



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT UPDATE – APRIL 2018

Anglo Australian Resources NL (“Anglo Australian” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide the following update in relation to its Feysville Gold Project, Western Australia.

Highlights

High-grade gold assay results received thus far from the recent fourth-round reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling campaign at Feysville, as well as outstanding third-round results, include:

Think Big Prospect

- 20m @ 3.96g/t Au from 36m in hole FRC081
- 24m @ 2.63g/t Au from 68m in hole FRC081
- 7m @ 2.94g/t Au from 59m in hole FRC088

=> confirming the robustness of mineralisation ahead of inaugural resource modelling which is expected to commence shortly

Saintly South Prospect

- 4m @ 49.67g/t Au from 68m, including 1m @ 191.4g/t Au, in hole FRC059

=> representing a new structure referred to as Saintly South

Fourth-Round RC Drilling Campaign Update

Anglo Australian has recently completed its fourth-round RC drilling campaign at Feysville.

The campaign involved the drilling of 27 holes, 20 at Think Big and 7 at Saintly, for an aggregate of 2,983 metres, or an average of approximately 110 metres per hole¹.

A map illustrating the location of Think Big and Saintly with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information, is set out in Figure 1.

¹ Note that, when announced, the campaign was expected to encompass 38 holes. The outstanding holes are to be drilled in the next campaign – refer discussion below.

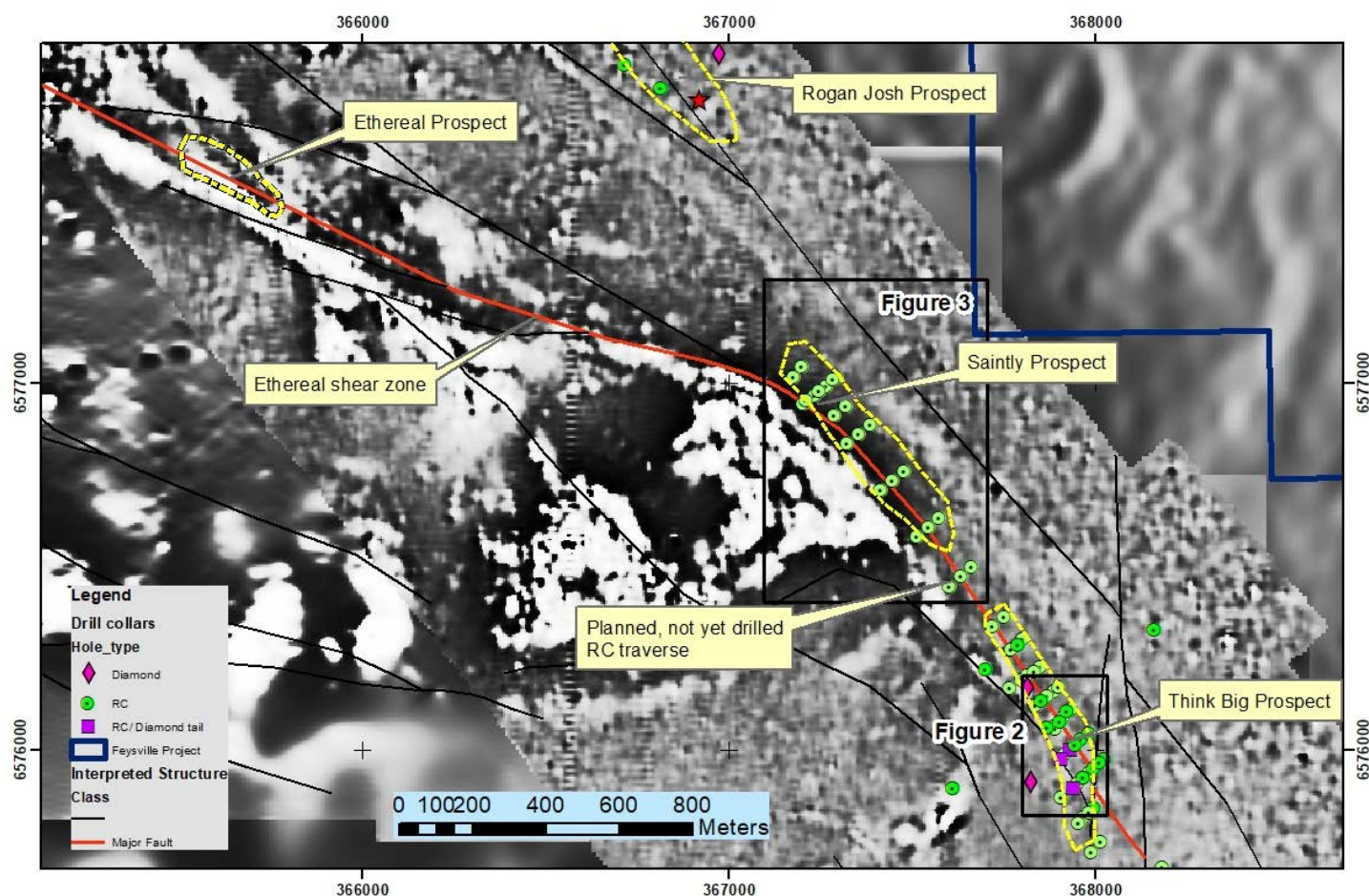


Figure 1: Map illustrating location of Think Big and Saintly Prospects with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information.

At Think Big, the campaign involved infill drilling on a 40 x 20 metre grid pattern with the dual objectives of confirming the continuity of supergene gold mineralisation and better defining the orientation of bedrock gold mineralised trends.

At Saintly, the campaign involved seven holes to follow up on the recent discovery hole FRC051 where supergene-enriched gold mineralisation of 21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres was identified². This included both a scissor hole and a hole below FRC051 to confirm the structural orientation.

The Company is now in receipt of 4 metre composite assay sample results in respect of five holes at Think Big and five holes at Saintly, as well as 1 metre assay sample results for a further three holes at Think Big.

Receipt of assay results from the remaining fourth-round campaign drill holes is understood to be imminent.

Meanwhile, the Company is also now in receipt of assay results for the outstanding one metre samples in respect of the earlier third-round RC campaign.

Think Big Update

At Think Big, best assay results include:

- 20m @ 3.96g/t Au from 36m in hole FRC081
- 24m @ 2.63g/t Au from 68m in hole FRC081
- 7m @ 2.94g/t Au from 59m in hole FRC088

The campaign also returned numerous 4 to 20 metre-thick 1 to 2 g/t supergene gold intersections commencing at around 30 metres vertical depth in the southern half of Think Big, confirming the robustness of mineralisation.

² ASX – 21/03/18



The Company has recently submitted assay results from previous drilling campaigns at Think Big for preliminary geological modelling, including wireframing of both supergene and primary gold mineralisation.

Assay results from both the third- and fourth-round campaigns, and assay results that remain outstanding from the fourth-round campaign (as soon as they become available), will also be submitted for further geological modelling.

Insofar as these results represent coverage of approximately 90% of the subject area, it is likely that a geological model update will indicate that sufficient information exists to commence inaugural resource modelling.

Saintly Update

At Saintly, step-out drilling around discovery hole FRC051 along the Ethereal Shear Zone, confirms that gold anomalism is present over at least a 250 metre strike length, extending from FRC097 in the north-west to FRC054 to the south-east.

This gold anomalous trend remains open along strike, to the north-west for approximately 1.5 kilometres where it meets the Ethereal Prospect, and to the south-east for a distance of 160 metres.

We note that scissor hole FRC094 drilled to the south-west (230°) intersected 6 metres @ 1.51g/t Au from 84 metres to the end of hole at 90 metres. The hole indicates a possible steep north-east-dipping mineralisation control at Saintly, implying that the holes drilled to the north-east (50°) may not have been optimally oriented.

More significantly, in FRC059, situated south of Saintly, the Company recorded what is arguably (in isolation) the most significant intersection so far received for the entire Feysville Project, being 4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres, including 1 metre @ 191.4g/t Au from 68 metres.

Mineralisation, certainly for this hole, appears to be hosted by a highly altered felsic porphyry containing disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite. Fine gold was panned off the 1 metre sample.

The intersection in FRC059 appears to represent a new structure, separate to and 500 metres south-east of the original high-grade intersection in FRC051. The Company is referring to this structure as Saintly South pending further evaluation.

Saintly South remains open along strike for 160 metres on the inferred north-westerly trend and to the south-east for 360 metres, and represents yet another high-priority follow-up drill location.

A map illustrating drill hole locations and assay results at both Saintly and Saintly South, including those received to date in respect of the fourth-round RC drilling campaign, is set out in Figure 3.

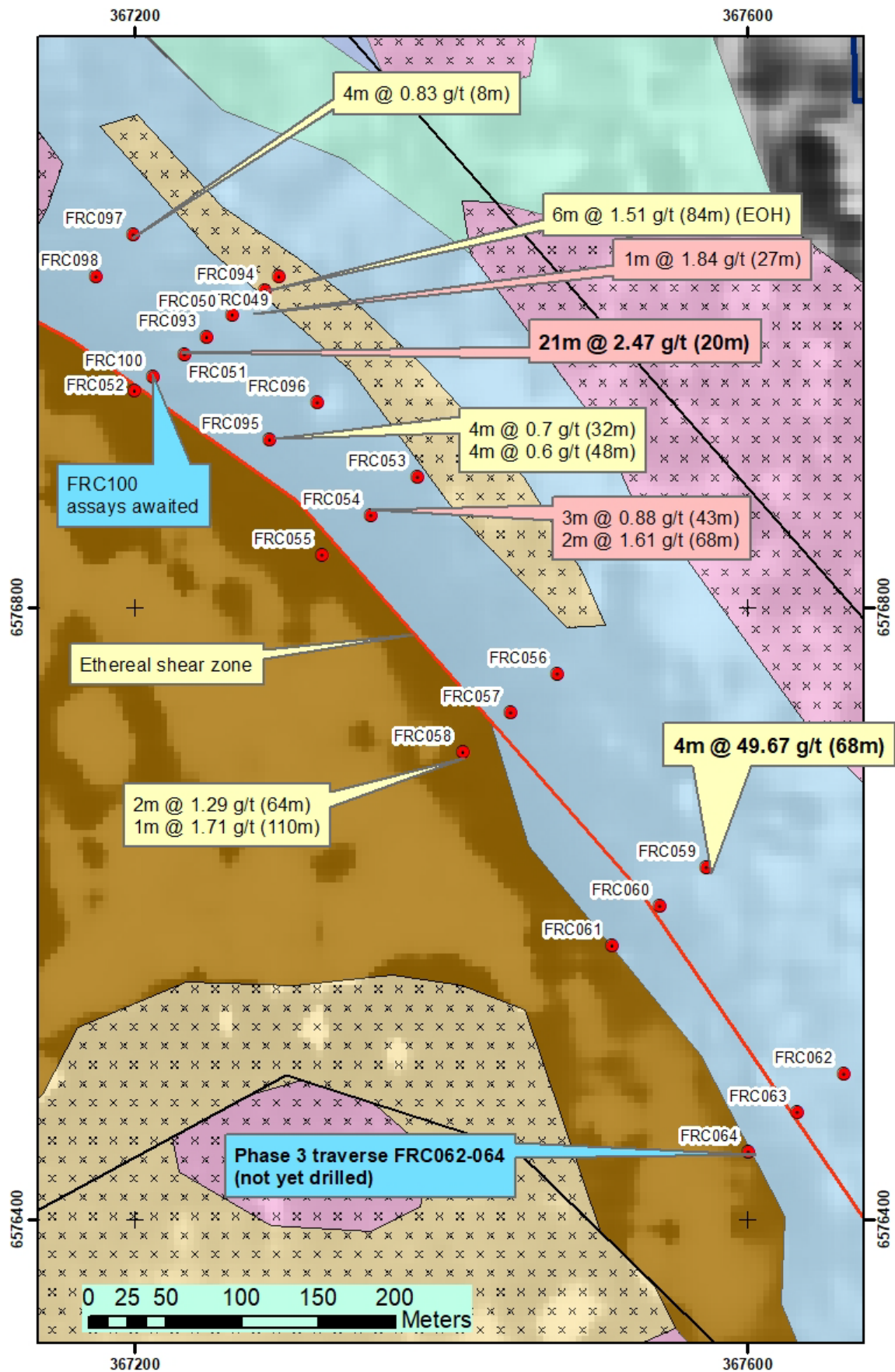


Figure 3: Map of Saintly illustrating drill hole locations and assay results, including those received to date in respect of the fourth-round RC drilling campaign.

The Saintly Prospect is shown in the top left-hand corner, and Saintly South to the mid-right. Again, previously released drilling is highlighted in red, with new results in yellow.



Fifth-Round RC Drilling Campaign

The Company is currently giving consideration to the format of its fifth-round RC drilling campaign, anticipated to commence around the middle of May.

The campaign, which is expected to encompass two to three thousand metres of RC drilling, will likely involve (from north to south):

- At Saintly, 8 additional holes, including 6 to follow-up high grade gold intersected in FRC059, and 2 additional south-west oriented holes near FRC051
- Between Saintly South and Think Big, three holes left over from the third-round campaign located 160 metres south of the high-grade gold intersection in FRC059 (see blue highlighted box at south-east end of Figure 3)
- At Think Big, five infill holes left over from the fourth-round campaign at the north end of the prospect, as well as potential additional drill holes to test geological interpretations once all remaining assay results are received and geological interpretation complete

Targets locations are subject to review upon the receipt of outstanding assay results and other information.

Anglo Australian is also actively reviewing the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east of Think Big where geochemical and geophysical targets overlap along a considerable strike length, representing an additional high-priority target.

John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

"Yet another very positive drilling campaign at Feysville."

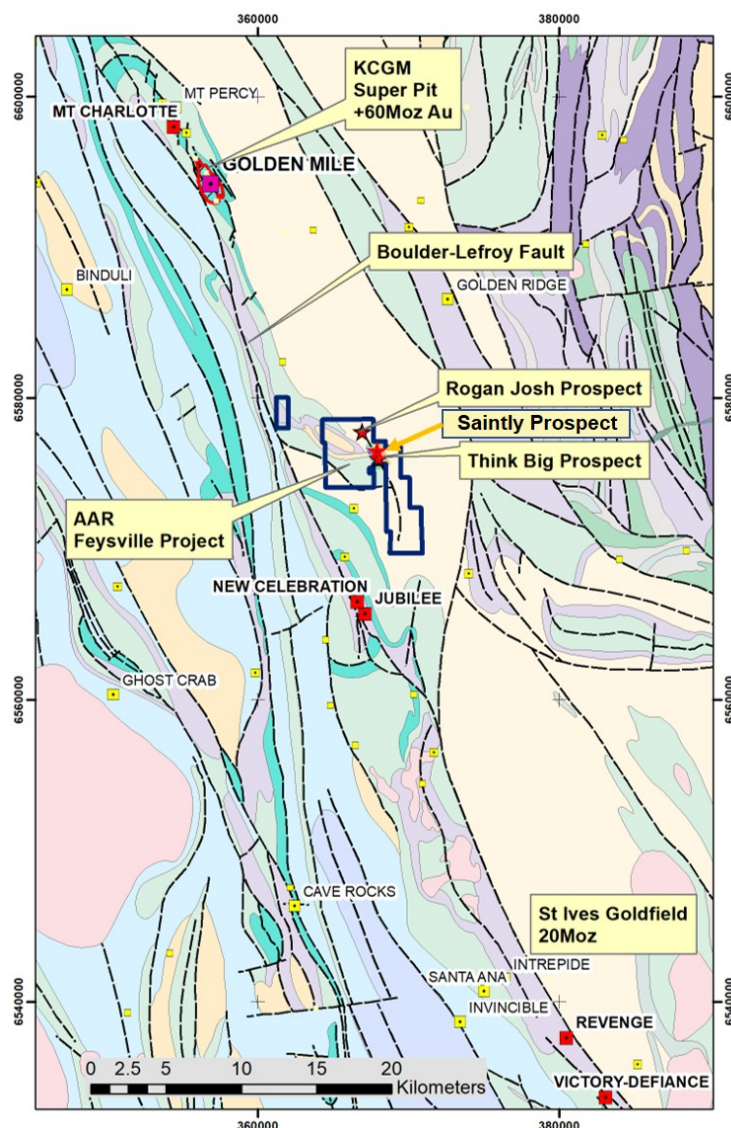
"It is exciting to see that infill drilling at Think Big has confirmed the robustness of mineralisation, and I very much look forward to being able to report to shareholders an inaugural resource."

"Although early days, with little drilling having taken place, assay results to date from widely spaced holes suggest Saintly could also be of reasonable length and width, whilst the high-grade intersection at Saintly South also looks particularly interesting."

"Much additional work is warranted here and elsewhere."

About the Feysville Project

The Feysville Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, just 14 km south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie (Figure 4). The belt extends for some 100 km along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 km south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 km to the south. Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt. Gold deposits along strike are contained within a major structural corridor centred on the Boulder-Lefroy fault, which controls regional uplift and folding of a lower sequence of mafic-ultramafic rocks (purple and green in the figure above) surrounded by an upper sequence of volcano-sediments (blue and yellow). Feysville also contains the lower mafic/ ultramafic sequence of rocks in the core project area, the closest on-strike location to south of the Super Pit to do so, with the Boulder-Lefroy fault interpreted to pass along the western flank of the Project.



Anglo Australian's Feysville Project encompasses some 12 km of strike, a substantial holding. The project is considered prospective for typical high-grade shear-hosted gold lode styles, and for bulk tonnage intrusion-hosted gold systems.

For further information:

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Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Otterman, who is an independent consultant from DW Otterman Exploration Consultant.

Mr Otterman is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo).

Mr Otterman has 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 Otterman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Otterman has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. He verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results.



Table 1

Table of Feysville RC Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut off:

Prospect Hole No	E	N	Dip°	Az°	Depth m	From	To	Interval m	AU Grade g/t	Comments
Saintly										
FRC050	367265	6576991	60	50	102	27	28	1	1.84	1 m sample
FRC051	367233	6576965	60	50	120	20	41	21	2.47	1 m sample
FRC054	367355	6576860	60	50	100	43	46	3	0.88	1m sample
						68	70	2	1.61	
FRC058	367411	6576677	60	50	120	64	66	2	1.3	1m sample
						110	112	1	1.71	
FRC059	367572	6576631	60	50	80	68	72	4	49.67	1m sample
							incl	1	191.4	
Think Big										
FRC080	367888	6576026	60	50	150	36	40	4	0.64	4m composite
						52	76	24	1.14	
						100	108	8	1.18	
						116	124	8	0.78	
FRC081	367903	6576035	60	50	120	36	56	20	3.96	4m composites
						68	92	24	2.63	
FRC082	367921	6576048	60	50	103	36	48	12	1.35	4m composite
						60	64	4	1.21	
FRC083	367937	6576059	60	50	80	28	44	16	1.45	4m composite
						64	68	4	1.98	
FRC084	367954	6576072	60	50	82	28	36	8	1.4	4m composite
FRC087	367951	6575964	60	50	124	34	38	4	0.96	1 metre
						57	58	1	1.1	
						75	77	2	0.94	
						87	89	2	0.94	
						120	121	1	1.11	
FRC088	367969	6575979	60	50	100	32	34	2	0.85	1 metre
						39	43	4	1.3	
						59	66	7	2.94	
						91	92	1	1.54	
FRC089	367986	6575992	60	50	80	31	55	24	1.14	1 metre
Saintly										
FRC094	367286	6577007	60	230	90	84	90	6	1.51	4m composite EOH
FRC095	367289	6576910	60	50	100	32	36	4	0.7	4m composite
						48	52	4	0.6	
FRC097	367200	6577044	60	50	92	8	12	4	0.83	4m composite



APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p>All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample.</p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>RC Drilling using a blade bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p> <p>Diamond core drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist.</p> <p>All 1m samples of RC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record.</p> <p>Logging is carried out at metre intervals.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of the material being sampled. 	<p>The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>



		Diamond core samples represented a weight of about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation</p> <p>Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours</p> <p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off.</p> <p>Assayed for Au by method FA50/OE and for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn by method 4A/OE. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (G311-7, G314- 8, G910 – 6 & G911 – 6) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy)</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p> <p>Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Drill hole spacing between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing;</p> <p>Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <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> 	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying.</p> <p>All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage. Both sample methods and techniques are considered to be standard practice in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia.</p>



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies.</p> <p>A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m.</p> <p>In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold.</p> <p>In summary: Previous drilling in the project area consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 980 AC holes; 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal) 102 RAB holes; and 634 RC holes; <p>including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5 metres and a maximum depth of 78 metres all drilled vertically. 69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 	<p>This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.</p> <p>The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 325 metres has been applied to the collar of each RC hole.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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'). 	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<p>Applied</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<p>No other substantive exploration data.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>