• The sample spacing is sufficient to establish anomalous trends in the surface and regolith environment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the sampling data, no bias has been identified due to the orientation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No documentation of the sample security procedures is available for the historical data.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews have been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Barlee Gold Project is comprised of 5 pending Exploration Licenses (E77/2403, E30/488, E30/493, E30/494 and E16/495) which are held by Segue (Salt Creek) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Segue Resources Ltd.</li> <li>There are no JVs, Partnerships or overriding royalties associated with these tenements.</li> <li>There are no Native Title Claims over the tenements.</li> <li>The project is adjacent to the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve. Available ground within the nature reserve was not pegged.</li> <li>Part of E77/2403 and E30/488 are located within the Proposed Mt Elvire Conservation Park. Mining and Exploration is allowed within the Mt Elvire Conservation Park.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenements are currently pending but in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical gold exploration work by Kia Ora Gold, Battle Mountain, Aztec Mining, Titan Resources and Roper River are acknowledged in this report.</li> <li>In more recent years, the ground has been held and explored for Iron Ore by Cleveland Cliffs, MacArthur Minerals (Internickel Australia), Meteoric Resources and Mr Della-Costa.</li> <li>Prior to gold exploration in the 1980s and 1990s, the ground was explored by base metal companies, though few details of their work is recorded.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Barlee Project is located over granite greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton within the Southern Cross Domain. The project covers a majority of the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt as well as the South Elvire Greenstone Belt and the NE extension of the Evanston Greenstone Belt.</li> <li>This geological setting is prospective for shear hosted / orogenic gold style of mineralization as well as VMS base metal, nickel sulfide and nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation methods were used.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation methods were used.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation methods were used.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to figures within the announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results discussed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several airborne magnetic surveys have been completed over the project area. This data is currently being acquired and processed and will be interpreted in due course.</li> <li>There is no other meaningful or material exploration data to report at this time.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned future work at the Barlee Gold Project includes multi-element surface geochemical surveys and geophysical data acquisition and interpretation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to figures within the announcement.</li> </ul>