SYMBOL MINING

ASX: SL1

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SYMBOL INDENTIFIES AISHA AS ITS SECOND HIGH GRADE ZINC - LEAD PROJECT

- **Symbol has completed a 3,500m reverse circulation ("RC") drill programme at Aisha, one of the 30 highly prospective mineralised veins contained within the Imperial JV tenements**
- **The drilling has delineated a comprehensive system of high grade zinc ("Zn") and lead ("Pb") veins and lenses**
- **Geological logging of RC cuttings has identified 3-5 mineralised veins across the width of the mineralisation and over a strike length of over 800m. Vein widths vary from ~1m to ~6m.**
- **The Zn and Pb mineralisation is open to the north and the south and also at depth to the east and the west**
- **As with the Macy deposit, geological logging has indicated that the Aisha sphalerite (Zn) and galena (Pb) mineralisation is massive and not disseminated, thereby greatly simplifying the production of high grade direct shipping ore ("DSO")**
- **To date, assays of five RC drill holes out of a total of 39 drill holes have been completed. The assay results received to date highlight the very high grade Zn & Pb nature of the mineralisation**
- **The intersections received are from the southern end of the mineralised system. Geological logging of RC cuttings indicates that the mineralised veins widen to the north and contain course grained sphalerite and galena with minor chalcopyrite**
- **Diamond core and RC drilling will resume at Aisha in late April 2018**
- **Highlights of the Aisha intersections include;**
  - **2m @ 18.5 % Zn from 75m (RC 025)**
  - **4m @ 7.6 % Zn from 69m (RC 024)**
  - **2m @ 29.7 % Pb from 44m (RC 025)**
  - **2m @ 10.8 % Pb from 92m (RC 028)**
  - **2m @ 7.5 % Pb from 55m (RC 025)**

Symbol Mining Limited (**ASX:SL1**), **Symbol** or the **Company** is pleased to announce it has completed a 3,500m RC drilling programme at the Aisha prospect which is located approximately 1kn NNE of the Macy deposit within the Imperial JV Project.

The Aisha vein system was identified as a priority target and has been the subject of artisanal mining in 2015 for high grade massive galena. Artisanal mining ceased in early 2016 and since then the project area has been devoid of artisanal activity.

The Aisha drilling programme has defined mineralisation over a strike of at least 800m and the intersections have identified multiple veins of mineralisation. The remainder of the drill assay results are expected by mid to late April 2018.

Highlights of the Aisha drill intersections

39 reverse circulation holes have been drilled for a total of 3,439m as shown in Figure 1 below. The key drill intersections received to date are shown in figure 2 and are summarised in Table 1 below. The material drill results are included at Appendix 1.

Based on encouraging geological logging of the RC cuttings and the drill intersections, a 1,500m diamond core infill and extension drilling programme is being formulated along with a 3,500m RC programme for precollars and north south extension drilling at Aisha plus initial testing of further regional exploration targets. Drilling should recommence in late April 2018.

Figure 1: Drilling Plan and Collar Locations at the Aisha Project

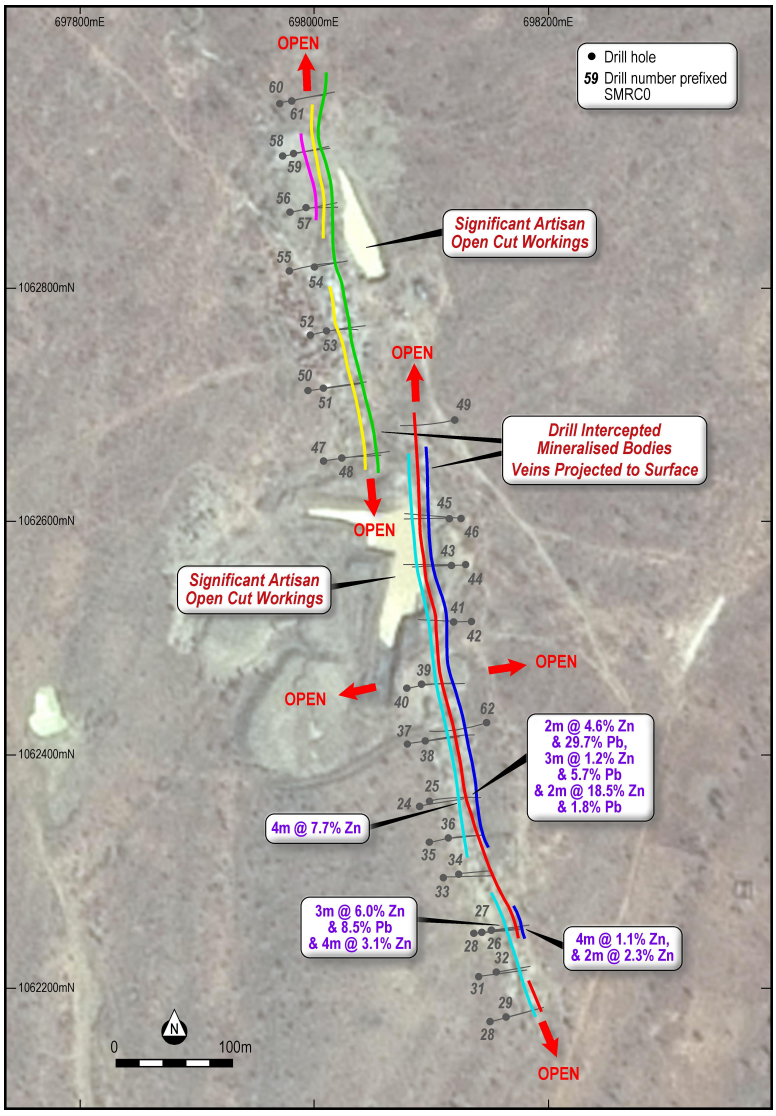

Figure 2. Key initial drill intersections at the Aisha Project

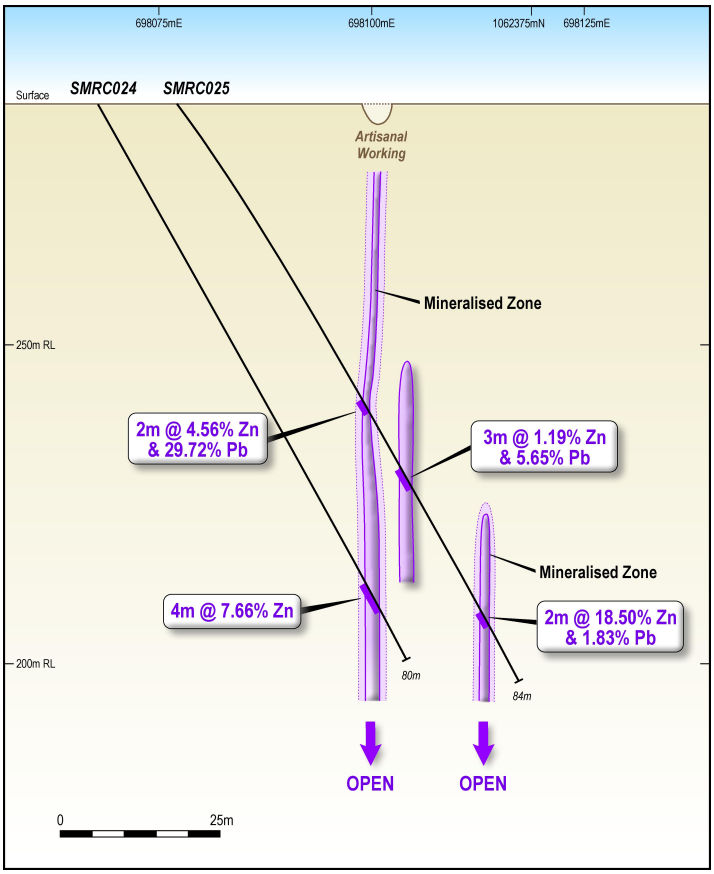

Table 1: Aisha Project key initial drill intersections

Zinc lode intersections								
Hole ID	From	To	Thickness*	Zn %	Pb %	East	North	RL
SMRC025	75	77	2m	18.49	1.82	698077	1062360	280
SMRC024	69	73	4m	7.66	4.47	698068	1062356	280

Lead lode intersections								
Hole ID	From	To	Thickness*	Pb %	Zn %	East	North	RL
SMRC025	44	46	2m	29.72	4.56	698077	1062360	280
SMRC028	92	94	2m	10.81	7.26	698115	1062247	285
SMRC025	55	57	2m	7.54	1.67	698077	1062360	280

*Downhole thickness

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Barry Bolitho Interim CEO commented, "The initial drill results at Aisha have yielded excellent high grade Zn and Pb intersections and the geological logging of RC cuttings provides great encouragement that an extensive high grade mineralised system has been discovered. We are greatly encouraged by the results at Aisha, which has confirmed both high grade mineralisation and the prospectivity of the region. In addition to progressing the Development Study for the Macy deposit we will continue to drill at Aisha, both diamond core and RC, to further quantify the multiple veins of mineralisation. The Aisha drilling completed to date and our geological understanding is no doubt only the beginning of a much bigger story. Aisha has a strike length of at least 800m compared with 250m of strike at Macy which we are planning to develop by mid 2018. Aisha is certainly shaping up as our second development prospect".

About Symbol Mining (www.symbolmining.com.au**)**

Symbol Mining Limited (ASX:SL1) is an Australian based exploration and mining company, that has acquired significant and highly prospective tenements in Nigeria. The Company is focused on exploration and commercialisation of high margin Zn and Pb projects. Two of the Company's key project areas are detailed as follows:

- Imperial - Three exploration leases and three small scale mining leases, spanning 510km^2. The project is a joint venture with partner Goidel Resources Limited (40% partner) that has been based in Nigeria for over 20 years. Of significance is the Macy site with initial JORC results showing world class grades of Zn and Pb

- Tawny - One exploration lease covering 7km^2. The project is a joint venture with Adudu Farms Nigeria Limited (40% partner), and is also highly prospective for Pb and Zn

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr Simon Omotosho.

Mr Omotosho, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, is a full time employee of Afrikco Geoscience Ltd that provides geological consultancy services to Symbol Mining Ltd. Mr Omotosho has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Omotosho consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Appendix 1

Material RC Drill intercepts

Assays are reported as down hole values and do not represent true width

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth	From m	To m	Pb %	Zn %
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	68	69	0.04	0.02
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	69	70	2.24	7.71
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	70	71	0.48	13.37
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	71	72	0.21	2.04
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	72	73	0.16	7.53
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	73	74	0.06	0.26
SMRC024	698068	1062356	280	80	-60	80	74	75	0.08	0.34
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	43	44	0.05	0.02
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	44	45	20.57	0.96
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	45	46	38.86	8.15
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	46	47	0.11	0.02
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	47	48	0.07	0.01
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	54	55	1.87	0.24
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	55	56	8.98	1.31
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	56	57	6.1	2.02
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	57	58	0.76	0.17
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	58	59	0.07	0.01
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	74	75	0.22	0.02
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	75	76	1.7	20.59
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	76	77	1.95	16.4
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	77	78	0.5	0.9
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	78	79	0.36	1.1
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	79	80	0.34	1.62
SMRC025	698077	1062360	280	80	-55	85	80	81	0.07	0.09
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	37	38	0.04	0.02
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	43	44	0.09	1.39
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	44	45	0.11	0.49
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	45	46	0.09	1.65
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	46	47	0.05	0.97
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	62	63	0.05	0.45
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	63	64	0.09	2.91
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	64	65	0.06	1.59
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	65	66	0.04	0.85
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	66	67	0.05	0.93
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	67	68	0.05	0.24
SMRC026	698121	1062248	285	80	-60	76	69	70	0.05	0.02
SMRC027	698130	1062250	285	80	-55	60	24	25	0.06	0.34
SMRC027	698130	1062250	285	80	-55	60	25	26	0.05	0.39
SMRC027	698130	1062250	285	80	-55	60	26	27	0.05	0.18
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	90	91	0.06	0.05
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	91	92	0.06	0.69
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	92	93	11.99	6.87
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	93	94	9.62	7.65
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	94	95	3.82	3.54
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	95	96	0.2	0.25
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	96	97	0.1	0.08
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	102	103	0.06	0.51
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	103	104	0.06	2.67
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	104	105	0.11	0.31
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	105	106	0.09	4.12
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	106	107	0.07	5.17
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	107	108	0.07	0.52
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	108	109	0.12	0.53
SMRC028	698115	1062247	285	80	-65	110	109	110	0.06	3.06

Other assay results were considered to be immaterial as they were outside the mineralised zone. Drill intercepts are reported as 'down hole' widths. True widths have not been determined.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill sample was collected into plastic drill bags off the main chute of the riffle splitter every metre drilled. One metre samples for assay were collected after the hole was drilled with mineralised intervals speared from the plastic bags and placed into numbered calico bags. A second Archive sample was taken of each assay sample and placed into a smaller plastic bag with Hole ID and depth written on it. • No XRF or other measuring or analytical tools were used. • A total of 587 samples were submitted to the MS Analytical Lab in Abuja for analysis by PER700 and PER7Pb / PER7Zn. Not all Results have been received and this document refers to the first batch of returned results comprising 94 samples from 5 RC drill holes. • Samples are dried and prepared to meet passing criteria of 85% -75µm. Sample decomposition through sodium peroxide and sodium hydroxide fusion is employed. Analysis is by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy. 19 elements are reported and a check of samples >30% Pb or Zn is undertaken by methods PER7Pb and PER7Zn.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• RC drilling rig coupled to a compressor delivering 1180cfm and 435psi of air. Hammer utilised was an Airdrill AD117-XLRC hammer with a 137mm face sampling bit attached to a 4.5 inch drill string.
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.*	• 1m sampled intervals were weighed and recoveries are consistently in the +80% range. • Geologist on rig monitors recovery and ensures that cyclone and splitter are regularly cleaned. Hole is purged after a rod change and commencement of drilling the next rod. • Due to the high specific gravity and occurrence of the targeted minerals, galena and sphalerite no sampling bias would have occurred due to loss of fines or gain of coarse material.
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.*	• The geologist would sieve and wash every metre and place into plastic chip trays as the hole was logged. Geological logging was conducted into an Excel file on a Toughpad computer as the hole progressed. Logging information included, interval, moisture, colour, weathering, grain size, fragment return index, lithology, alteration, alteration intensity, texture, mineralisation %, free quartz % and comments. All data captured is of sufficient quality to be included in any Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies. All chips trays were photographed. • Logging and recording of critical data for the RC Drilling is a combination of qualitative and quantitative measurements and observations • All drilling was logged.
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.* • *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*	• Samples were tube sampled (speared) from the 1m bags. Bags were laid flat for easy access to the spear and care taken to sample from the top to the bottom of the bag. Up to 5 spear samples contributed to the sample. Both wet and dry material was sampled. • Average sample weights were approximately 3kg and this is considered adequate for a 1m drill interval. • CRM Standards, Duplicates and Blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 5%. • Duplicates were preferentially taken in high grade samples for better comparisons of results. Blanks were taken from unmineralised intercepts of the drilling. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the material being sampled.	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples are dried and prepared to meet passing criteria of 85% -75µm. Sample decomposition through sodium peroxide and sodium hydroxide fusion is employed. Analysis is by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy. Extractions are considered near total. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in-house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.
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.*	• The Company's Geologist has visually reviewed the samples collected. • No twin holes were drilled. • All Samples were logged into a Toughpad computer as the sampling progressed. Data was checked and emailed off site to Symbol Mining at the end of each day. Data was validated in Mapinfo and Access database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.*	• All drill holes have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-3m. Down Hole surveys were recorded at end of hole using a Reflex EZ-TRAC with Azimuth and Dip recorded • Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in use WGS84, UTM Zone 32: Northern Hemisphere • Topographic data and RL values are taken from a VHR Digital Terrain Model.
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.*	• The holes are nominally spaced on 50 metre sections (approx. E-W) with hole spacing down dip being 10 to 20 metres. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this Maiden RC drilling program. • Sample compositing has not occurred.
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.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. • Mineralisation strikes north-north-west. Drilling was orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised angled RC drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to MS Analytical in Abuja for preparation. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked sea container. Analysis of Pulps is undertaken in Vancouver via a DHL Air Courier. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

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.*	• The Imperial Project is covered by Exploration Licences EL 18444 and EL 18445 awarded to Goidel Resources Limited (now transferred to Imperial JV Limited) on 3 November 2014, expiry 2 November 2017 each covering an area of 186 square kilometres and are valid for copper, lead and zinc. These licences can be further renewed twice for periods of two years each (additional 4 years' extension). • The tenement is in good standing • No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Gwana project was previously explored by EcoPhoenix who held three base metal exploration licences in the Upper Benue Trough. Some basic mapping, sampling and broad interpretation was completed by EcoPhoenix, and this is summarised in a report by CSA Global (Chubb, 2009). The focus of the exploration was on the "Nahuta vein" (hereafter referred to as the Gwana vein), a well-defined north-south striking linear vein which has been worked by artisanal miners to a shallow depth. The vein was recognised to be perpendicular to the axial planes of the regional folds within the sedimentary sequence (which dips to the northwest) with a number of parallel structures and veins in the area also recognised, but less explored. • Based on the EcoPhoenix reported work, the Nahuta vein at surface consists of a 1-2 metre thick zone containing crystalline and massive aggregates of galena and sphalerite in a carbonate matrix with a host sequence of thinly bedded micritic limestones. Copper mineralisation, in the form of chalcocite was recognised by EcoPhoenix. .
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Imperial Project is located on the border of Bauchi and Taraba states approximately 420km east/north-east of Abuja, Nigeria. Aside from the work Symbol is currently doing, there has been little modern exploration on the site. Significant historical mining has occurred as artisanal miners followed the surface expressions of high grade lead and zinc. • The known prospects are fault controlled veins that have many of the characteristics of significant Pb/Zn deposits described as poly metallic or clastic hosted veins. Product previously mined at the site had grades of 38% Pb and 19% Zn with discrete layers of Galena and Sphalerite over significant strike distance. With over 400km2 of tenement package there is significant regional prospectivity. • The Aisha vein is a sandstone hosted 800m strike length of artisanal, open pit and underground historical mining. Significant tonnage has been extracted from the site historically. The orebody is clearly defined with extensive weathered massive sulphides of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite through multiple veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Drilling was carried out from the 30th January to the 10th March 2018. A total of 39 RC holes were drilled.
		• Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are detailed in a table within Appendix 1 and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate maps, plans and cross sections also accompany this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. • No Metal equivalent values are used in this announcement
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').*	• The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a north-northwest direction and dips in sub vertical to vertical manner. Precise dip unknown at this stage • All exploration drilling results are reported as down hole lengths
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with Zinc and Lead results and full details are in the tables reported.
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 grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and hole identification shown. Intercepts outside the mineralised zone are not included.
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.*	• The project is just had a Maiden RC drill program undertaken on it and hence no detailed studies related to parameters such as but not limited to geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrogeological or environmental issues have been undertaken. • In the Assay work performed to date no deleterious substances have been identified
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 infill and extensional drilling is planned with a program of RC with Diamond Drill tails to be designed once final Assay results are returned