

18 June 2018

Extensive new Cobalt, Nickel, Platinum and Scandium Trend identified by soil sampling at the Hylea Project

KEY POINTS

- Regional soil sampling has outlined three significant scale, high tenor Cobalt, plus Nickel, Platinum, Palladium, Scandium and Vanadium soil geochemical anomalies, open in multiple directions
- The three Cobalt anomalies define a >5km long, predominately NW trending, multielement (Co-Ni-Pt-Pd-Sc-V) soil geochemical corridor, which remains open towards the advanced Tiger's Creek Prospect, approximately 1.8km to the South-East
- Recently completed high resolution aeromagnetic & radiometric survey supports the >5km long geochemical trend, with bounding NW-SW structures and similar magnetic and radiometric signatures to the Tiger's Creek Cobalt Prospect
- Further extension and regional soil sampling programs are underway
- The trend reaffirms the Company's belief that the Hylea Intrusive Complex is host to additional Cobalt, Nickel, Platinum, Scandium and possibly Vanadium opportunities in parallel to those currently being drilled at Tiger's Creek
- Drilling at Tiger's Creek was completed today with a total of 54 holes for 3,621m achieved, first assay results are imminent

Hylea Metals (ASX: HCO) advises that it has outlined three robust Cobalt in soil geochemical anomalies that collectively define a >5km-long multi-element soil geochemical corridor containing cobalt, nickel, platinum, palladium, scandium and vanadium anomalism at its Hylea Project in NSW (Figures 1 & 2).

The anomalous Cobalt plus multi-elements in soils is considered to represent a favourable soil geochemical signature for laterite hosted Co-Ni-Pt-Sc mineralisation above interpreted zoned maficultramafic intrusive basement rocks. Sub-cropping ironstone has been discovered within the anomalous multi-element corridor (Figure 3), interpreted to represent an iron rich 'cap-rock' above laterite hosted Co-Ni-Pt-Sc mineralisation, adding further weight to the prospectivity of the geochemical targets.

The geochemical trend is 1.8km north-west of the advanced Tiger's Creek Cobalt Prospect and remains open to the north and south-east, with further soil sampling now underway.



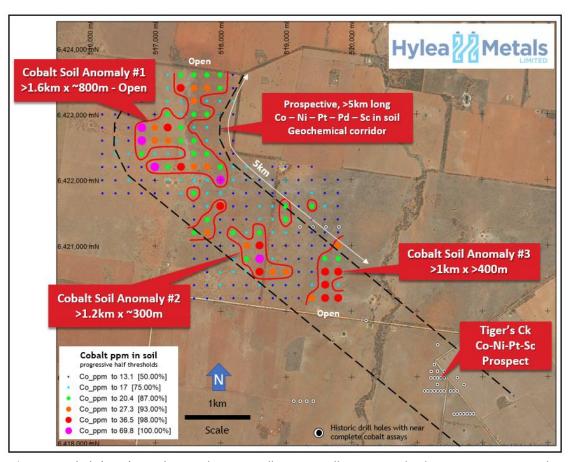


Figure 1: Cobalt (ppm) in soil anomalies on satellite image, illustrating >5km long prospective corridor

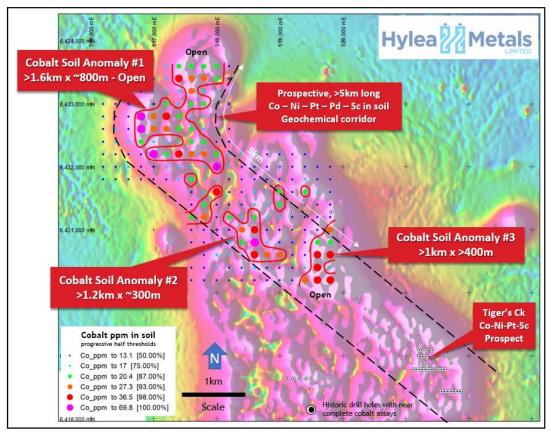


Figure 2: Cobalt (ppm) in soil anomalies on new aeromagnetic analytical signal image



Hylea Managing Director David Berrie said the combination of the soil sampling results and the aerial Magnetic/Radiometric survey was extremely promising. "These results are outstanding and are even more significant when viewed in the context of the similarities with Tiger's Creek and the substantial deposits elsewhere in the Fifield district," Mr Berrie said.

"We have a host of emerging highly promising drill targets with the potential to generate strong newsflow and shareholder value."

The Hylea Project is located in the Fifield "Battery Metals" District and is just 50km from CleanTeq's Sunrise project. The Fifield district also hosts Australian Mines' (ASX: AUZ) Flemington project and Platina Resources (ASX: PGM) Owendale project (Figure 5).

Details of Soil Sampling

A conventional soil sampling program comprising 240 samples on a nominal 200m x 200m grid was completed in the north-west corner of the Hylea Intrusive Complex. The survey covered an area of 7.7sqkm, where prospective iron-rich residual soils and ironstone float have been discovered (Figure 3). The survey was designed to delineate robust cobalt-nickel-scandium-platinum soil geochemical anomalies for infill soil sampling and RC drilling.



Figure 3: Sub-cropping ironstone interpreted to represent an iron rich 'cap-rock' above laterite hosted Co-Ni-Pt-Sc mineralisation

The soil survey was successful in delineating three significant cobalt-in-soil geochemical anomalies (Figures 1 & 2), characterised by:

Cobalt Soil Anomaly #1:

- >1,600m x ~800m area @ >17ppm cobalt in soils, with up to 69.8ppm Co.
- Supporting anomalous Pt-Pd-Ni-Sc-Cr-Fe-Mn-Zn-V pathfinder elements.
- Open to the north.

Cobalt Soil Anomaly #2:

- ~1,200m x ~300m area @ >17ppm cobalt in soils, with up to 39ppm Co.
- Supporting anomalous Pt-Pd-Ni-Sc-Cr-Fe-Mn-Zn-V pathfinder elements.

Cobalt Soil Anomaly #3:

- >1,000m x >400m area @ >17ppm cobalt in soils, with up to 32.8ppm Co.
- Supporting anomalous Pt-Pd-Ni-Sc-Cr-Fe-Mn-Zn-V-Ti-Cu pathfinder elements.
- Open to the east and south towards Tiger's Ck Cobalt prospect.



Collectively the three cobalt anomalies with associated nickel, platinum, palladium, scandium and vanadium anomalism, forming the greater than 5km trend, represents a significant development for the Hylea Intrusive Complex, confirming prospectivity is not restricted to the Tiger's Creek Prospect.

In addition the soil sampling has identified a significant $>800m \times >400m$, open, vanadium-titanium-iron soil geochemical anomaly coincident with Cobalt Soil Anomaly #3 and a high amplitude magnetic-high anomaly (Figure 4). This soil anomaly is currently open to the south and east. Although early stage and requiring more detailed investigation, this target could be considered prospective for vanadium mineralisation associated with interpreted magnetite rich, mafic-ultramafic intrusive basement rocks.

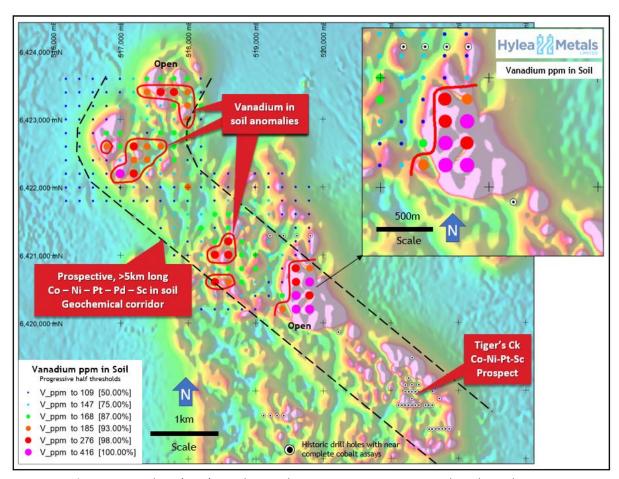


Figure 4: Vanadium (ppm) in soil anomalies on new aeromagnetic analytical signal image

The soil survey results reported herein are the first received from a larger regional soils program, when coupled with the recently completed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey, aims to generate a pipeline of high quality regional cobalt drill targets outside the advanced Tiger's Creek Prospect. As evident from the results, this objective is being met with significant areas highlighted for follow-up exploration and drilling. The larger soil sampling survey is on-going, with a second batch of samples currently at the laboratory, results are expected in the coming month.



About Tiger's Creek

High-grade cobalt has been intersected in 19 of the 31 holes drilled at Tiger's Creek by previous explorers who targeted platinum, with results such as 7m at 0.32% cobalt, including 1m @ 0.64% Co (hole HRC007) and 8m at 0.27% cobalt, including 1m @ 0.85% Co (hole HRC003)* returned.

This drilling also intersected significant nickel, platinum and scandium including 5m @ 504ppm Scandium, within 13m @ 355ppm Sc from 12m (hole HRC009), and 4m @ 460ppm Scandium from 9m, within 17m @ 323ppm Scandium (hole HRC004)*.

The Tiger's Creek prospect is located on the eastern edge of the zoned 8km x 3.5km Hylea Ultramafic Intrusive Complex which is comprised of dunite – pyroxenite – hornblendite – monzonite rock types, overlain by a 10m to 70m thick in-situ regolith profile including laterite. The laterite sequence hosts cobalt – nickel – platinum and scandium mineralisation consistent with the nearby Sunrise (CleanTeq), Flemington (Australian Mines) and Owendale (Platina Resources) resources.

The Hylea Intrusive Complex is a comparable scale intrusive complex with very similar source geology, and laterite development as Sunrise, Flemington and Owendale. However, Hylea has received comparably very little exploration, which principally targeted platinum, nickel and vermiculite but not cobalt.

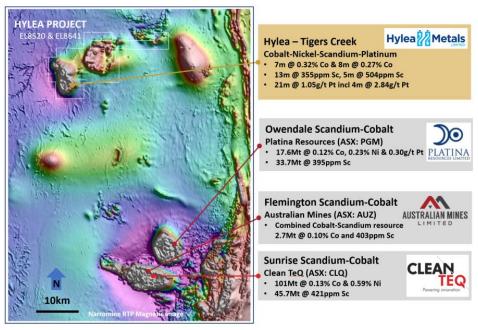


Figure 5: Hylea Project (EL8520 & 8641) location in relation to high profile peers.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Darren Glover who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr Glover has over 20 years' experience in the mineral and mining industry. Mr Glover is a consultant to Hylea Metals, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Glover consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

^{*} For full details on drill results refer to ASX release "Acquisition of NSW Cobalt Nickel Project, 6th Dec 2017, also available on the company website www.hyleametals.com.au



Table 1: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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 specialized 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. 	Soil samples were collected over an approximately 6 x 2km target area on a 200 x 200m sampling grid. This soil grid covered the North West portion of the Hylea Intrusive complex, in the vicinity of the Barbarella prospect identified by historic explorer Lamadec Exploration Ltd (EL0184) Samples were collected from a depth of 20-30cm in the iron rich B horizon of the soil profile. 500 g of clay was sampled, gently pounded with a mattock to break apart any large fragments, before the sample was sieved to -2mm. Industry standard sample Blanks and Standards were submitted for analysis with soil samples on a 1 in 50 basis. Field duplicate samples for analysis were taken every 50 samples. All samples were submitted to an independent certified Australian laboratory for analysis.
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).	No drilling reported in this release



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	No drilling reported in this release
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, 	No drilling reported in this release All field descriptions are qualitative in nature.
	channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling reported in this release
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core reported in this release
·	 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. 	In the field, soil samples were sampled with a mattock, gently pounded with mattock to break up most fragments and sieved to - 2mm.
	 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 	At the laboratory, sample preparation included sorting, drying and pulverising sample to 85% passing 75 microns.
	 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. 	Field duplicate samples for analysis were taken every 50 samples from the same sample location and depth. Industry standard sample Blanks and Standards were submitted for analysis with soil samples on a 1 in 50 basis.
		Sample size (500g) was appropriate for grain size (-2mm) of sampled material and is accepted as general industry standard.
Quality of Assay Data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All soil samples for analysis have been submitted to ALS Minerals, Leewood Drive, Orange, New South Wales. ALS is a respected and



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation		Commentary	
Laboratory Tests	• 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	certified independent operations throughout	•	ive experience and with
	 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. 	and Blanks, included of Blanks have also been the standard QC Repo	on a 1 in 50 basis. Lab reported within the ALS	and certified Standards Standards, Repeats and S Certificates, along with aks and duplicates were sion.
		Sample preparation in 85% passing 75 micror		nd pulverising sample to
		•	detection limits for wor e near total methods co n:	•
		Element	Method	Detection Limit
		Pt, Pd, Au	ALS Methods – PGM-MS24 Pt, Pd and Au by fire assay and ICP-	0.0005ppm for Pt 0.001ppm for Pd & Au
		Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be,	MS finish. ALS Methods – GEO-4A01 +	Variable
		Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Be, Hf, In, K, La, Li,	MEMS61	
		Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn,	48 element 4 acid digestion, with ICP-MS & ICPAES	
		Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr.	analysis	



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	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). No twinned holes were drilled. Primary data has been recorded in hard copy log sheets in the field and
		then digitized to an Excel spreadsheet. No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of Data Points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole 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. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Sample points are located in the GDA94 (Zone 55) datum. 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. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the 	Samples were collected on a 200 x 200m grid.
	degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and sample distribution is insufficient for resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Current observations based from historical reporting suggest cobalt scandium nickel platinum mineralisation is hosted in a flat lying laterite profile developed above an ultramafic intrusion, with the orientation
Structure	• 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.	of the soil survey achieving unbiased sampling. No drilling conducted.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected in clearly labelled paper geochemical sample bags, before being packaged into larger, clearly marked, cardboard boxes.
		At the conclusion of the program, the cardboard boxes were transported directly to the ALS laboratory in Orange, NSW.
		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 license to operate in the area. 	The Hylea Project includes two exploration licenses EL8520 Hylea and EL8641 Bulbodney located in NSW, Australia. EL8520 Hylea was granted on the 21 st of Feb 2017 for 2 years and includes 12 units for approximately 34.5km2. EL8641 Bulbodney was granted on the 31 st of August 2017 for 2 years and includes 56 units for approximately 161km2. EL8520 and EL8641 are owned 100% by Providence Metals Pty Ltd. Both exploration licenses cover predominately private farm land utilized for cereal cropping and stock grazing. The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from NSW Trade and Investment, Mineral Resources.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration within the project commenced in the 1970's when Lamadec Exploration Ltd (EL184) completed soil sampling, ground magnetics, induced polarization (I.P) survey and auger drilling at the Barbarella Copper Prospect, and a single diamond drill hole (TM360D139) was completed to 228.6m. This work has yet to be validated by the Companies due diligence process and as such is not reported within.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Between Sept 1996 to Feb 1998 a joint venture between Lachlan
		Resources N.L. and Platsearch NL, (EL2652 & EL4454) completed 206
		RAB holes (LR1 to LR147 and TG1 to TG55) for 7,352m and 2 NQ
		diamond holes (HY1 and HY2) for 202.48m. The drill holes targeted
		platinum at the Tigers Creek Prospect.
		Drill cuttings were generally collected in a rig mounted cyclone and
		split in a free-standing riffle splitter down to ~3-4kg in weight. The
		interval sampled was in most cases 3m and all holes were sampled
		throughout. Generally, all samples were sent for assay, occasional
		surface soil and clay samples were not analyzed. Each sample had a
		sample identification and lithological description. Samples were
		dispatched to ALS in Orange NSW, and assayed for Pt, Pd, Au via 50g
		fire assay and minor selective samples were assayed for Ni, Cr, Co by
		AAS.
		Black Range Minerals NL (EL5633) between Oct 1999 to May 2003
		completed 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (HRC001 to HRC015) for
		609m targeting Ni-Cobalt mineralization at the Tigers Creek prospect.
		Each hole was logged on a 1m basis, assay samples were collected on
		1m intervals via cyclone and riffle split so that 12.5% of each sample
		was submitted for assay. In the course of logging 1m samples were
		collected and stored in standard chip trays for future reference.
		Assays samples were submitted to UltraTrace Perth for assay.
		Elements analyzed comprised Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu,
		Al, Cr, As, Ca, Sc and Silica together with moisture content.
		Rimfire Pacific Mining NL explored (EL6144) for Pt mineralization
		between Oct 2004 to April 2014. Rimfire completed 34 air core / RC
		holes (HO3-01 to HO3-34) for 1,141m primarily at the Tigers Creek
		Prospect. Drilling sampling methods were as follows; approximately
		1.5kg taken by 40mm spear extraction method from each 1m sample
		of drill spoil. Dispatched and assayed as 3kg samples comprising a 4m
		composite. Coarse drill chips were retained in chip trays on 2m
		samples, a small 1kg sample was retained for reference. Samples
		were submitted in batches to ALS Chemex Orange NSW to carry out



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		assaying for Pt, Pd, Au by assay method PGM/MS24 fire assay method
		with 50g charge followed by ICP/MS analysis. The method has
		detection to Pt 0.0005ppm, Pd 0.001ppm, Au 0.001ppm. Additional
		base metals assays were conducted on the previously assayed
		samples for Cobalt, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, by 4 acid digest and ICP finish ME/ICP61.
		EL8294 was granted to JODAMA Pty Ltd on the 20 th August 2014 to 7 th
		March 2016. Work completed included compilation of all previous
		drilling data including drill hole collar and assay data. JODAMA
		focused on platinum mineralization drilled by previous explorers and
		produced a non-JORC compliant Pt Resource before relinquishing the
		project.
		The current project holder Providence Metals PTY LTD have been
		focused on interpreting historic data that supports the presence of a
		laterite hosted Co Ni Sc Pt system at the Tigers Creek Prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Hylea project encapsulates the Hylea and Bulbodney Early Silurian
		to Devonian-age, Alaskan-type intrusive complexes, that can be divided
		into mafic felsic series (monzonite) and an ultramafic series. The
		ultramafic series comprises dunite-wehrlite, olivine-pyroxenites and
		olivine-clinopyroxenite rocks. The relative abundance of nickel, cobalt,
		scandium and platinum in these ultramafic rocks has been enriched to
		higher grades in the laterite profile due to either residual or supergene enrichment processes. The variations in element abundance in the
		original ultramafic basement rock affect the enriched concentrations in
		the laterite along with the development of the laterite and any erosion
		of the laterite profile. The lateritisation process developed over a long
		period of leaching which removed some elements and concentrating
		others by residual processes. Movement of water can also result in
		dissolution and precipitation of some elements by supergene
		processes. The lateritisation process can result in a thin laterally
		extensive zone. The Tigers Creek prospect is characterized by residual
		lateritic soils or is covered by alluvial material comprised of quartz
		gravels and sands. The geology is considered analogous to the nearby
		Owendale Complex held by Platina Resources, and the Tout intrusive



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		complex held by CleanTeq Ltd and Australian Mines Limited, which host
		significant laterite Ni Co Sc Pt resources.
Drill Hole	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the	No drill hole information reported. Refer to previous ASX releases for
Information	exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for	information on historic work conducted.
	all Material drill holes: o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	 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 	
	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.	
Data	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,	No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results.
Aggregation	maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)	
Methods	and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and leaves leave the of leaves and aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results.	Soil geochemistry statistics and population breaks have been
	and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such	calculated using IoGAS geochemical software.
	aggregations should be shown in detail.	calculated using 100A3 geochemical software.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should	Soil geochemistry populations have been determined in IoGAS
	be clearly stated.	software using 'progressive half' statistical treatment.
		Cail and about the character was been another unail in Marrinfo and was a based was a
		Soil geochemistry has been contoured in Mapinfo software based upon populations determined using IoGAS software.
		populations determined desired to determine.
Relationship	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of	No drilling reported.
Between	Exploration Results.	
Mineralisation	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is	
Widths and	known, its nature should be reported.	
intercept lengths.		
ienguis.		



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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").	
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. 	All diagrams are included in the body of the report. All maps and plans have scale for reference.
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.
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,	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. Geophysical surveys have been interpreted by
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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 (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. 	Future work by the company may include infill and extension soil sampling to compliment the work reported in this release. In addition potential drilling may be planned to test resultant targets from the reported soil results.