5 SEPTEMBER 2018

NEW PROJECT DELIVERS HIGH GRADE SILVER & GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High-grade silver & gold mineralisation discovered on Azure's new, 100%-owned 1,275-hectare Oso Negro property, located 70km north of the Company's flagship Oposura zinc-lead project**
- **Multiple epithermal quartz veins extending up to 800m long host numerous old mine workings**
- **Impressive assays received from Azure's early sampling programs, including:**

Sample No	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
REC-2133	2,680	100.50
REC-2098	2,419	1.81
REC-2099	2,087	5.88
REC-2102	1,469	8.11
OSON-28	1,905	3.40
REC-2097	1,281	12.90
OSON-36	1,150	2.53
OSON-06	1,065	1.41
OSON-28	1,010	3.13
REC-2094	805	1.02
REC-2101	754	5.24
REC-2136	497	2.68

- **Azure's exploration continues to identify additional outcropping quartz veins**

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to report that high grade silver and gold assays have been returned from surface sampling of its recently acquired, 100%-owned Oso Negro project, located in the northern Mexican state of Sonora (see Figure 1).

Sampling of extensive zones of epithermal quartz veining delivered very high grades of **silver (up to 2,680g/t Ag), gold (up to 100.5g/t Au), zinc (up to 10.4% Zn) & lead (up to 6.0% Pb)**.

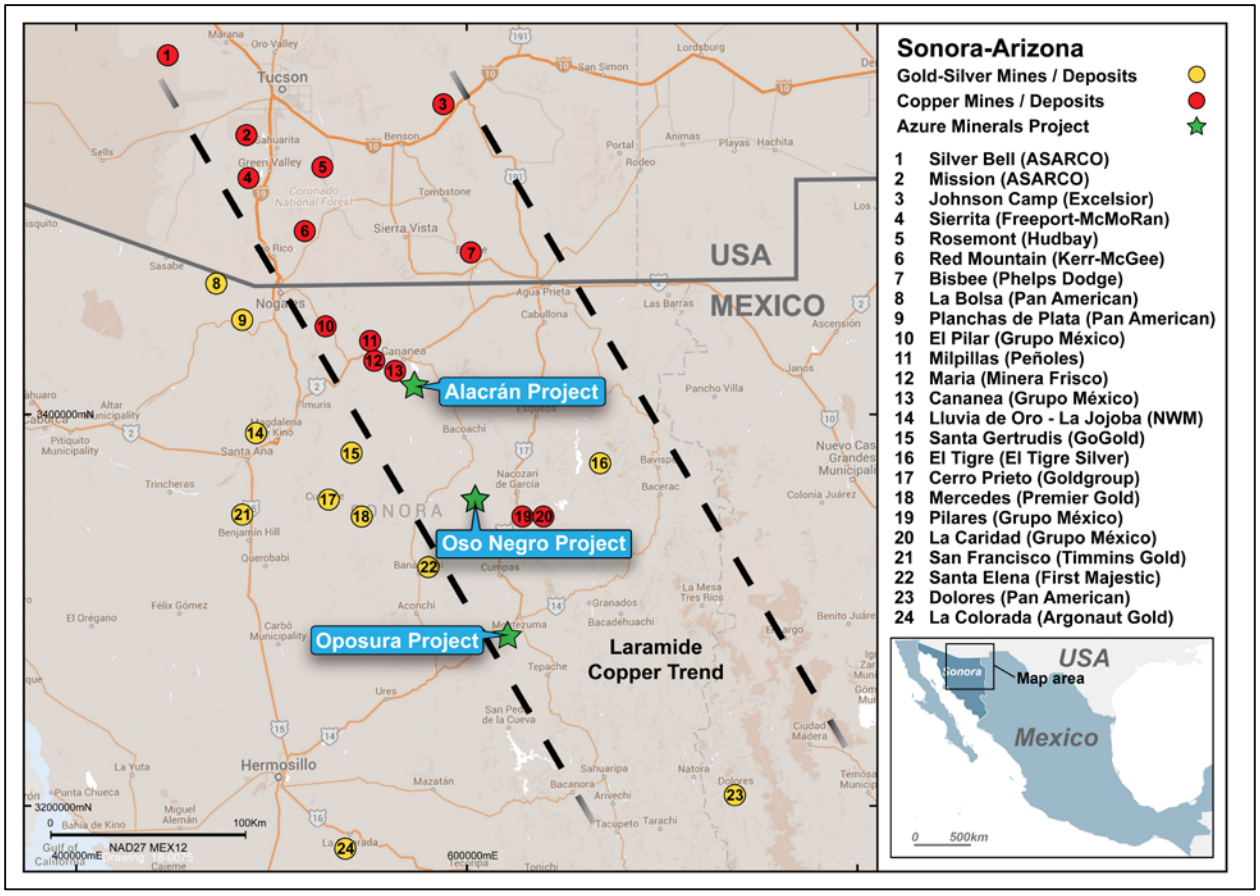
Commenting on these encouraging results, Azure Minerals' Managing Director, **Mr Tony Rovira** said; "*Oso Negro is located in northern Sonora in a district where mining and exploration activities, both historical and modern, are widespread. However, despite the property being an old mining centre with extensive mine workings probably dating from the late 1800s, there is no evidence of drilling or other modern exploration activities. Most of the project area was unclaimed vacant ground which Azure has staked.*

"While the Company's focus is on progressing our Oposura zinc-lead project through development studies, we continue to seek new opportunities like Oso Negro where significant value can be added quickly.

"Oso Negro is an exciting prospect missed by other exploration companies and is another example of the bountiful and often under-exploited mineral potential of northern Mexico. By continuing our proactive approach to identifying and acquiring under-valued exploration projects, the Company is expanding our diversified portfolio of high-quality, early-stage and advanced precious and base metal projects."

Oso Negro was identified and acquired through Azure's ongoing program of regional reconnaissance and project generation. The property covers a total of 1,275 hectares and comprises a 1,119ha concession application (Oso Negro) staked by Azure and an adjoining 156ha concession (El Sahuaro) which was purchased from a local rancher for approximately US$35,000. The Oso Negro property is located about 70km north of the Company's flagship development project, Oposura (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Oso Negro project location



Both Oso Negro concessions contain epithermal mineralisation exposed as outcropping quartz veins and stockworks of quartz hosted in zones of strong alteration (see Photos 1 & 2).

Iron oxides after sulphides and semi-fresh sulphides comprising galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) occur within the quartz veins. Veins ranging up to five metres in width are exposed over strike lengths of up to 800m. Artisanal underground mine workings exist along the veins to varying depths to a maximum of approximately 30m, suggesting depth potential. Numerous old mine dumps comprising quartz vein material containing high grades of silver and gold mineralisation are present.

Azure collected 88 samples during the prospecting phase and strongly anomalous to high grade silver, gold, zinc and lead assays were returned from many of the samples, as shown in Figures 2 to 5 and detailed in Table 1. Most samples were channel samples taken across veins, host rock selvages and from within hand-dug channels across the old mine dumps. Of the 88 samples collected:

- **37 samples assayed >100g/t Ag, including 9 samples >1,000g/t Ag to a maximum of 2,680g/t Ag**
- **37 samples assayed >1.0g/t Au, including 7 samples >5.0g/t Au with a highest grade of 100.5g/t Au**

Azure is currently carrying out additional mapping and sampling on the property to identify prospective targets suitable for follow-up testing by trenching and/or drilling. Since most of the quartz veining is anomalous in silver and gold, exploration will focus on locating zones with sufficient density and strike continuity of veining to host a significant deposit.

Photo 1: Ore dumps from historical mining activities

Photo 2: Geologist inspecting wall rock alteration surrounding epithermal quartz veins

Figure 2: Image of silver results from surface sampling at Oso Negro, overlying Google Earth image

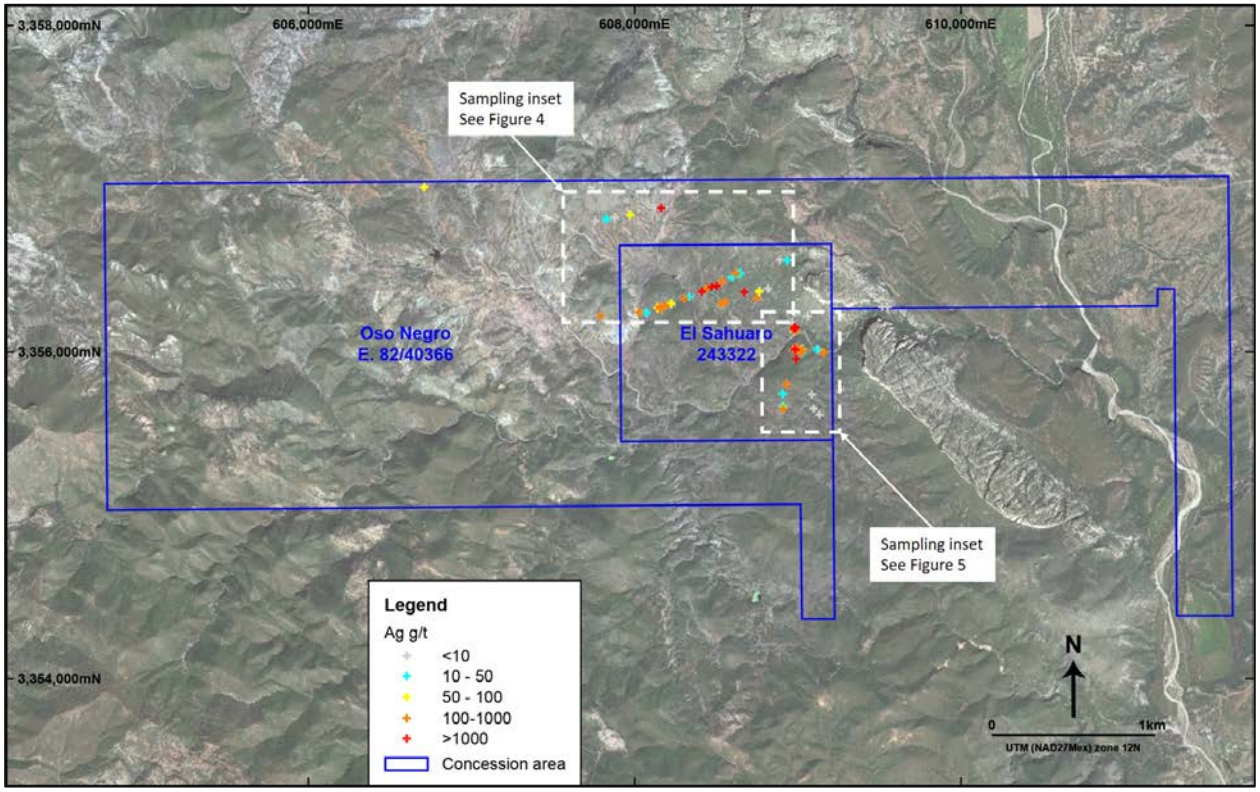


Figure 3: Image of gold results from surface sampling at Oso Negro, overlying Google Earth image

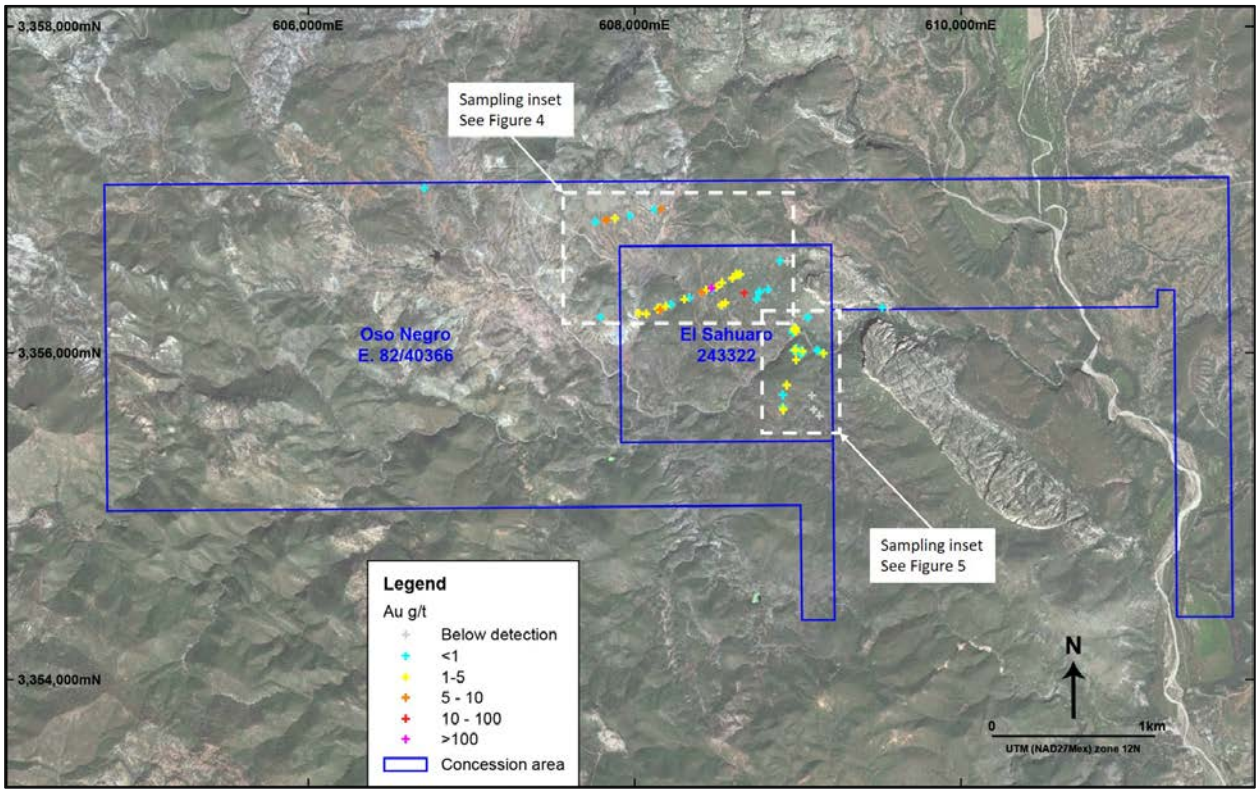


Figure 4: Silver & gold results from surface sampling at Oso Negro (northwest zone)

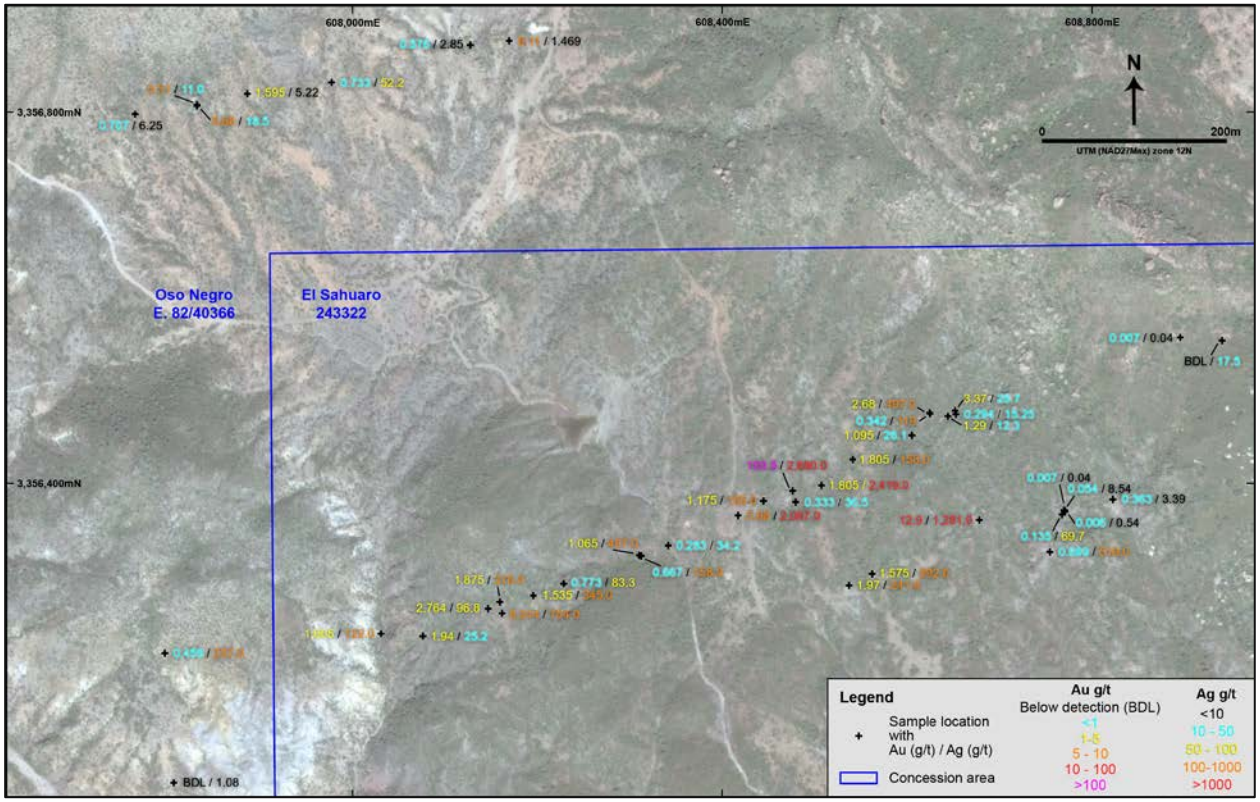


Figure 5: Silver & gold results from surface sampling at Oso Negro (southeast zone)

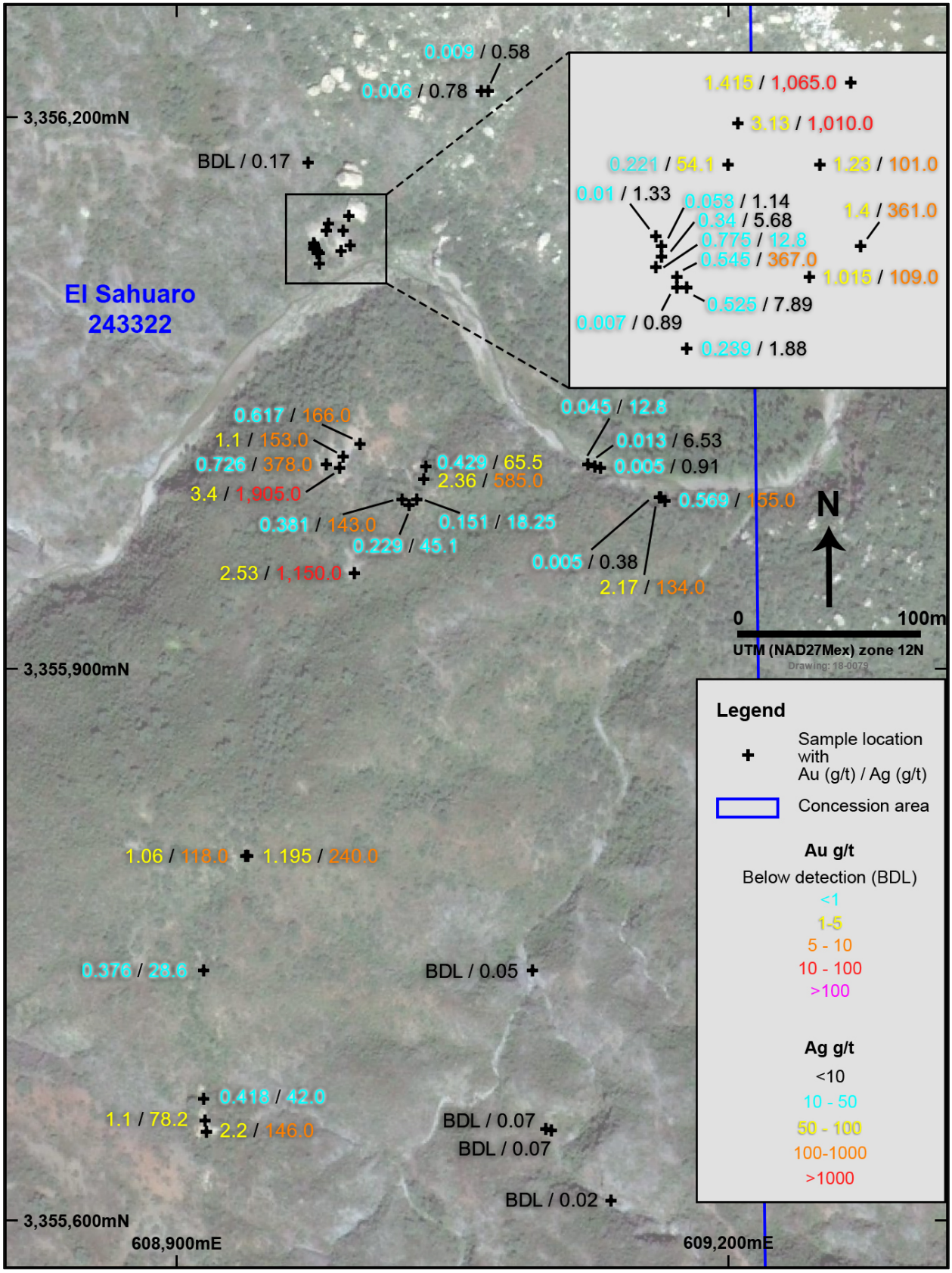


TABLE 1: DETAILS OF SURFACE SAMPLING AT OSO NEGRO *

Sample No.	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
REC-2048	Chip channel	608710	3356563	979	1.4	0.135	69.7	4440	2710
REC-2049	Chip channel	608765	3356580	1016	3.0	0.363	3.39	278	63.5
REC-2050	Chip channel	607920	3357030	1062	1.0	0.733	52.2	443	1205
REC-2096	Dump	608697	3356523	1046	1.0	0.899	519	9800	9200
REC-2097	Dump	608620	3356558	1049	1.0	12.90	1281	13900	31100
REC-2098	Dump	608450	3356595	1013	1.0	1.805	2419	8700	6500
REC-2099	Dump	608360	3356562	1047	selective	5.880	2087	9500	41100
REC-2100	Chip channel	608089	3356462	1060	1.7	2.764	96.8	4395	1458
REC-2101	Dump	608104	3356456	1056	1.0	5.244	754	10100	3900
REC-2102	Chip channel	608112	3357075	1052	1.8	8.110	1469	900	60100
REC-2131	Chip channel	608387	3356578	831	1.8	1.175	150	1420	693
REC-2132	Chip channel	608422	3356577	828	1.5	0.333	36.5	1610	1615
REC-2133	Chip channel	608419	3356589	1039	1.0	100.5	2680	4550	17400
REC-2134	Chip channel	608484	3356623	1046	0.65	1.805	158	10650	3500
REC-2135	Chip channel	608548	3356649	1054	0.15	1.095	26.1	193	187.5
REC-2136	Chip channel	608567	3356673	1066	0.15	2.680	497	1910	15100
REC-2137	Chip channel	608567	3356673	1067	1.55	0.342	119	2450	8300
REC-2138	Chip channel	608586	3356670	1075	1.0	1.290	12.3	215	208
REC-2139	Chip channel	608595	3356675	1051	1.0	3.370	25.7	592	241
REC-2140	Chip channel	608595	3356672	1054	1.5	0.294	15.25	135	73
REC-2141	Chip channel	608284	3356530	1216	1.5	0.283	34.2	1730	586
REC-2142	Chip channel	608252	3356519	1041	1.5	1.065	457	5600	2030
REC-2143	Chip channel	608255	3356519	1040	0.5	0.667	158	7680	2150
REC-2144	Chip channel	608171	3356489	1125	3.0	0.773	83.3	4320	640
REC-2145	Chip channel	608138	3356476	1047	2.5	1.535	345	5030	3990
REC-2146	Chip channel	608102	3356469	1059	2.3	1.875	376	3690	5050
REC-2147	Chip channel	607973	3356435	1015	0.6	1.605	122	3700	3330
REC-2148	Chip channel	608018	3356432	996	1.5	1.940	25.2	697	423
REC-2149	Chip channel	608480	3356487	1054	0.3	1.970	241	8610	1620
REC-2150	Chip channel	608505	3356499	963	0.9	1.575	292	5360	2710
REC-3276	Chip channel	607828	3357018	913	1.8	1.595	5.22	2630	1355
REC-3277	Chip channel	607774	3357006	1069	1.5	5.310	11	2450	572
REC-3278	Chip channel	607774	3357005	1069	0.5	5.680	18.5	3170	1020
REC-3281	Chip channel	607739	3356413	1061	1.2	0.459	237	19800	2540
REC-3282	Chip channel	607749	3356274	1048	1.0	-0.005	1.08	244	45.5
REC-3283	Chip channel	606658	3357201	1070	1.0	0.008	77.2	691	908
REC-3284	Chip channel	607707	3356996	1067	1.1	0.707	6.25	1250	380
REC-3285	Chip channel	608070	3357071	1054	0.9	0.576	2.85	975	445
OSON-01	Chip channel	608920	3356323	1006	1.7	0.525	7.89	28	35.6
OSON-02	Chip channel	608920	3356317	1005	1.8	0.239	1.88	30	17.5
OSON-03	Chip channel	608714	3356567	1034	0.75	0.005	0.31	210	27.6
OSON-04	Chip channel	608713	3356567	1034	0.8	0.054	8.54	585	194
OSON-05	Chip channel	608713	3356568	1034	0.8	0.006	0.54	224	12.7

OSON-06	Dump	608936	3356343	1004	2.0	1.415	1065	17300	37500
OSON-07	Chip channel	608917	3356328	1003	1.4	0.010	1.33	399	71
OSON-08	Chip channel	608918	3356327	1003	1.0	0.053	1.14	119	51.1
OSON-09	Chip channel	608918	3356326	1002	1.25	0.340	5.68	95	104.5
OSON-10	Chip channel	608917	3356325	1002	1.6	0.775	12.8	50	99.5
OSON-11	Chip channel	608919	3356324	1001	1.15	0.545	367	179	1265
OSON-12	Chip channel	608919	3356323	1000	1.6	0.007	0.89	2400	54.8
OSON-13	Chip channel	609012	3356411	1026	1.65	0.009	0.58	91	17.1
OSON-14	Chip channel	609008	3356411	1026	1.6	0.006	0.78	96	13.3
OSON-15	Chip channel	608914	3356372	1016	1.0	-0.005	0.17	83	10.4
OSON-16	Dump	608924	3356335	1007	5.0	0.221	54.1	1840	601
OSON-17	Dump	608933	3356335	1004	3.6	1.230	101	3800	3320
OSON-18	Dump	608925	3356339	1009	4.0	3.130	1010	8410	32500
OSON-19	Dump	608932	3356324	1001	4.7	1.015	109	5230	2710
OSON-20	Dump	608937	3356327	1001	4.95	1.400	361	5330	6160
OSON-21	Chip channel	608973	3356189	1019	1.5	0.151	18.25	1660	809
OSON-22	Chip channel	608965	3356189	1019	0.9	0.381	143	1240	3990
OSON-23	Chip channel	608969	3356186	1021	2.1	0.229	45.1	877	1420
OSON-24	Dump	608978	3356207	1016	2.6	0.429	65.5	1010	2330
OSON-25	Dump	608977	3356200	1017	3.0	2.360	585	17500	12350
OSON-26	Dump	608942	3356219	1021	3.7	0.617	166	2260	3960
OSON-27	Dump	608933	3356212	1023	3.0	1.100	153	4430	2110
OSON-28	Dump	608931	3356206	1023	3.0	3.400	1905	104500	57200
OSON-29	Dump	608924	3356208	1023	3.4	0.726	378	4110	11400
OSON-30	Chip channel	609066	3356208	996	0.8	0.049	12.8	567	278
OSON-31	Chip channel	609070	3356207	997	1.0	0.013	6.53	369	195
OSON-32	Chip channel	609073	3356206	996	1.0	0.005	0.91	262	30.4
OSON-33	Chip channel	609105	3356190	997	1.9	0.005	0.38	236	18
OSON-34	Chip channel	609106	3356190	997	1.2	2.170	134	701	1880
OSON-35	Chip channel	609108	3356188	994	1.0	0.569	155	1010	5950
OSON-36	Dump	608939	3356149	1028	5.0	2.530	1150	9970	20100
OSON-39	Chip channel	608880	3355995	1052	1.0	1.060	118	132	2100
OSON-40	Dump	608881	3355995	1052	2.0	1.195	240	368	11800
OSON-41	Chip channel	608857	3355933	1040	1.2	0.376	28.6	5730	730
OSON-42	Chip channel	608857	3355863	1030	1.2	0.418	42	249	928
OSON-43	Chip channel	608858	3355851	1033	1.0	1.100	78.2	229	3210
OSON-44	Chip channel	608859	3355845	1032	0.9	2.200	146	640	3410
OSON-52	Chip channel	609466	3356469	1093	2.9	0.012	0.21	538	33.4
OSON-53	Chip channel	609500	3356469	1093	1.6	-0.005	0.4	131	24.2
OSON-64	Chip channel	609036	3355933	1003	selective	-0.005	0.05	40	5.1
OSON-65	Chip channel	609046	3355846	1012	2.0	-0.005	0.07	68	7
OSON-66	Chip channel	609043	3355847	1014	2.0	-0.005	0.07	80	9.2
OSON-67	Chip channel	609079	3355808	1011	0.35	-0.005	0.02	5	1.3
OSON-69	Chip channel	608838	3356755	1093	selective	0.007	0.04	14	6.5
OSON-70	Chip channel	608884	3356752	1096	1.0	-0.005	17.5	269	437

*** Table 1 note: Highlighted cells refer to silver grades >100g/t Ag, gold grades >1.0g/t Au, zinc grades >1.0% Zn & lead grades >1.0% Pb**

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Competent Person Statements:

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Oso Negro Project is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Rovira, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and fairly represents this information. Mr Rovira has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rovira is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Azure Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *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 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.*	Type of samples collected were: • Continuous chip sampling along a marked channel over a defined length • Grab samples of loose material from historical mine dumps Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Samples REC-2096 to REC-2102 were prepared at Bureau Veritas Laboratories (BVL) in Hermosillo, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the BVL tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75-micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the BVL laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest. Analytical methods used were: • MA300 (I*CP-ES* for silver and base metals) • fire assay method FA430 for gold Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • MA370 (ICP-ES for lead & zinc grading >1%) • FA530 (fire assay for gold grading >10ppm & silver grading >200ppm) The other samples were prepared at ALS-Chemex in Hermosillo, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS-Chemex tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75-micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the ALS-Chemex laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest. Analytical methods used were: • ME-MS61 (ICP-MS for silver and base metals) • fire assay method AA23 for gold Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • OG62 (ICP-AES for silver grading >100ppm, lead & zinc grading >1%) • GRA21 (fire assay for gold grading >10ppm & silver grading >1,500ppm)
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).*	This release has no reference to drilling.

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.*	This release has no reference to drilling.
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.*	This release has no reference to drilling. Samples were collected and described by geological personnel. Photographs were taken of samples and sample sites.
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 of the material being sampled.*	No samples were collected from drilling. Sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were prepared at ALS-Chemex in Hermosillo, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS-Chemex tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75-micron screen. No duplicate, standard or blank check samples were submitted. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples REC-2096 to REC-2102 were prepared at Bureau Veritas Laboratories (BVL) in Hermosillo, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the BVL tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75-micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the BVL laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest. Analytical methods used were: • MA300 (ICP-ES for silver and base metals) • fire assay method FA430 for gold Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • MA370 (ICP-ES for lead & zinc grading >1%) • FA530 (fire assay for gold grading >10ppm & silver grading >200ppm) The other samples were prepared at ALS-Chemex in Hermosillo, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS-Chemex tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75-micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the ALS-Chemex laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest. Analytical methods used were:

		• ME-MS61 (ICP-MS for silver and base metals) • fire assay method AA23 for gold Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • OG62 (ICP-AES for silver grading >100ppm, lead & zinc grading >1%) • GRA21 (fire assay for gold grading >10ppm & silver grading >1,500ppm) Internal laboratory control procedures comprised duplicate sampling of randomly selected assay pulps, as well as internal laboratory standards and blanks.
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.	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists and Exploration Manager) inspected the samples. No drilling was undertaken. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded onto hard copy templates and later transcribed into the Company's digital database. An independent data management company manages digital data storage, verification and validation. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
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.*	Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The grid system used is WGS84 Mexico UTM Zone 12 for easting, northing and RL.
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.*	Grab samples of dump material were collected on the basis of visual recognition of alteration or mineralisation. Channel samples were collected by continuous chip sampling perpendicular across the strike of the observed mineralised zone in outcrop. Sample spacing was not relevant as this was a reconnaissance program. Data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. No composite samples were collected.
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.*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and it is not possible to determination potential sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Assay samples were placed in poly sample bags, each with a uniquely numbered ticket stub from a sample ticket book. Sample bags were marked with the same sample number and sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples were placed in woven polypropylene "rice bags" and a numbered tamper-proof plastic cable tie was used to close each bag. The rice bags were delivered by company personnel directly to ALS-Chemex for sample preparation. The numbers on the seals were recorded for each shipment. ALS-Chemex audited the arriving samples and reported any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All digital data is subject to audit by the independent data manager.

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 Oso Negro Project comprises one granted mineral concession (#243322) and one concession application (E.82/40366). Both concessions are 100%-owned by Minera Capitana SA de CV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Azure Minerals Limited. The concessions are secure and are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Artisanal mining was undertaken in the project area in the late 1800s. No exploration is known to have been carried out since then. Azure Minerals acquired 100% ownership of the project in June 2018 through its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary company Minera Capitana SA de CV.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Epithermal quartz veining contains gold, silver, zinc and lead mineralisation on the property and elsewhere in the district.
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.*	This release has no reference to drilling.
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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No sampling results were calculated by length weighted averaging. No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) or cut-off grades were applied. No metal equivalents were reported.
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').*	This release has no reference to drilling.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in attached report
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.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	This announcement makes no reference to previous exploration results.

	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.	
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 work to better understand the mineralisation systems in the project area will comprise additional geological mapping and sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling.