13 January 2017

PROMONTORIO PROJECT UPDATE

- **Kennecott elects not to continue with the Promontorio Agreement**
- **Azure resumes operational control and is currently reviewing opportunities to further progress Promontorio**
- **Deep diamond drilling by Kennecott during 2016 identified strongly developed porphyry system**
- **Low grade porphyry-hosted and higher grade epithermal and hydrothermal breccia-hosted copper-gold mineralisation intersected**
- **New zones of near surface gold and copper mineralisation identified between Cascada and Promontorio deposits**

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") provides results of the 2016 drilling program at the Promontorio Project ("Promontorio" or the "Project") and advises that Kennecott Exploration Mexico S.A. de C. V. ("Kennecott") has elected not to complete the Stage 2 commitments of the Earn in and Joint Venture Agreement ("Agreement") required to earn a 51% interest in the Project. Azure retains 100% ownership and has resumed control of all activities.

PROMONTORIO AGREEMENT

Kennecott, part of the Rio Tinto Group, has been conducting exploration programs over Promontorio since early 2015, with total expenditure of approximately US$4.0 million. While the results of these programs have confirmed the prospectivity of Promontorio, including the presence of a copper mineralised porphyry system, Azure understands they don't meet the requirements of the Rio Tinto Group to progress with further exploration activity.

As a result, and pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Azure has resumed operational control of Promontorio and is currently assessing the drilling and exploration data provided by Kennecott before making plans for the next stage of exploration work.

Azure's Managing Director, Tony Rovira, commented: "*We believe that the extensive exploration conducted by Kennecott over the last two years, at no cost to Azure, has significantly advanced the Project and has provided an outstanding set of data on which future programs will be based.*

"Kennecott's drilling confirmed the Project hosts a large, well-developed copper-mineralised porphyry system. All drilling to date has been focused in the centre of the project area which contains the Promontorio and Cascada copper-gold-silver deposits. However the majority of the property is covered by post-mineral volcanic rocks and remains relatively unexplored.

"We look forward to getting back on the ground and applying our exploration expertise to this highly promising project."

PROMONTORIO EXPLORATION RESULTS

Diamond drilling completed by Kennecott during 2016 comprised nine holes (APR-DD-124 to 132) for 8,783.7m. Final assays have been received from this drilling program with results demonstrating significant levels of copper, gold and silver mineralisation.

The holes were designed to test for porphyry-hosted copper mineralisation below the high-sulphidation ("HS") epithermal copper-gold-silver deposits of Promontorio and Cascada previously defined by Azure (see ASX announcements dated 10 May 2013 and 17 May 2015 for full details on these Mineral Resources).

Table 1: Promontorio Project JORC Mineral Resources[1]

Deposit	Tonnes	Grade			Contained Metal		
		Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (kt)	Gold (kOz)	Silver (Moz)
Promontorio	840,000	2.5	1.6	56	21	44	1.5
Cascada	2,060,000	0.9	1.6	27	19	107	1.8
TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES	**2,900,000**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**35**	**40**	**151**	**3.3**

Drilling focused on several porphyry-related copper targets identified by Induced Polarisation (IP) and Magneto-Telluric (MT) surveys. Significant grades of copper, gold and silver mineralisation were intersected in all holes drilled, with better intercepts including:

APR-DD-124 12m @ 0.67g/t Au, 21g/t Ag & 2.0% Cu from 543m
APR-DD-126 11m @ 0.45g/t Au & 31g/t Ag from 177m
APR-DD-129 194.5m @ 0.15% Cu from 1312.5m to end of hole
APR-DD-131 37.5m @ 0.73g/t Au & 5g/t Ag from 26m
APR-DD-132 44m @ 0.45g/t Au & 12g/t Ag from surface
APR-DD-132 11.5m @ 0.21g/t Au, 8g/t Ag & 1.1% Cu from 598.6m

Drilling was focused in an exposed window of a felsic to intermediate subvolcanic dome complex that is surrounded and overlain by younger (post-mineral) felsic volcanic and pyroclastic units. This window, which covers less than 5% of the total Promontorio property, contains the copper-gold-silver deposits of Promontorio and Cascada and the mineralised zone at Risco Dorado.

Kennecott targeted copper-gold mineralisation hosted in porphyritic intrusive rocks that lie below the HS system. The presence of a mineralised porphyry system was confirmed with intrusive rocks hosting well-developed quartz veining and fracture stockwork zones and prominent breccia phases (including hydrothermal +/- tourmaline). Copper sulphide minerals chalcopyrite and bornite are present in disseminated, vein and fracture filling forms. The distribution and zonation of alteration mineral assemblages confirm this has all the hallmarks of a classic mineralised porphyry system.

Porphyritic intrusive rocks with associated copper mineralisation and strong alteration and veining were intersected in holes APR-DD-127 and APR-DD-129 at a vertical depth greater than 900m. The porphyry contains substantial widths of low grade copper mineralisation (in excess of 450m

[1] Indicated + Inferred Resources: see Tables 3 & 4 for detailed resource inventory classifications

of continuous mineralisation in the case of hole APR-DD-129), with indications that the copper grade increases with increasing depth. Additionally, relatively narrow zones containing higher grades of copper and gold occur internally within these wide low grade zones. The intercepts of HS veins and hydrothermal breccia nearer to surface often contain high copper and gold grades.

Mineralised intersections from all holes are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Significant copper, gold and silver intercepts from drilling at Promontorio

HOLE No	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT	GRADE			Mineralisation
	FROM	TO	LENGTH (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Style
APR-DD-124	26	52	26	0.23	6.27	0.36	Hydrothermal breccia (Oxide)
APR-DD-124	397.8	406	8.2	0.37	6.09	0.52	High sulphidation
APR-DD-124	543	555	12	0.67	21.02	2.03	High sulphidation
APR-DD-124	583	599	16	0.15	3.42	0.36	High sulphidation
APR-DD-125	0	16.5	16.5	0.24	4.4	0.01	Hydrothermal breccia (Oxide)
APR-DD-125	18	46	28	0.05	1.09	0.23	High sulphidation
APR-DD-126	120	138	18	0.22	1.4	0.02	Breccia
APR-DD-126	177	188	11	0.45	30.51	0.02	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-126	552	557	5	0.52	2.8	0.002	Quartz Vein (Epithermal)
APR-DD-127	200.2	232.2	32	0.27	1.6	0.003	High sulphidation
APR-DD-127	531	534.7	3.7	0.15	0.6	1.02	High sulphidation
APR-DD-128	34	35.5	1.5	0.03	344.7	0.12	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-129	187.8	201	13.2	0.17	4.5	0.01	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-129	342.15	361.25	19.1	0.2	0.9	0.01	High sulphidation
APR-DD-129	622.7	637	14.3	0.04	6.8	0.38	High sulphidation
APR-DD-129	1014.5	1035	20.5	0.15	2.4	0.34	High sulphidation
APR-DD-129	1054	1166.5	112.5	0.08	0.41	0.11	Porphyry
APR-DD-129	1312.5	1507	194.5	0.05	1.2	0.15	Porphyry
which includes	1501.35	1507	5.65	0.15	1.12	0.29	Porphyry
APR-DD-130	351	368	17	0.16	7.4	0.03	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-131	26	63.5	37.5	0.73	4.7	0.05	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-131	521.5	554.6	33.1	0.16	0.5	0.07	High sulphidation
APR-DD-131	674.72	701.9	27.18	0.19	1.1	0.18	High sulphidation
APR-DD-131	778	799.35	21.35	0.16	1.5	0.25	High sulphidation
APR-DD-131	993	1085	92	0.06	0.32	0.08	Porphyry
APR-DD-132	0	44	44	0.45	11.8	0.04	Hydrothermal breccia
APR-DD-132	405.5	440	34.5	0.14	2.02	0.18	High sulphidation
APR-DD-132	448.5	454	5.5	1.06	7.14	0.66	High sulphidation
APR-DD-132	598.6	610.1	11.5	0.21	8.2	1.08	High sulphidation

Figure 1: Promontorio drill hole plan

(Holes drilled in 2016 by Azure/Kennecott shown in red. Pre-2016 holes shown in grey)

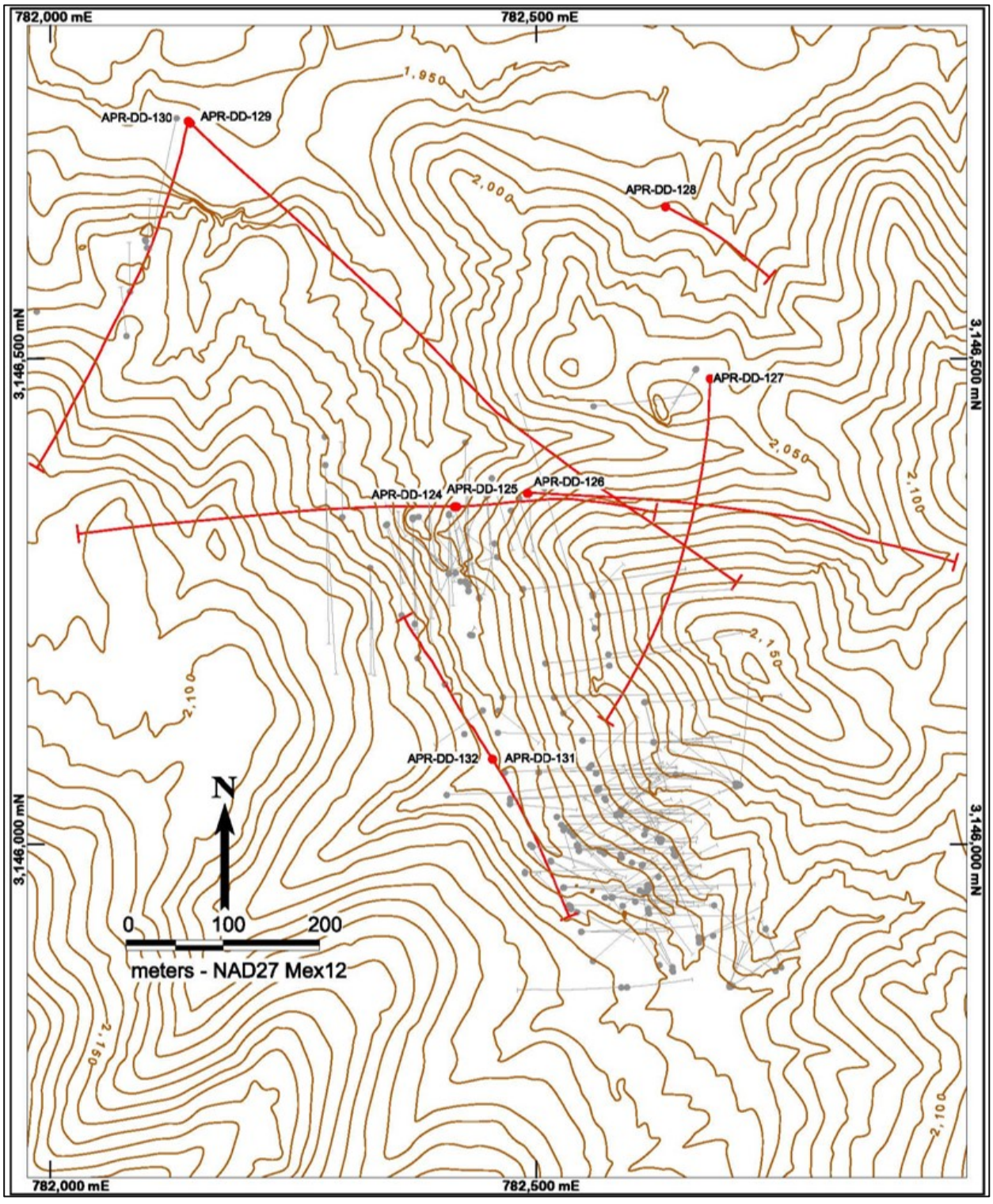

Table 3: Promontorio Mineral Resource (0.5% CuEq lower cut-off grade)

Total Resource		Grade			Contained Metal		
Classification	Tonnage (tonnes)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (tonnes)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	610,000	2.7	1.7	56	16,700	32,500	1,090,000
Inferred	230,000	1.8	1.5	56	4,100	11,300	410,000
Total	**840,000**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**56**	**20,800**	**43,800**	**1,500,000**

Table 4: Cascada Mineral Resource (0.5% CuEq lower grade cut-off)

Total Resource		Grade			Contained Metal		
Classification	Tonnage (tonnes)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (tonnes)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	840,000	1.1	1.4	27	9,200	36,700	740,000
Inferred	1,230,000	0.8	1.8	26	9,500	70,500	1,020,000
Total	**2,060,000**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**27**	**18,800**	**107,200**	**1,760,000**

Table 5: Information for all diamond holes drilled on the Promontorio Project during the Earn-In and joint Venture Agreement

HOLE No.	EAST (m)E	NORTH (m)N	ELEVATION (m)ASL	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	LOCATION
APR-DD-124	782418	3146348	1,983	090	-75	799.8	Cascada
APR-DD-125	782416	3146384	1,983	250	-50	650.0	Cascada
APR-DD-126	782491	3146362	2,022	090	-50	600.0	Cascada
APR-DD-127	782679	3146480	2,045	186	-70	1,049.9	Cascada
APR-DD-128	782617	3146649	1,995	115	-80	908.5	Cascada
APR-DD-129	782144	3146743	1,962	135	-60	1,507.0	Cascada
APR-DD-130	782139	3146741	1,952	200	-75	1,145.55	Cascada
APR-DD-131	782455	3146279	2,035	335	-80	1,100.5	Cascada
APR-DD-132	782474	3146063	1,998	155	-80	1,022.5	Cascada

BACKGROUND

Promontorio is located in the northern Mexican state of Chihuahua and comprises four adjoining mineral concessions totalling 10,520 hectares. All four concessions are 100%-owned by Azure with no royalties payable. The project contains the Promontorio and Cascada copper-gold-silver deposits. Hosted within high-sulphidation epithermal and hydrothermal breccia systems, these deposits are related to an underlying copper-mineralised porphyry body. The wider Promontorio project area has excellent potential for hosting more precious and base metal deposits.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statements:

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Promontorio Project is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Rovira, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and fairly represents this information. Mr Rovira has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rovira is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Azure Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to previously reported Mineral Resources has been crossed-referenced in this report to the date that it was reported to ASX. Azure Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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 (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.*	Targets were sampled by diamond core drilling. Drill core was sampled at 0.15m to 1.5m intervals guided by changes in geology. Drill hole collar locations were determined by hand-held GPS. All drill holes were surveyed for down-hole deviation, with surveys undertaken at 30m intervals and at bottom of hole. Drill core was saw-cut longitudinally and ½ core samples were collected and sent for assay. Samples were prepared at Acme Laboratories (a Bureau Veritas Group company) in either Hermosillo or Chihuahua, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the Acme tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the Acme laboratory in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest and analytical methods used were MA300 (for silver and base metals) and Fire Assay method FA430 for gold.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Drilling technique for all holes was diamond drilling with HQ-size (63.5mm diameter) core. Drill core was not orientated.
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.*	All samples came from diamond core drilling. Core was reconstructed into continuous runs. Depths were measured from the core barrel and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. Core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Sample recoveries were high with >85% of the drill core having recoveries of >90%. There is no discernable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed core logging was carried out with recording of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, structure, mineralogy, RQD and core recovery. Drill core was photographed, wet and without flash, in core trays prior to sampling. Each photograph includes an annotated board detailing hole number and depth interval. All holes were logged in full.
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.*	Drill core was sawn in half using a core saw. All samples were half core and were collected from the same side of the core. No non-core samples were collected.

	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.*	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were prepared at the Acme laboratories in Hermosillo or Chihuahua, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the Acme tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g pulps were sent via courier to the Acme laboratory in Vancouver. Certified Reference Standards and blank check samples were routinely inserted at 20m intervals and also immediately following visually identified mineralised intercepts to provide assay quality checks. Review of the standards and blanks are within acceptable limits. Pulp duplicate samples are randomly selected and submitted for analysis. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 parameters 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The analytical techniques for all elements (other than gold) involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP-ES analysis. This technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values. Internal laboratory control procedures comprised duplicate sampling of randomly selected assay pulps, as well as internal laboratory standards and blanks.
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.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists and Exploration Manager) have inspected the drill core. No drill holes were twinned as this was deemed unnecessary at this stage of exploration. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded onto hard copy templates and later transcribed into the Company's digital database. Digital data storage, verification and validation are managed by an independent data management company. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
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.*	Drill hole collar locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Final drill hole collar locations will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a two frequency differential GPS with accuracy of +/-3cm. All drill holes were surveyed for down-hole deviation. Surveys were undertaken at 30m intervals and at bottom of hole. The grid system used is NAD27 Mexico UTM Zone 12 for easting, northing and RL. A photogrammetric company collected high resolution stereo aerial photos over the project area in June 2011 to create a 2m interval contour map and a colour orthophoto with 20 cm pixels. Both the contour map

		and orthophoto provided a base for geologic mapping that was completed at 1:2000 over the project. The geology of selected areas was later mapped at a scale of 1:1000.
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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	As this drilling program was reconnaissance in nature, no specific drill hole spacing was set. Data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. No 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.*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width. No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Assay samples were placed in poly sample bags, each with a uniquely numbered ticket stub from a sample ticket book. Sample bags were marked with the same sample number and sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples were placed in woven polypropylene "rice bags" and a numbered tamper-proof plastic cable tie was used to close each bag. The rice bags were delivered by company personnel directly to the Acme laboratory for sample preparation. The numbers on the seals were recorded for each shipment. Acme audited the arriving samples and reported any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All digital data is subject to audit by the independent data manager.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Drill targets are located within the Mineral Concessions T-235269 (Promontorio), T-235270 (Hidalgo) and T-218881 (Magistral). Azure Minerals has 100% ownership of all four tenements with no residual royalties payable. The tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project area has a history of small-scale artisanal mining dating back to the 19th century. Between 1993 and 2008 the property was explored by several companies. From 1993 to 1994, Empresa Minera CanMex conducted exploration and RC drilling. From 1995 to 1997 Sierra Nevada Gold established a local grid, drilled 63 diamond core holes, rehabilitated, mapped and sampled old underground mine workings, carried out metallurgical test work and produced a Mineral Resource estimate. From 2004 to 2005 Dia Bras Exploration undertook geological mapping, prospecting, diamond drilling,

		geophysics, and prepared a NI43-101 compliant technical report. Azure Minerals acquired the rights to the project in April 2008 through its fully owned Mexican subsidiary company Minera Piedra Azul SA de CV.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is high-sulphidation epithermal and hydrothermal breccias comprising massive, semi-massive and disseminated copper sulphides hosted in vuggy silica and silicified host rocks. Porphyry-hosted copper mineralisation is also present.
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 metres) 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.*	Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	All reported mineralised intervals have been length-weighted. No top cuts have been applied. High grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included zones - refer to drill intercept Tables. Reported copper mineralised intersections are based on intercepts using a nominal 0.1% copper grade cut-off. Reported gold mineralised intersections are based on intercepts using a nominal 0.1g/t gold cut-off.
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').*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width.
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 attached report
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.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results 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.*	This announcement refers to previous exploration results including geophysics, geochemistry and geology.

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*	Further work to better understand the mineralisation systems in the project area will be determined upon a full analysis and interpretation of results