Strong Cobalt Targets At Ophara Project

ALLOY RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Release
12 June 2018

Capital Structure

Alloy Resources Limited
ABN 20 109 361 195

ASX Code
AYR

Issued Shares
1,451,334,758

Unlisted Options
29,000,000

Corporate Directory

Executive Chairman
Mr Andy Viner

Non-Exec Director
Mr Allan Kelly

Non-Exec Director/Co Sec
Mr Kevin Hart

Company Details

Email
info@alloyres.com

Website
www.alloyres.com

Principal Office
+61 (8) 9322 9903
Level 3, 35 Havelock St
West Perth WA 6005

Postal & Registered Office
+61 (8) 9316 9100
Suite 6, 7 The Esplanade
Mt Pleasant WA 6153

- **Extensive new Cobalt mineralisation trends confirmed by infill soil sampling at the Ophara Project.**
- **Potential 20 strike kilometres of extensions to Great Goulburn prospect host unit underlying the anomalies.**
- **Rock chip samples of 0.44 ppm Au, and 0.41 ppm Au and 1100 ppm Cobalt.**
- **First pass air-core drilling being planned for early July.**
- **Results for extension soil sampling and rock chips expected shortly**.

Summary

Australian Gold and Cobalt explorer **Alloy Resources Limited (ASX:AYR) (Alloy or the Company)** is pleased to announce that assays from a large soil sampling program at the Ophara Cobalt-Gold Project have now been received and interpreted.

The Ophara Project is located in the Broken Hill region of far west New South Wales in Australia. The project is adjacent to, and has similar geology to, the Thackaringa Cobalt deposit which has been defined by Cobalt Blue Holdings. Located 10 kilometres to the west is the Mutooroo copper-cobalt-gold project owned by Havilah Resources which also has similar geology to the Ophara project (Figure 1).

The infill soil sampling program was within a 60 square kilometre area surrounding the known Great Goulburn cobalt-gold prospect. The aim was to refine the definition of interpreted extensions and repetitions of the mineralisation outlined by initial soil sampling. The area is generally covered in thin transported cover which has precluded geological mapping of mineralised trends which are inferred from aeromagnetics (Figure 2). In addtion, in light of the transported cover, previous explorers did not conduct soil sampling programs as it was deemed to be ineffective.

Alloy's soil program has been highly effective in defining strongly anomalous areas within the survey area that are extensive with individual trends being up to 3 kilometres in strike. Geological interpretation suggests the majority of the mineralised trends are associated with magnetic rock units that occasionally outcrop, suggesting a similar stratigraphy as the host to mineralisation at Great Goulburn.

Executive Chairman Mr Andy Viner said *" We think the infill sampling has shown the cobalt-gold mineralisation that outcrops at Great Goulburn is continuing under the soil cover over an extensive area. The limited rock chip sampling also seems to confirm gold and cobalt mineralisation on the trends as well which is very encouraging.*

We believe there are extensions and repetitions of the mineralisation and we have now defined strong drill targets".

The Company is planning to complete field inspection of the trends and rock chip anomalies this week and then will confirm where initial drilling will be completed, commencing around the end of the month.

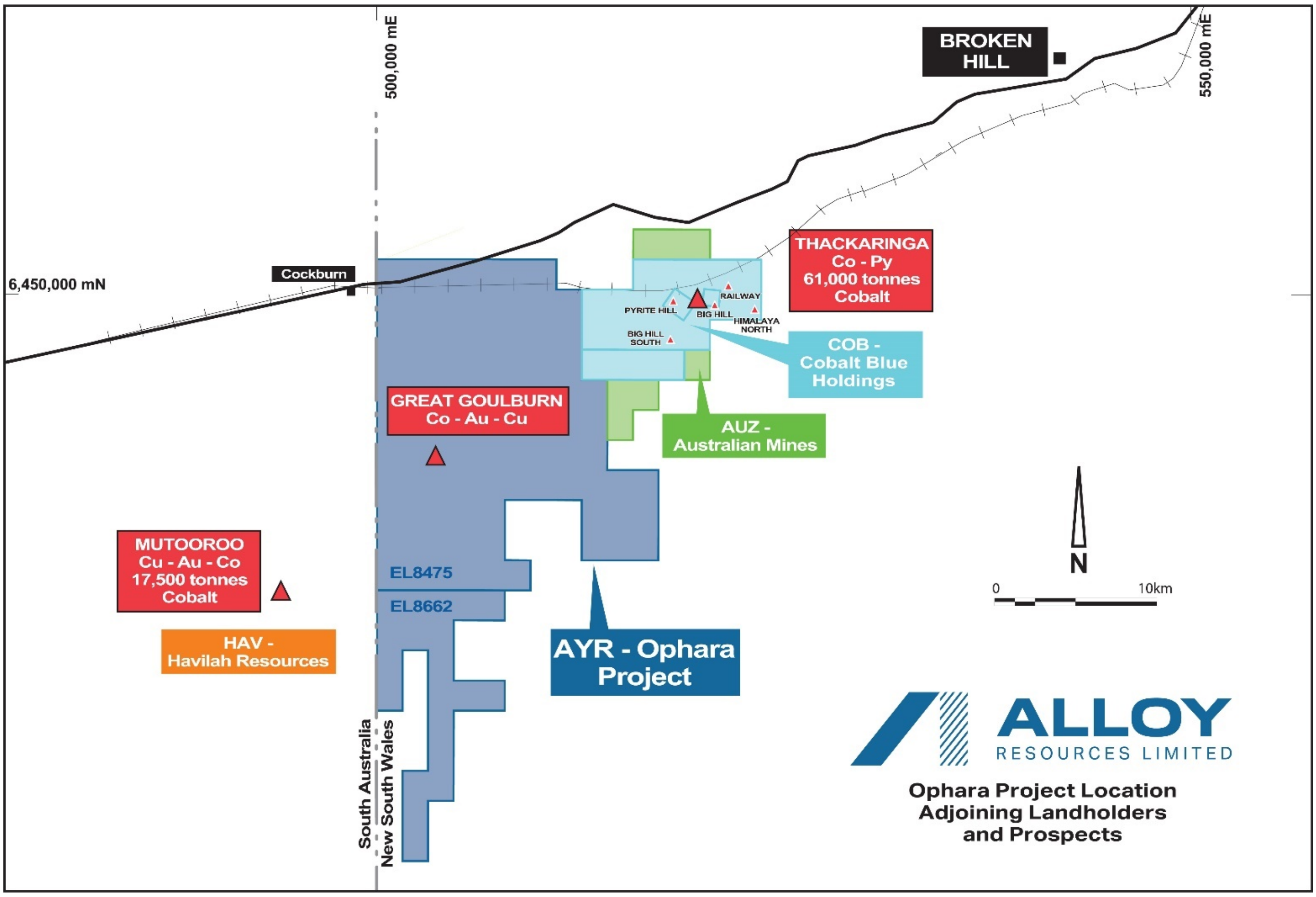

Figure 1 *Regional location of Ophara Project near Broken Hill in far west NSW*

Exploration Results

Soil Sampling

As previously reported a total of 604 infill soil samples were collected within a 60 km^2 area to complete an infill of February 2018 anomalous soil trends to a grid spacing of 200m x 100m. The south-eastern area which contains one anomaly is yet to be infilled pending access to land upon lifting of drought conditions.

The Company is using the known pathfinder elements and geology associated with the drill defined cobalt-gold mineralisation at the Great Goulburn prospect to interpret anomalous trends of cobalt-gold within the assay results of the soil samples. The assay data has been analysed for statistically anomalous values which have been contoured.

The infill sampling has successfully defined linear coincident and coherent trends of anomalous geochemistry in soil including Co (>11ppm), Au (>5ppb), Cu (>30ppm) and Te (>30ppb) *as* shown in *Figures 2-5* below. The detailed sampling over the Great Goulburn prospect confirms that anomalies are not strong, even in good outcrop areas such as this because of the extensive leaching by acid waters formed from weathering of associated pyrite.

Using contoured trends, mapped geology and subsurface magnetic units defined by aeromagnetic surveying, *Interpreted Mineralised Trends* have then been defined as shown on the Figures. These extend for over 20 strike kilometres presenting excellent targets for cobalt-gold mineralisation beneath thin transported cover.

A total of 243 soil samples on a 200 m x 200 m spacing were collected to extend the coverage of the soil survey to the south-west and east where land access was available and surface regolith was suitable. This program has been completed and is shown as ‘crosses’ and ‘assays pending’ on the Figures.

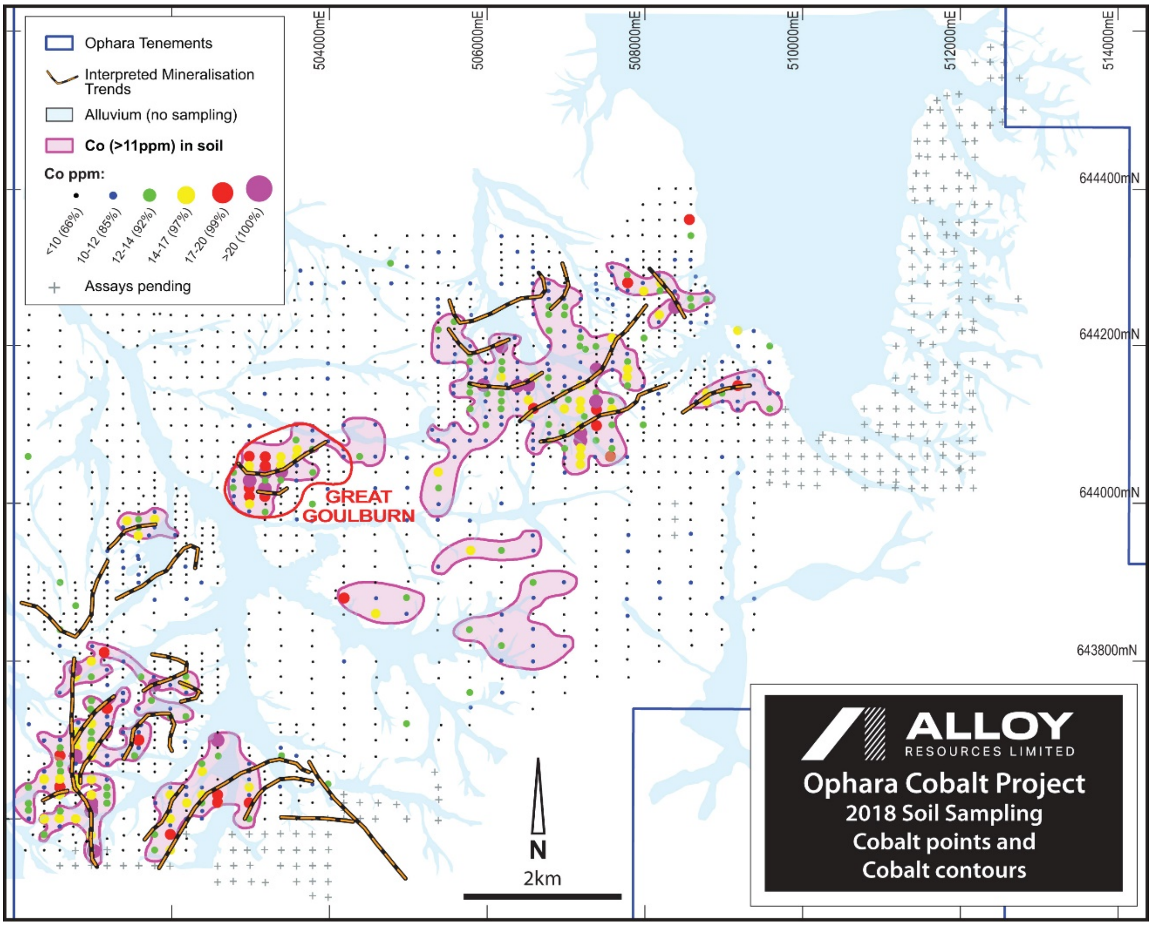

Figure 2 *Ophara soil sampling assays for Co and interpreted anomalies*

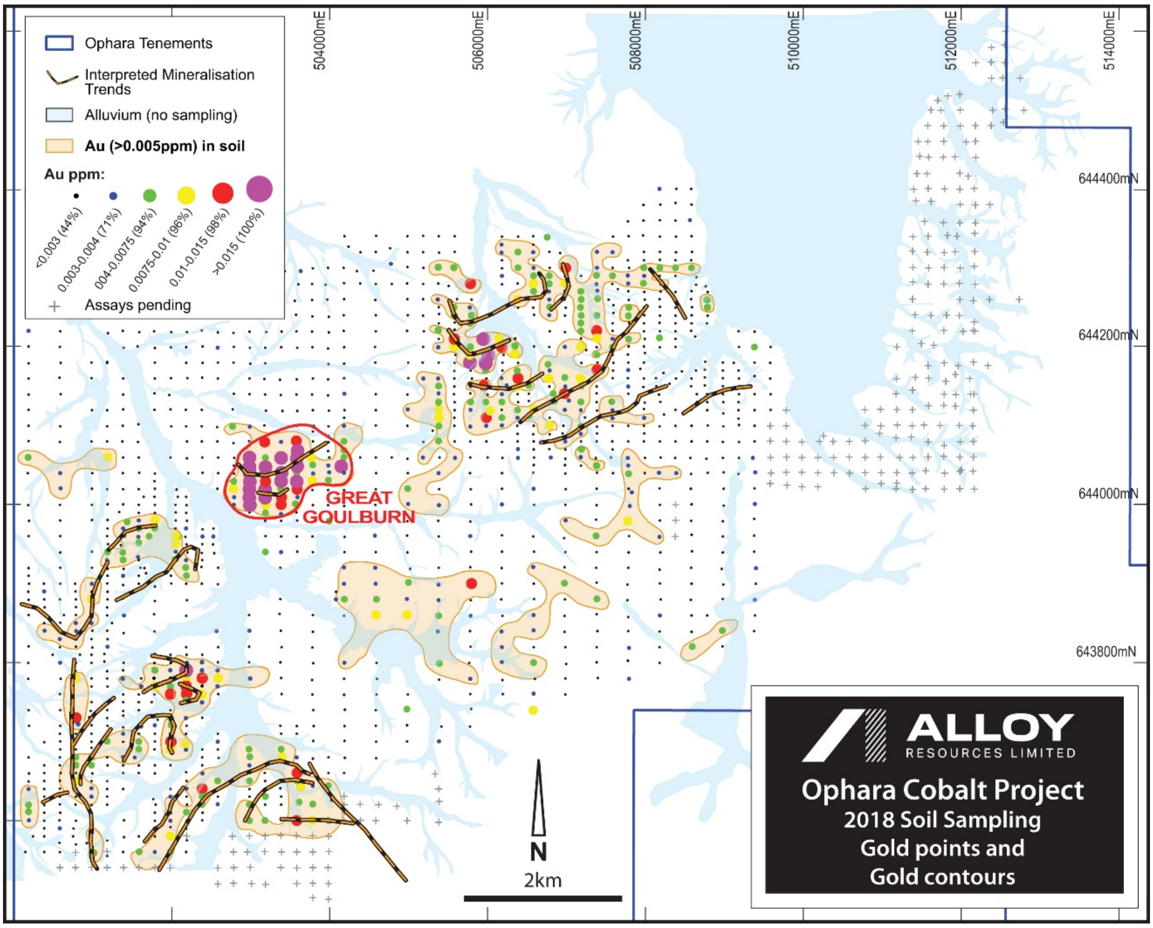

Figure 3 *Ophara soil sampling assays for Gold and interpreted anomalies*

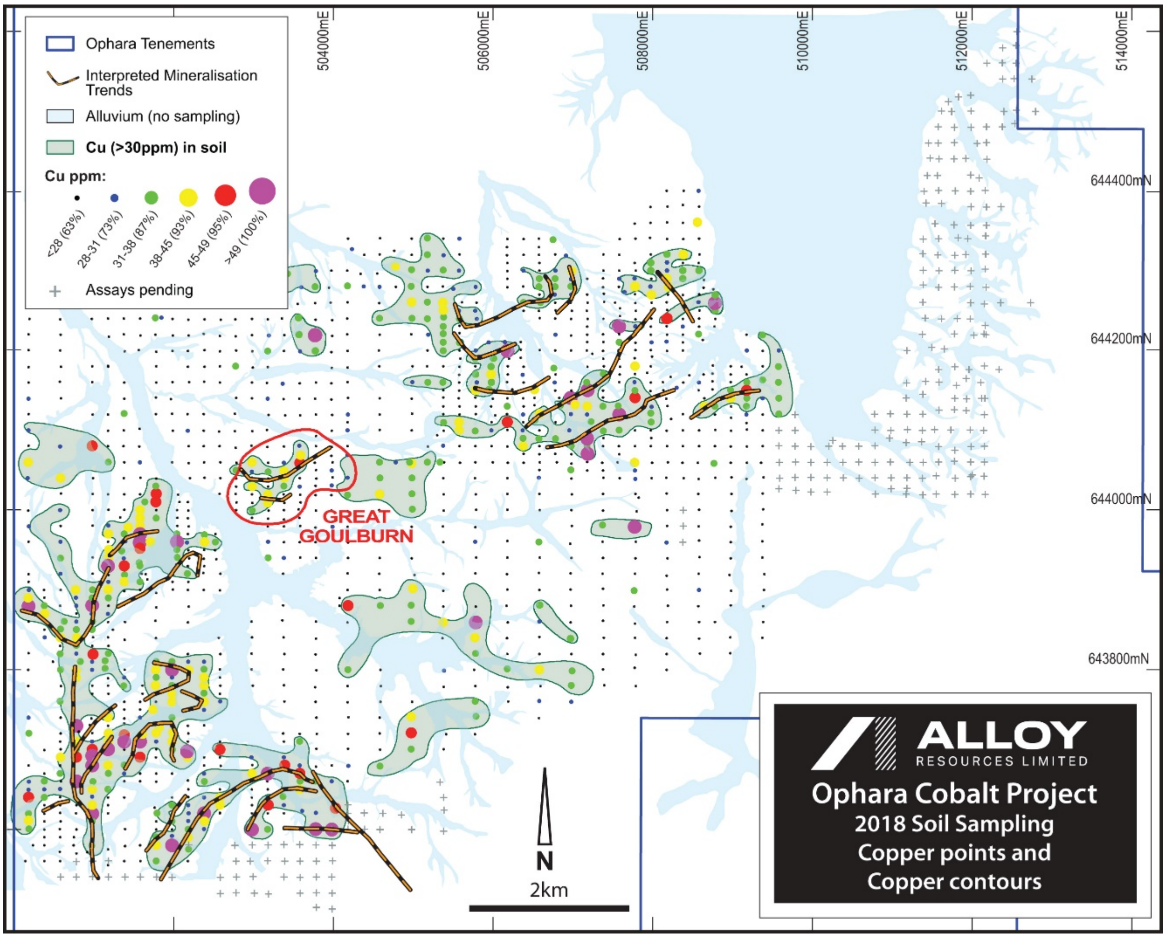

Figure 4 *Ophara soil sampling assays for Copper and interpreted anomalies*

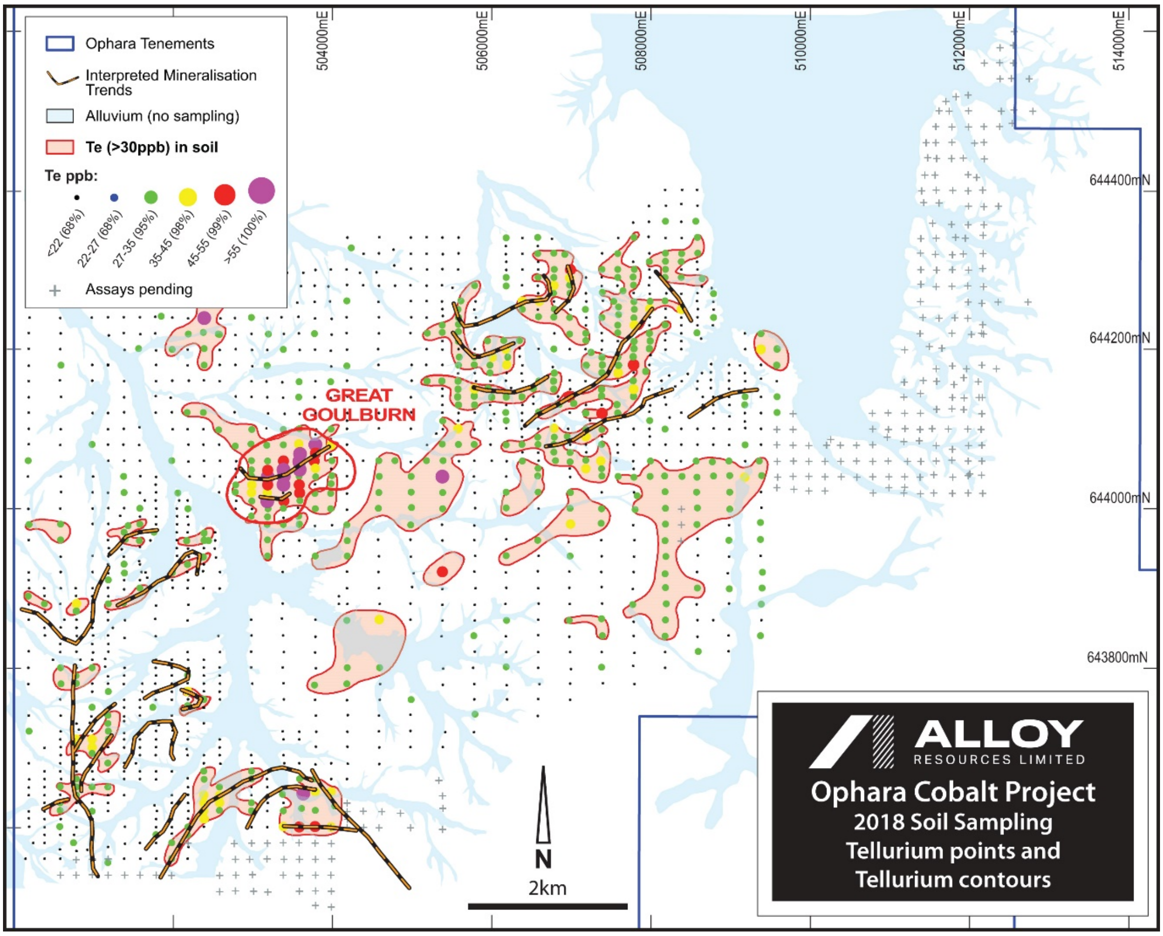

Figure 5 *Ophara soil sampling assays for Tellurium and interpreted anomalies*

Rock Chip Sampling

Whilst completing soil sampling the field crews took rock chip samples of any material that looked like it may be mineralised. A number of highly anomalous assays were returned which are very encouraging and are listed in Table 1. Significant Cobalt and Gold results are shown on *Figures 6 and 7*.

Of particular interest is a number of significant results that occur on the *Interpreted Mineralised Trends*, thus confirming likely source rocks to soil anomalies in the vicinity. There are also some results, particularly Cobalt, that do not appear to fall near soil anomalies, however this may be related to ironstone which can elevate low level cobalt via concentration by weathering.

Where both Gold and Cobalt are present in residual locallly occuring rocks then more confidence can be made that there is a soucre in that area. The gold results are particularly encouraging.

Table 1 Significant Rock Chip Samples

Sample	Easting	Northing	COMMENTS	Co_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Te_ppm
167303	508391	6441393	PegmatiteQz	81.9	**0.1**	**1400**	**1.77**
167304	508324	6441395		18.7	**0.026**	57.8	0.36
167306	501344	6439213		11	0.005	**715**	-0.05
167307	501344	6439213		17	0.006	**1380**	-0.05
167312	501200	6440788	ironstone	**1110**	-0.005	312	0.09
167313	502395	6441798	Ironstone	**288**	0.006	236	**1.72**
167316	505204	6442341	Oxidised	**103.5**	-0.005	154.5	0.5
167318	504986	6442177	Ironstone	**185**	**0.147**	**723**	**1.76**
167331	503133	6438068	Ferrogenous Subcrop	29.8	-0.005	**1050**	0.05
167333	500580	6436705	Iron Stone	**172.5**	0.007	181.5	0.35
167335	503400	6440488	Quartz, goethite, clay, ?biotite, ?chlorite. Rock from great Goulburn workings. Strong pyritic mineralisation weathered to goethite and clay. Some relic pyrite and fine dark-grey sulphide.	**495**	**0.034**	323	**1.82**
167337	502392	6442800	Quartz, biotite, ?amphibole, ?, dark black fg ?amphibolite float.	**380**	**0.079**	88.7	0.13
167339	507791	6438989	brecciated-gneissic, goethite-chlorite-quartz-feldspar, coarse qtz in a brecciated ferruginous gneiss rock	**530**	0.006	**1850**	-0.05
167360	508400	6443210	Iron Stone+A2	2.3	0.014	71.5	**8.24**
167365	507668	6440630	Subcrop - Fe-rich sediment. Product of weathering. Some Fe-rich sediment found within quartz veining.	**259**	-0.005	83.8	0.38
167378	507794	6443097	Fracture filled Iron Oxide in Qz	16.8	**0.118**	40.1	**1.92**
167382	507592	6441300	Iron stone	**128**	0.01	221	-0.05
167389	506997	6442893	Pegmatite Qz, strong oxidised, Hemtitic, minor Micaceous Psammite	20.8	**0.436**	253	**9.28**
167390	506997	6442893	Ironstone	20.8	**0.41**	**1380**	**13.05**
167392	506891	6441884	Gossanous Rocks, patchy hematite, green Patchy (oxidised Copper?)	**116.5**	0.017	49	0.22
167397	502009	6437214		5.6	0.025	62.5	**5.36**

Notes:	
Co-ordinates from hand held GPS +/- 3 metres	
Coordinate system MGA 94 Zone 54	
Anomalous values approximate 90th percentile and above for 110 rock samples taken in 2018;	
Cobalt	> 100 ppm
Gold	> 0.025 ppm
Copper	> 500 ppm
Tellurium	> 1 ppm

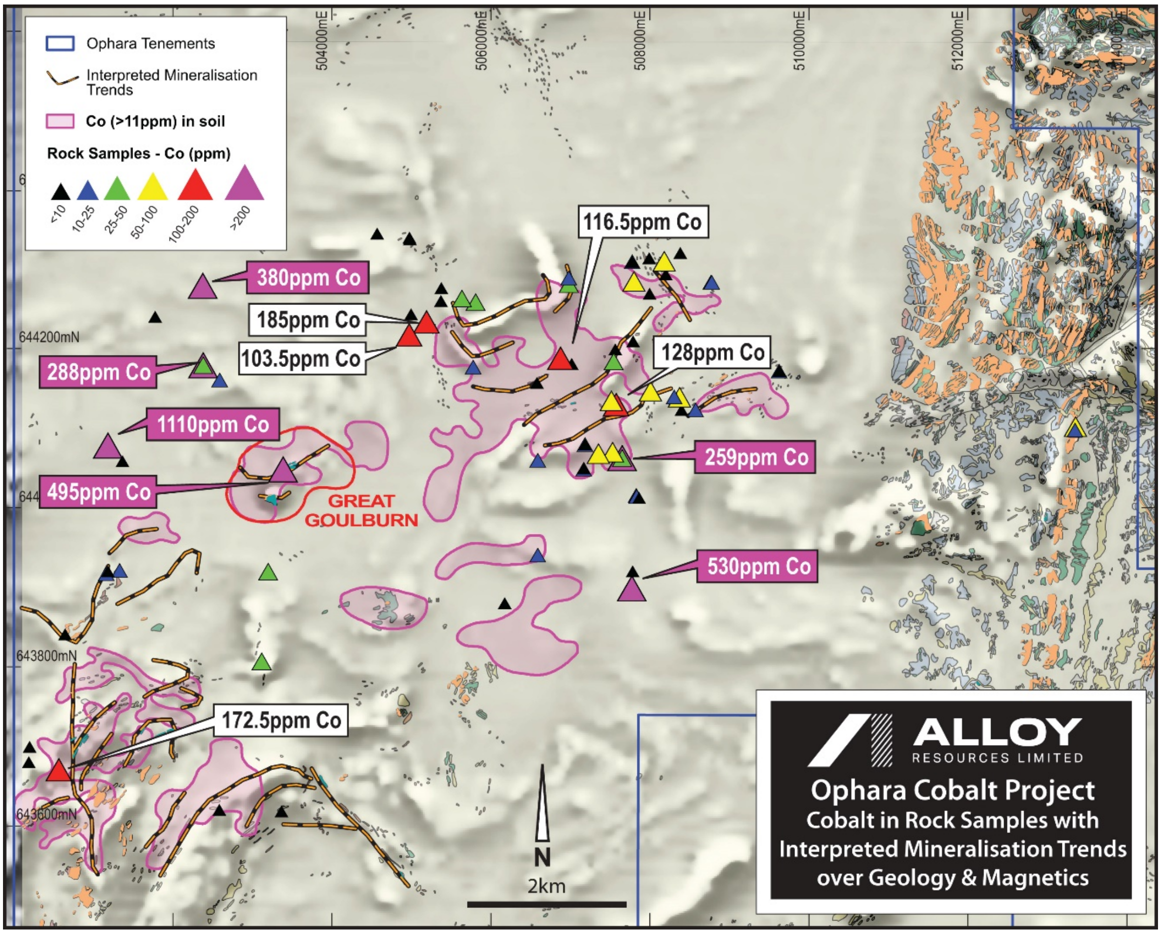

Figure 6 *Significant Cobalt Rock Chip samples on Cobalt soil anomaly on geology/aeromagnetic image*

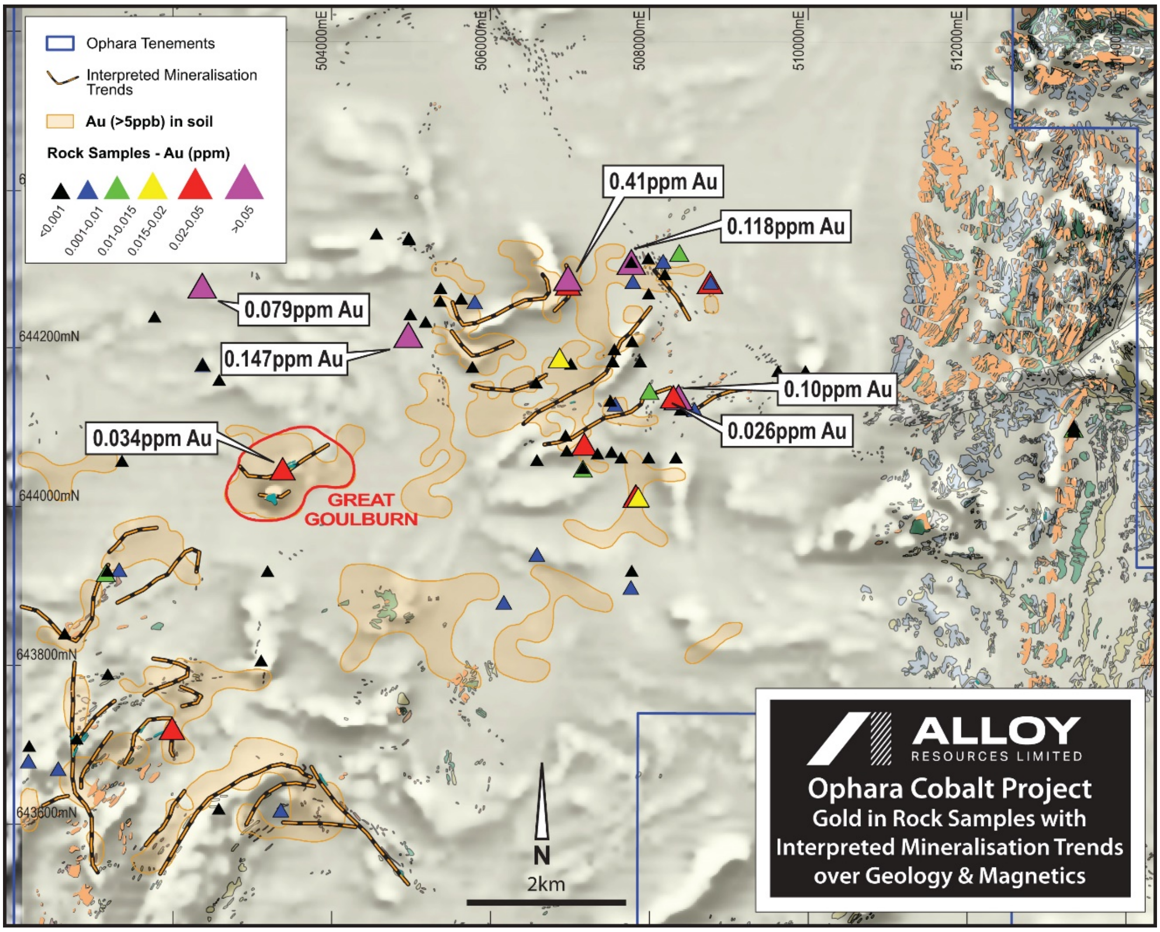

Figure 7 *Significant Gold Rock Chip samples on Gold soil anomaly on geology/aeromagnetic image*

Interpretation

As previously reported, there has been some mapped rock types called 'qf' or 'qf-fe' for quartz-ironstone, and it is noted that these rock types are associated with the Great Goulburn mineralisation (quartz-magnetite-pyrite at depth in fresh rock).

The infill soil sampling has further confirmed the significance of the presence of this unit in relation to the anomalies and the Interpreted Mineralised Trends broadly follow where the unit is mapped as shown on *Figure 8*.

Another feature of note is that there are two north-west oriented mineralised trends, one in the south and one in the north-east, that are discordant structures – which in the field appear to be siliceous fault zones often with copper. Furthermore in the south-west there is a north-south mineralised trend that is also present.

There is a possibility that structures such as these are 'introducing' mineralisation into the quartz-magnetite rock unit – and both will be mineralised. Something similar was noted at Great Goulburn where quartz veins and rock units other that quartz-magnetite were mineralised via the presence of pyrite.

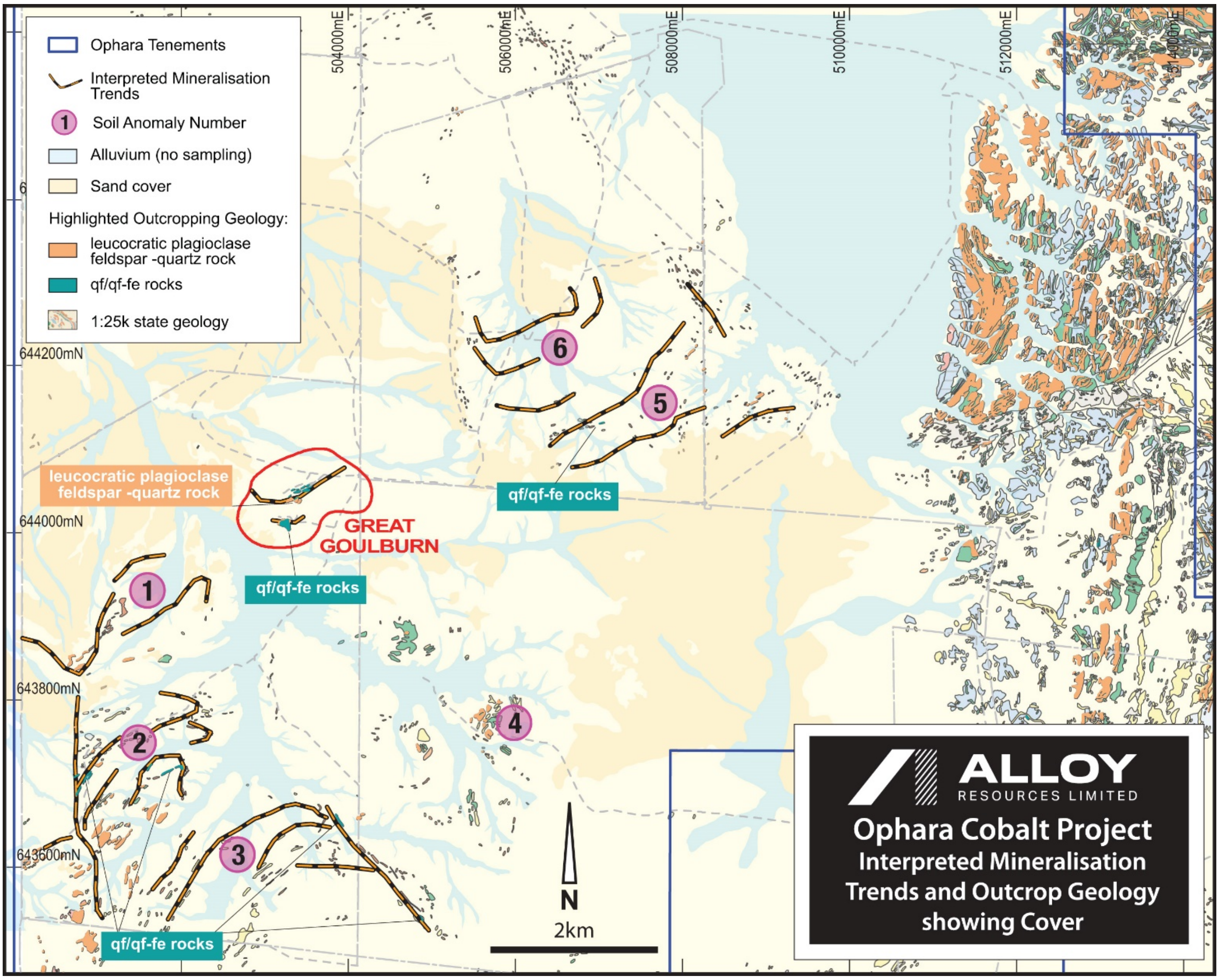

Figure 8 *Ophara soil sampling location showing anomalies on aeromagnetic image*

Mapping the quartz-magnetite rock unit can be done using aeromagnetic surveying and *Figure 9* clearly shows a strong association of *Interpreted Mineralisation Trends* with magnetic rocks at anomalies 2, 3, 5 and 6. There is also some potential association at others anomalies. This gives extra confidence that the anomalies are likely to be of a style similar to Great Goulburn and hence contain cobalt-gold mineralisation.

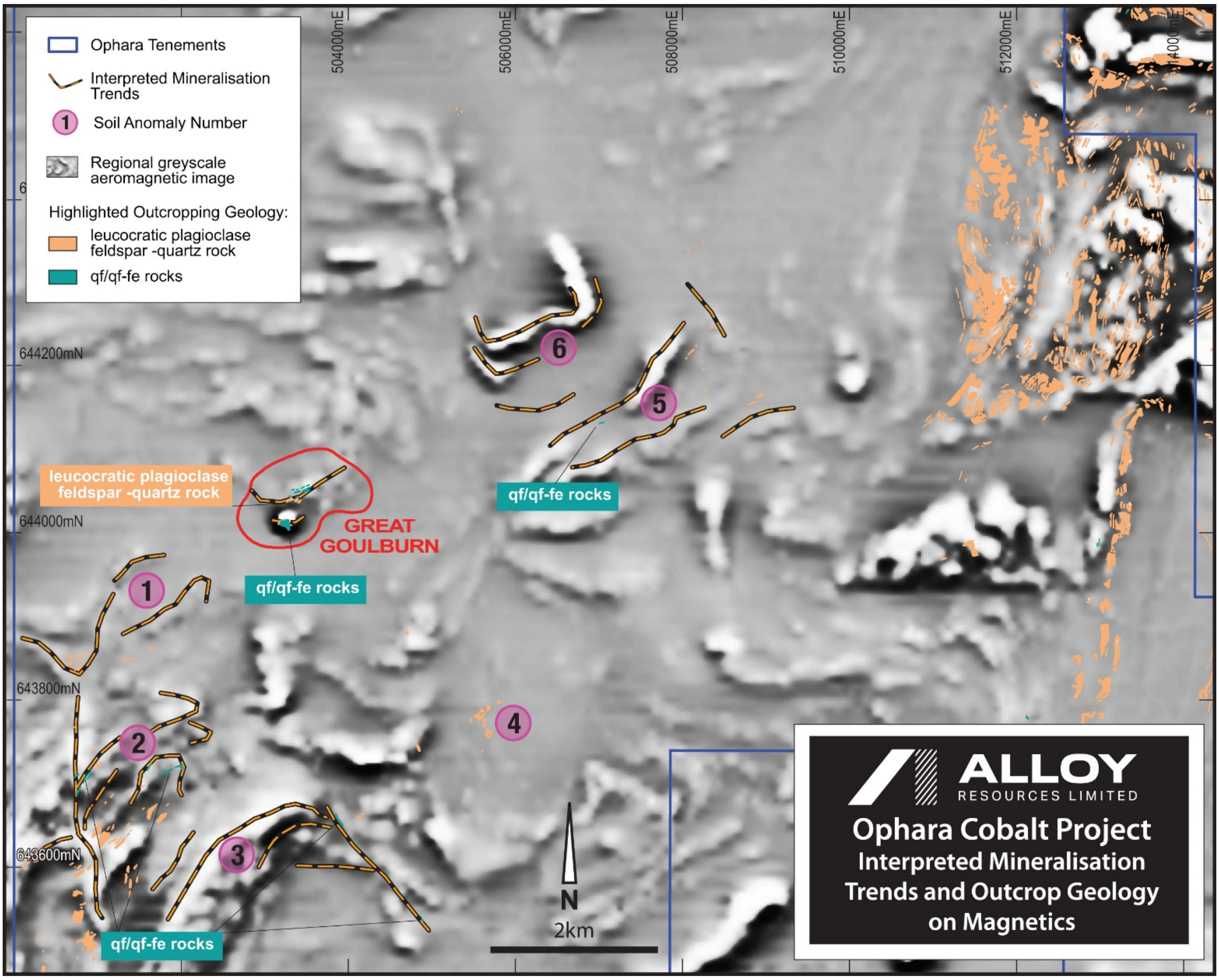

Figure 9 *Ophara soil sampling location showing anomalies on aeromagnetic image*

Planned Exploration

Company personnel and consultants will be returning to site this week to complete a geological inspection of the Interpreted Mineralised Trends and rock chip samples. It is very likely that further rock chip sampling will occur as mineralisation is observed and mapped.

Planning has already commenced for initial air-core drill testing of the Mineralised Trends including;

- land access,
- drill traverse location being planned, and to be finalised after field inspection
- environmental approval, which is underway

In the longer term the remaining parts of the Project that has not been soil sampled remain very prospective and further surveys are being planned.

For more information contact:

Andy Viner
Executive Chairman

Phone: +61 8 9322 9903
Or +61 8 9316 9100

www.alloyres.com

Exploration Results

Information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Andrew Viner, a Director of Alloy Resources Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr Viner has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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 Viner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Viner is a shareholder and option holder of Alloy Resources Limited

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1)

EL 8475 Ophara Prospect Soil and Rock Sampling 2018

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• Soil samples were collected over a 10 x 5km target area proximal to the Great Goulburn prospect. Samples were collected on a 100 x 200m grid within Great Goulburn prospect, 200 x 200m surrounding Great Goulburn Prospect and 400 x 200m grid in semi-regional areas of the survey. • The soil sampling program was specifically designed to avoid areas of transported cover (e.g. alluvium or aeolian sediments) likely to exceed 0.5m deep. • Rock chip samples were collected when interesting geology was observed.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples were collected from the top of the C-horizon, generally characterised by red-brown sub-angular blocky clay. • Soil sample depth ranged from 20 – 50cm. • Soil samples consisted of 500 – 1000g of clay which was gently pounded with hammer or pick to break up most fragments and then sieved to -2mm. • Rock chip samples were collected in areas of outcrop, subcrop or float. Several sub-samples were collected to ensure representivity of the area or outcrop. Sample weight varied from 0.3 – 1.5kg.
	• *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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS in Orange for sample preparation and then forwarded to ALS in Brisbane for analysis. • Soil samples were only sorted and dried. No pulverising or further sieving was requested. • Rock chip samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g then the split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Soil samples were submitted for ME-TL43 analysis. A 25g sample was subjected to an Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish consisting of 51 elements. • Rock chip samples were submitted for Au-AA24 (a 50g sample was fire assayed and Au read by AAS) and ME-MS61 analysis (0.25g

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample was subjected to a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish consisting of 48 elements). • The analytical data reproduced was generated by ALS Minerals Laboratories using industry standard methods.
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).*	• No drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No drilling reported.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No drilling reported.
	• *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.*	• No drilling reported.
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.*	• Basic description of the sampling location and soil sample was recorded in the field.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core involved.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No drilling reported.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• In the field, soil samples were sampled with a shovel, gently pounded with hammer or pick to break up most fragments and sieved to -2mm. • At the laboratory, sample preparation only included sorting and drying. No pulverising or further sieving was requested prior to analysis.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Field samplers were trained in best practice sampling techniques including: o Avoiding contamination e.g. by cleaning sampling equipment between samples, avoid cross contamination between soil horizons and removing jewelery during sampling soils or rocks. o Ensuring representivity of soil samples by taking several sub-samples at the base of hole, breaking up large soil fragments

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and sieving. • ALS adopts industry best practice to ensure there is no contamination during sample preparation. Field blanks were blindly inserted to monitor potential contamination within the laboratory.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates of soils were collected (ratio of 3 per 100 samples) which consisted of a second sample, from a second hole in the same location (within 1m) and the same depth.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Soil sample size (0.5 – 1kg) was appropriate for grain size (-2mm) of sampled material and is accepted as general industry standard. • Rock chip sample size (0.3 – 1.5kg) was appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
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.*	• Aqua Regia is near-total digestion technique that is considered appropriate for detecting gold and base metals loosely bound in soil samples. • Fire assay and four-acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials.
	• *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.*	• Not reported.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Quality control procedures adopted the inclusion of QAQC samples including OREAS Standards (2 per 100 samples), Blanks (2 per 100 samples) and Field Duplicates (3 per 100 samples). • The laboratory analysed a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis. All standards, blanks an duplicates were within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no verification of significant results has taken place at this time • Sampling was monitored by senior geological staff. Significant results were reviewed by senior geological staff and results obtained closely match historical sampling results by previous explorers (where the survey overlaps).
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data has been recorded in Excel spreadsheets and hard copy log sheets in the field then imported to a digital database software package. • Photos of the sampling hole showing the soil profile have been taken at each sample point and digitally stored on the company server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS which has an expected relative accuracy of +/-5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Sample locations are located in MGA –GDA94 Zone 54.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Estimated RLs were measured with the GPS during the program and are considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Soil samples were collected on a 100 x 200m grid within Great Goulburn prospect, 200 x 200m surrounding Great Goulburn Prospect and 400 x 200m grid in semi-regional areas of the survey. • Rock chip samples were collected when interesting geology was observed.
	• *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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples have not been composited.
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.*	• Based on the current information available at Ophara or as observed in the field, the soil sampling lines appear to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of the target mineralisation as defined by government mapping of outcrop and also trend of aeromagnetic anomalies related to stratigraphy.
	• *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.*	• No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were selected, bagged in tied numbered calico bags, loaded in to larger polyweave bags and cable tied. At the conclusion of the program, the polyweave bags were transported to Broken Hill, placed in pallet crates and transported overnight to secure premises in Orange before delivery to ALS laboratory. This process was all done under the supervision of a senior geologist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Great Goulburn prospect is located within Exploration Licence 8475. Alloy has a 100% interest in the tenement. A land access agreement is current between Alloy and the holder/s of the Western Lands Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration prior to Alloy in the region was limited to occasional rock chip sampling, grid-based ground magnetic surveying and calcrete sampling, shallow RAB drilling and the drilling of four RC percussion and two cored holes, around the historic Great Goulburn workings. Some limited regional RAB drilling was completed. This early work was focused on gold and base metal exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Great Goulburn is a metamorphosed quartz-magnetite hosted Au-Co-Cu deposit with similarities to the Mutooroo deposit a short distance to the west in South Australia and the Thackaringa cobalt-pyrite deposit 10 kilometres to the north-east.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases
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.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results. • Soil geochemistry statistics and population breaks have been calculated using XLStat, Surfer and ArcGIS software. • Soil geochemistry has been gridded in Surfer software using 'minimum curvature' gridding. • Soil geochemistry has been contoured in Surfer software with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	manual validation according to geological and geophysical interpretation.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases.
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 body of this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling reported. Refer previous ASX releases.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text • Geochemical and geophysical surveys have been interpreted by expert Consultants in this field. • No metallurgical assessments have been completed at the date of this report.
Further work	• *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.*	• The details of planned future exploration has not been defined at the time of this report. At a minimum, soil anomalies will be inspected and some infill sampling and analysis undertaken.