BREAKER Resources NL

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT** **26 June 2017**

# Aircore drilling extends Lake Roe gold system by 2km to 8km

## RC drilling planned to test the four new priority targets identified along strike from the key Bombora discovery at Lake Roe

### Highlights

- **Wide-spaced geochemical aircore drilling to the north and south of the Bombora discovery has extended the gold system at Lake Roe by 2km to 8km**
- **The drilling identified altered quartz dolerite in these new areas with the same alteration and gold/pathfinder element signature as the Bombora discovery**
- **The drilling also identified anomalous gold along the Claypan Shear to the south of the Bombora discovery (up to 1.24g/t) and in Banded Iron Formation (BIF) to the immediate west**
- **RC drilling is planned to test these targets with an additional drill rig once regulatory approval is obtained (~ 3 weeks)**
- **Resource drilling at the Bombora discovery is ongoing with two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig**

**Photo 1: Lake Roe Aircore Drilling**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce that an aircore drilling program has extended the known strike length of the Lake Roe gold system in WA by 2km to 8km.

The aircore drilling at Lake Roe, which is 100km east of Kalgoorlie and hosts the outstanding Bombora gold discovery, targeted four areas outside the known gold system (Figure 1).

The wide-spaced geochemical drilling traced the gold-prospective quartz dolerite host rock into the Northern and Southern Hinge areas of the Bombora Dolerite, identifying significant visual alteration accompanied by coincident anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and tellurium.

The drilling, which only tests the weathered (oxide) zone, also returned anomalous gold results near the Claypan Shear to the south of the Bombora discovery and in iron-rich sediment (banded iron formation or BIF) to the immediate west of the discovery.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Tom Sanders, said the drilling results, particularly in the Northern and Southern Hinge areas, highlighted the enormous potential at Lake Roe.

"These results display a similar pattern to that seen in the early aircore drilling overlying the high-grade gold mineralisation subsequently discovered at Bombora," Mr Sanders said.

"Intersecting primary bedrock gold with an aircore drill rig can be a lucky dip when you factor in the wide (80m) drill hole spacing, transported cover and a weathering profile that is largely 'stripped' (eroded away). The secondary gold dispersion that the aircore drilling normally targets in the weathered zone is not there as it's been physically removed.

"Fortunately the end-of-hole (bedrock) multi-element sampling which we utilise to address this problem has identified cohesive (hole-to-hole) anomalous gold pathfinder elements such as arsenic and bismuth, which are typically dispersed more broadly in the primary zone (bedrock) compared to gold.

"Importantly, the gold pathfinder anomalies are coincident with the strongly altered quartz dolerite, the main host rock for gold at Bombora, which we have now tracked into the Northern and Southern hinge areas.

"The plan is to test all of these targets with reverse circulation drilling once we have regulatory approval."

**Aircore Drill Program**

The drilling was essentially geochemical in nature with the objective of extending the Lake Roe gold system beyond the 6km zone initially defined in August 2015.

The 5,775m, 198 hole aircore drilling program comprised 2,743m (123 holes) in the Northern and Southern Hinge areas of the Bombora Dolerite, 2,453m (51 holes) in the Claypan South area and 579m (24 holes) in the BIF area (Figure 1). Drill hole spacing was typically 80m x 200m in the Northern and Southern Hinge areas, 80m x 800m-1,200m at Claypan South, and 40m x 100m-500m in the BIF area.

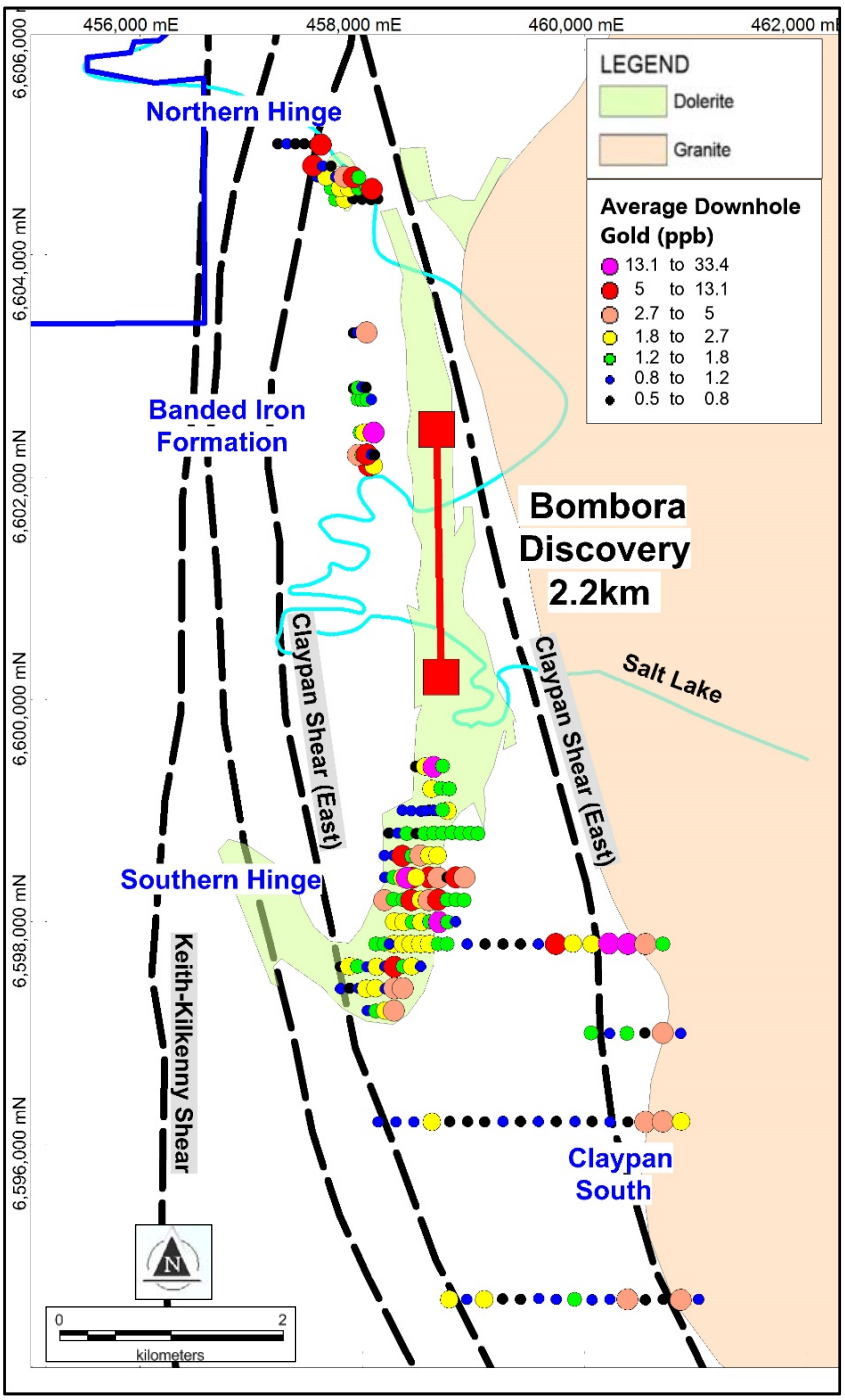


**Figure 1: Lake Roe aircore drill hole location plan with interpreted geology: Drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold**

All holes were drilled to bedrock "refusal" with an average depth of 22m in the Northern and Southern Hinge areas, 24m in the BIF area, and 48m in the Claypan South area. The drill holes were angled 60 degrees to the west with the exception of Claypan South where they were drilled vertically. Further details of the drilling are provided in the Annexure.

The drilling is essentially a partial test of the oxide zone, which in most areas has been physically stripped away (eroded) by the processes that deposited the transported cover.

**Results/Analysis**

A visual summary of anomalous gold for all drill holes as measured by downhole average gold is presented in Figure 1. A summary of +50ppb Au zones, based on preliminary 4m composite samples, is detailed in Appendix 1. Gold results are based on preliminary (4m composite) samples for all drill holes. Separate 1m end-of-hole (EOH) samples of relatively fresh bedrock were submitted for all drill holes and assayed for 64 elements.

The aircore drilling successfully extends the gold system at Lake Roe by 2km to 8km, identifying altered quartz dolerite and lamprophyre with the same gold and pathfinder element signature as the Bombora discovery in the Northern and Southern Hinge areas.

The wide (80m) drill hole spacing combined with transported cover and a stripped weathering profile limits the "footprint" of the secondary gold dispersion targeted by the aircore drilling. End-of-hole multi-element sampling in these areas identified cohesive arsenic, bismuth, silver and tellurium overlying the strongly altered quartz dolerite (gold values <0.1g/t Au).

The drilling also identified anomalous gold in altered rocks along the Claypan Shear extending southwards of the Bombora discovery, and in BIF to the immediate west. End-of-hole multi-element samples at Claypan South returned a maximum value of 1.24g/t gold in BAC1564 (other values <0.1g/t).

**Tom Sanders**
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 26 June 2017

**For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:**

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**About Breaker**

Breaker Resources NL's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and modern multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold deposits hidden by transported cover in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. These areas are largely unexplored and are amenable to exploration using innovative geochemical techniques that were not available 20 years ago. The Company's main operational focus is its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project situated 100km east of Kalgoorlie, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions.

**COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are officers of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

## APPENDIX 1 – Aircore Drill Results

| Hole No. | Prospect | North | East | RL | Depth | Dip | Azim | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Au (ppb) | Au (g/t) | Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BAC1648** | Northern Hinge | 6604800 | 457556 | 315 | 17 | -60 | 270 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 66 | 0.07 | Composite |
| **BAC1461** | Southern Hinge | 6599394 | 458639 | 316 | 41 | -60 | 270 | 28 | 36 | 8 | 81.3 | 0.08 | Composite |
| **BAC1482** | Southern Hinge | 6598593 | 458360 | 323 | 43 | -60 | 270 | 24 | 28 | 4 | 60.5 | 0.06 | Composite |
| **BAC1512** | Southern Hinge | 6597997 | 458686 | 324 | 27 | -60 | 270 | 24 | 27 | 3 | 253.5 | 0.25 | Composite |
| **BAC1553** | Southern Hinge | 6598394 | 458398 | 325 | 46 | -60 | 270 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 81.3 | 0.08 | Composite |
| **BAC1611** | BIF | 6602203 | 458039 | 314 | 21 | -60 | 270 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 74.5 | 0.07 | Composite |
| **BAC1617** | BIF | 6602401 | 458099 | 315 | 23 | -60 | 270 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 105 | 0.11 | Composite |
| **BAC1560** | Claypan South | 6597801 | 459739 | 322 | 45 | -90 | - | 40 | 44 | 4 | 75 | 0.08 | Composite |
| **BAC1563** | Claypan South | 6597803 | 460216 | 321 | 56 | -90 | - | 44 | 52 | 8 | 54.5 | 0.05 | Composite |
| **BAC1564** | Claypan South | 6597799 | 460384 | 320 | 44 | -90 | - | 40 | 44 | 4 | 241.5 | 0.24 | Composite |
| **BAC1600** | Claypan South | 6594599 | 460858 | 337 | 50 | -90 | - | 48 | 50 | 2 | 73 | 0.07 | Composite |

## ANNEXURE: 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.* | Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (**AC**) typically on an 80m drill hole spacing with a line spacing of 200m but varying up to 800m. 198 AC holes for a total of 5,775m were drilled to blade refusal at the Lake Roe Project. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket in 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10.<br><br>Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.<br><br>Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | detailed aeromagnetic survey or from a recent LIDAR survey. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br><br>*In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.* | To initially identify mineralised zones in each AC drill hole, the 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg, or variable 1m to 3m (composite) samples at end-of-hole (**EOH**). An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.<br><br>The 3kg AC composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 10g sub sample (charge) for aqua regia digestion and gold analysis by ICP-MS with a 1ppb lower detection limit (4,000ppb upper limit). Any results reporting over the upper limit were further determined by 50g fire assay.<br><br>The EOH AC samples were prepared in the same manner but underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and multi-element analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 64 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr). |
| ***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.).* | AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Ausdrill Limited utilising a KL150 drill rig mounted on a belt driven track vehicle. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | Samples were generally dry with isolated damp samples. AC drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log. Recoveries were generally excellent (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample and transported cover material. |
| | *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | Drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m sample and cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination. |
| | *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.* | There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the AC drilling. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.* | Drill holes were logged for lithology, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.<br><br>AC sampling is generally not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique. |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | All AC drill 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.* | N/A |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | AC composite and EOH samples were collected with a sample scoop.<br><br>The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite sampling process. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 10g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods). |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples.<br><br>Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates.<br><br>MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures. |
| | *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.* | Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples.<br><br>All AC samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* | The composite AC analytical technique used a 10g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) which is considered appropriate for a first pass analysis of oxide-dominated material within the regolith intercepted by AC drilling.<br>EOH AC samples underwent a four acid digest which is considered a total digest. |
| | *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.* | No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations. |
| | *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.* | BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples.<br>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | Alternative BRB personnel (geologists and database specialist) have verified the significant results that are listed in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | N/A |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | No adjustments were undertaken. |
| ***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.* | Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey or from a recent LIDAR survey<br>Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 1m (or less) for elevation coordinates. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | GDA94 MGA, Zone 51. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS corrected for RL (see comments above). |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature, typically on an 80m drill hole spacing with a line spacing of 200m but varying up to 800m. |
| | *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.* | N/A |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | AC results reported are based composite samples for gold. |
| ***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.* | At this stage any primary mineralised structural orientation is unknown and no comment can be made. |
| | *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.* | See comment above. |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | AC samples were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory using local transport or BRB personnel.<br>The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival.<br>All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques to date. |

## 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 AC drill holes were located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB.<br>There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement. |
| | *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known* | The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines.<br><br>Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au).<br><br>Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions. |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.<br><br>Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project.<br><br>The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite. |
| ***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:*<br><br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres of the drill hole collar;*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole;*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth;*<br>• *hole length.*<br><br>*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* | Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the AC drilling.<br><br>The drill hole locations are shown in the body of the text as Figure 1.<br><br>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling.<br><br>The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report, and as such individual hole location details are |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *clearly explain why this is the case.* | not tabulated if significant geochemistry is not detected. |
| ***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.* | All reported AC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.05g/t Au lower cut-off for downhole drill results is reported as being potentially significant in the context of the grassroots geological setting. |
| | *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.* | N/A |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | N/A |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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').* | The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration.<br>All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres. |
| ***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 and tables in the body of the text. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | All significant results above a 0.05g/t lower cut-off are reported, or 0.1g/t in the case of end-of-hole sample results.<br>Average downhole gold values for all drill holes are shown in Figure 1. |
| ***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.* | There is no other substantive exploration data. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Further work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br><br>*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 is planned as stated in this announcement. |