

HISTORICAL SOIL DATA REVIEW IDENTIFIES GOLD IN SOIL ANOMALIES MT IDA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Strong gold in soil geochemical anomalies highlighted throughout Mt Ida Project**
- **Anomalies overlie known mineralized structures and favourable host lithologies**
- **Minimal follow up exploration undertaken on many of these geochemical anomalies**
- **Field reconnaissance to commence early 2019**
- **POW's being prepared for first pass RC drilling**

Alt Resources Ltd (ASX: ARS, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to report collation and review of historical soil geochemistry over the Mt Ida Project has confirmed multiple untested gold in soil anomalies which warrant further investigation and follow up work.

Since the completion of phase 3 RC drilling at Bottle Creek and as part of the ongoing exploration and development of the Bottle Creek and Mt Ida Gold Projects during the later stages of 2018, the Company geologists spent several weeks digitising historical soil geochemistry sampling undertaken by previous exploration companies across the Alt Mt Ida tenement package. The historical reporting being obtained through the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) WAMEX Mineral Exploration Reporting website.

Significant gold in soil geochemistry suggests the Mt Ida Project contains multiple gold prospects outside of the Company's known and defined resources. Much of the Mt Ida tenure has undergone surface geochemical sampling in particular by Newcrest, La Mancha and Wild Acre Metals who completed several large scale regional soil grids over much of the Mt Ida project which Alt has spent the past two months compiling into a regional soil survey map. The soil sampling has been completed at various grid spacing and is dominated by auger sampling, with selected areas using sieved soils and is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows the gold in soil trends and areas of interest by project area, being the Quinns, Mt Ida South and Bottle Creek South projects and have been highlighted in Figures 3-5 as areas highest priority for follow up exploration and potential new drill targets for the Company. Many of these areas have had limited follow up exploration work undertaken. Alt is currently preparing Program Of Works (POW's) for drilling approval in order of priority on targets identified and have scheduled first pass RC drilling to commence in late April 2019.

The gold in soil anomalies identified in the Mt Ida South and the Quinns project areas are associated predominantly with the Ballard Fault on the eastern margin being the dominant structure controlling the mineralisation and the Bottle Creek South anomalies are associated with the Mt Ida Shear on the western margin. The Mt Ida Shear being the dominant structure controlling known Au mineralisation at Bottle Creek 3km up strike from Bottle Creek South.

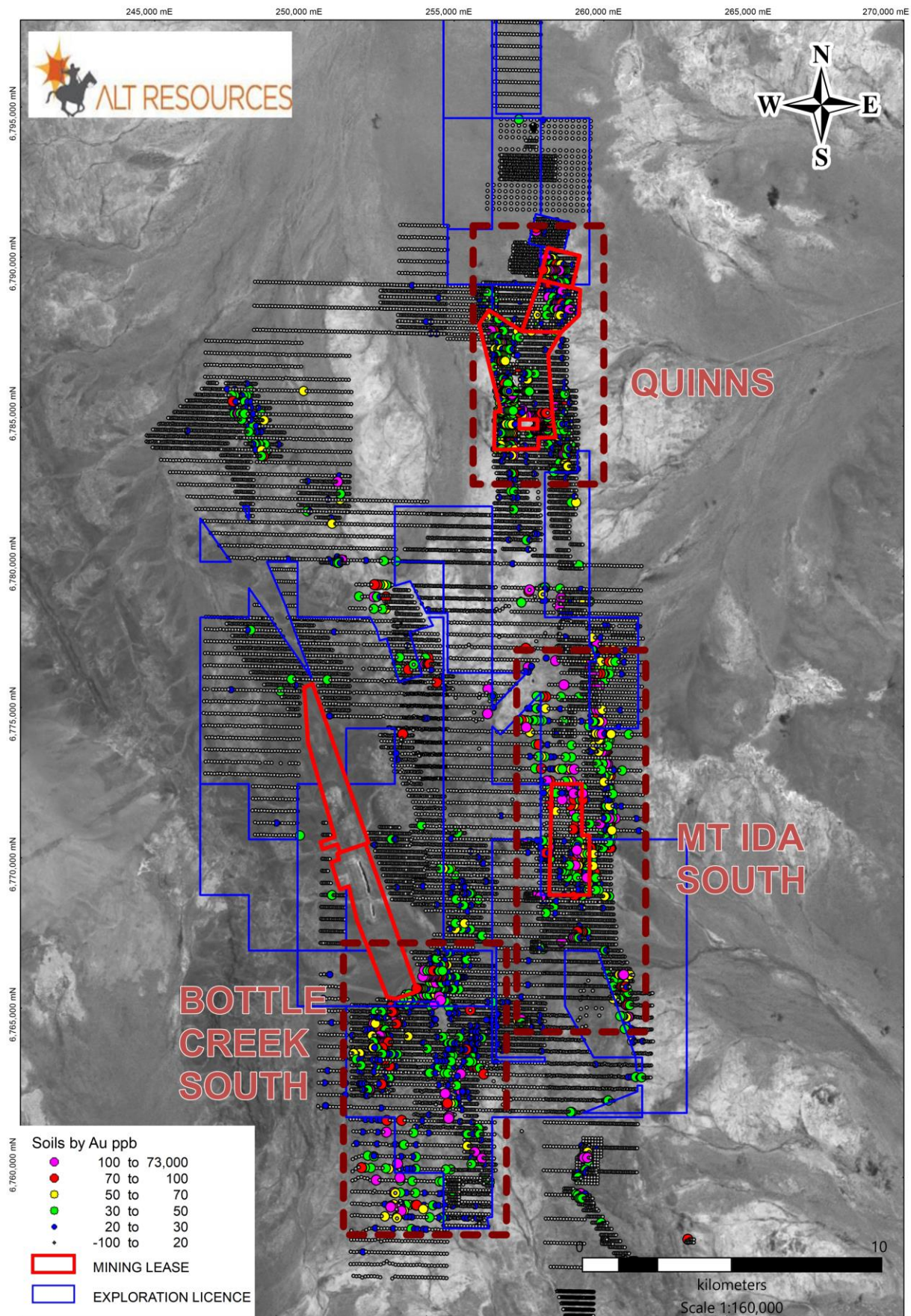


Figure 1: Alt Resources, Mt Ida Project current tenement holdings and historical soil grids

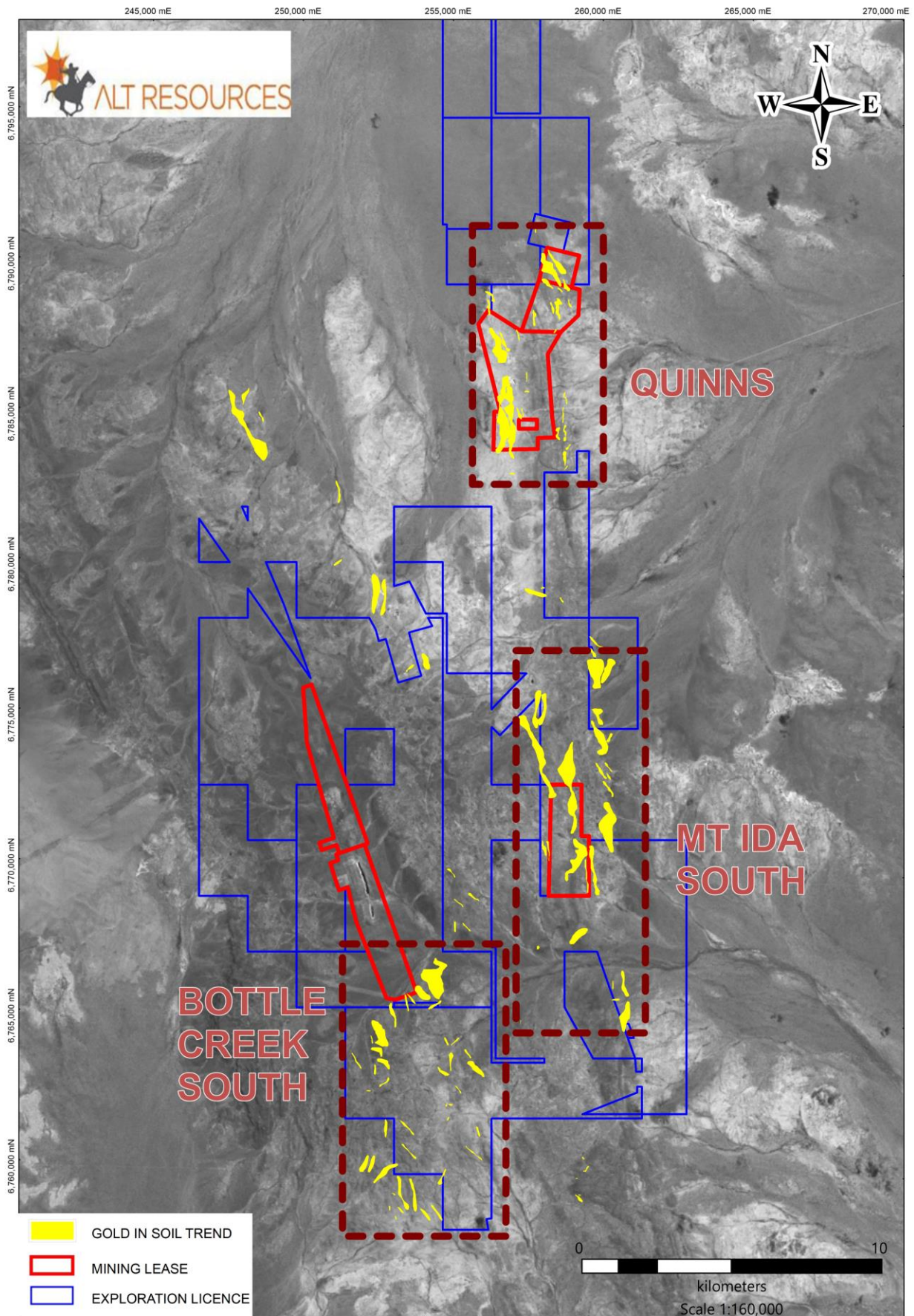


Figure 2: Alt Resources, Mt Ida Project current tenement holdings with overlying gold in soil trends

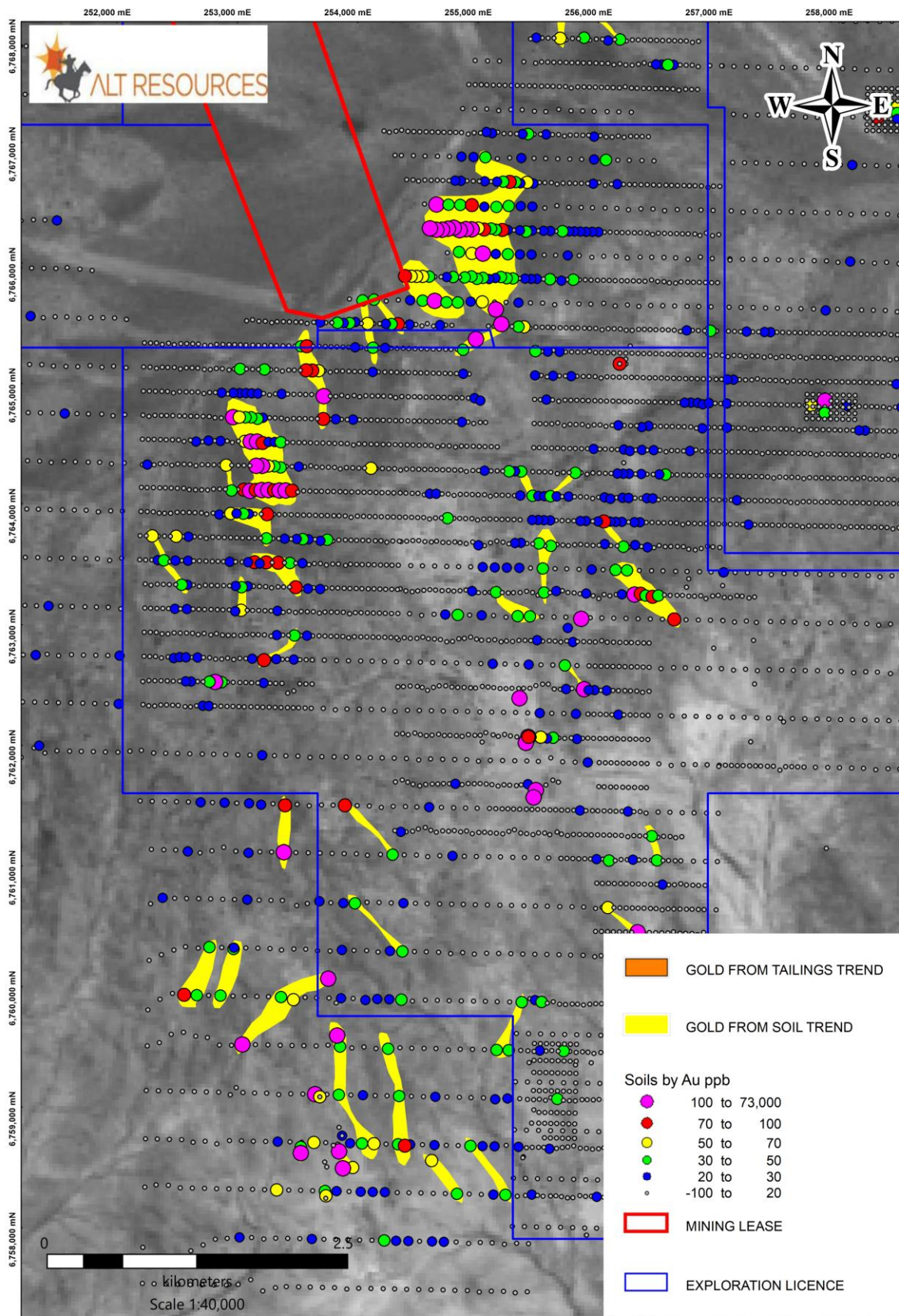


Figure 3: Bottle Creek South gold in soils (ppb) identified by Newcrest in 1997

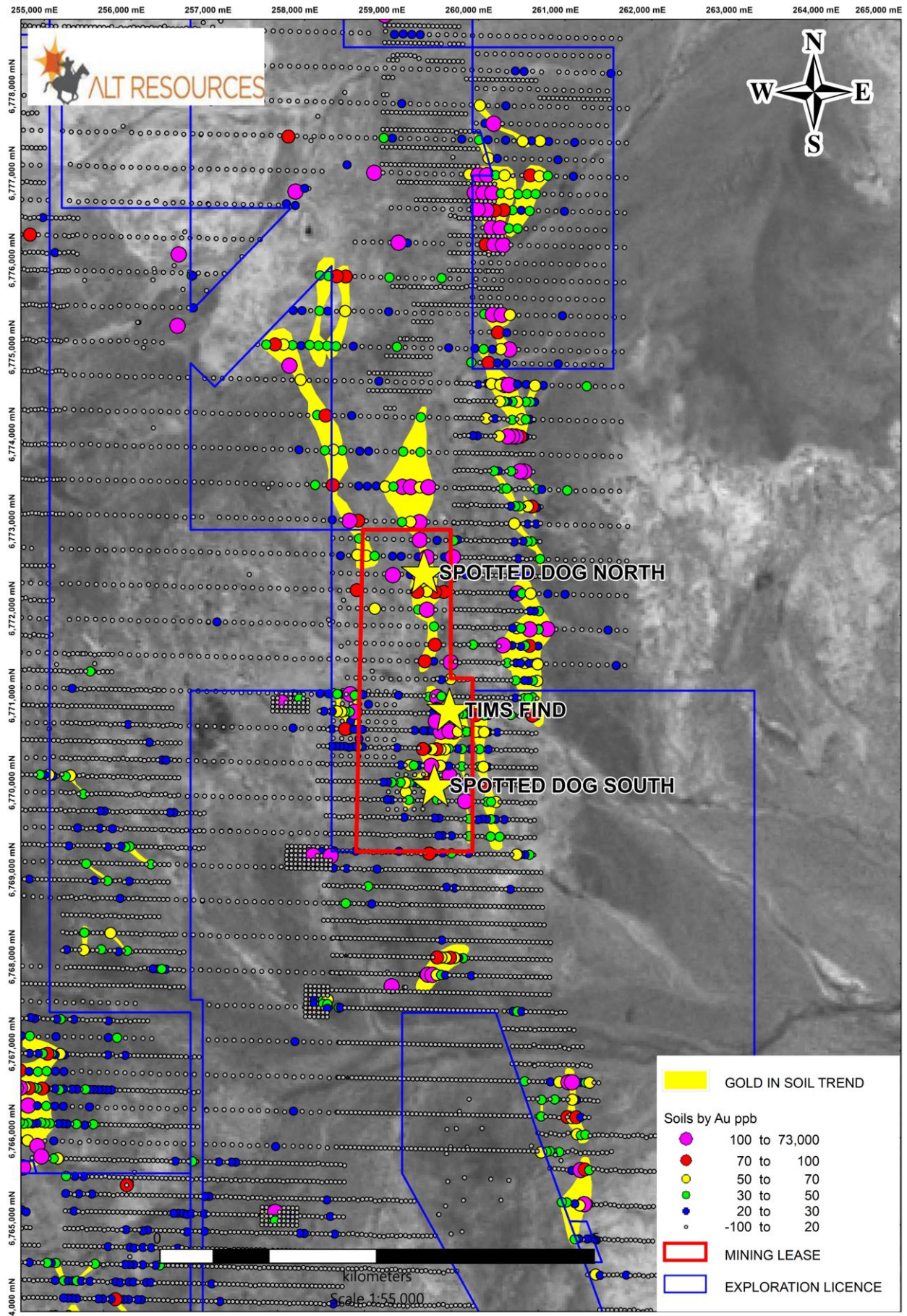


Figure 4: Mt Ida South gold in soils (ppb) identified by La Mancha and Wild Acre Minerals

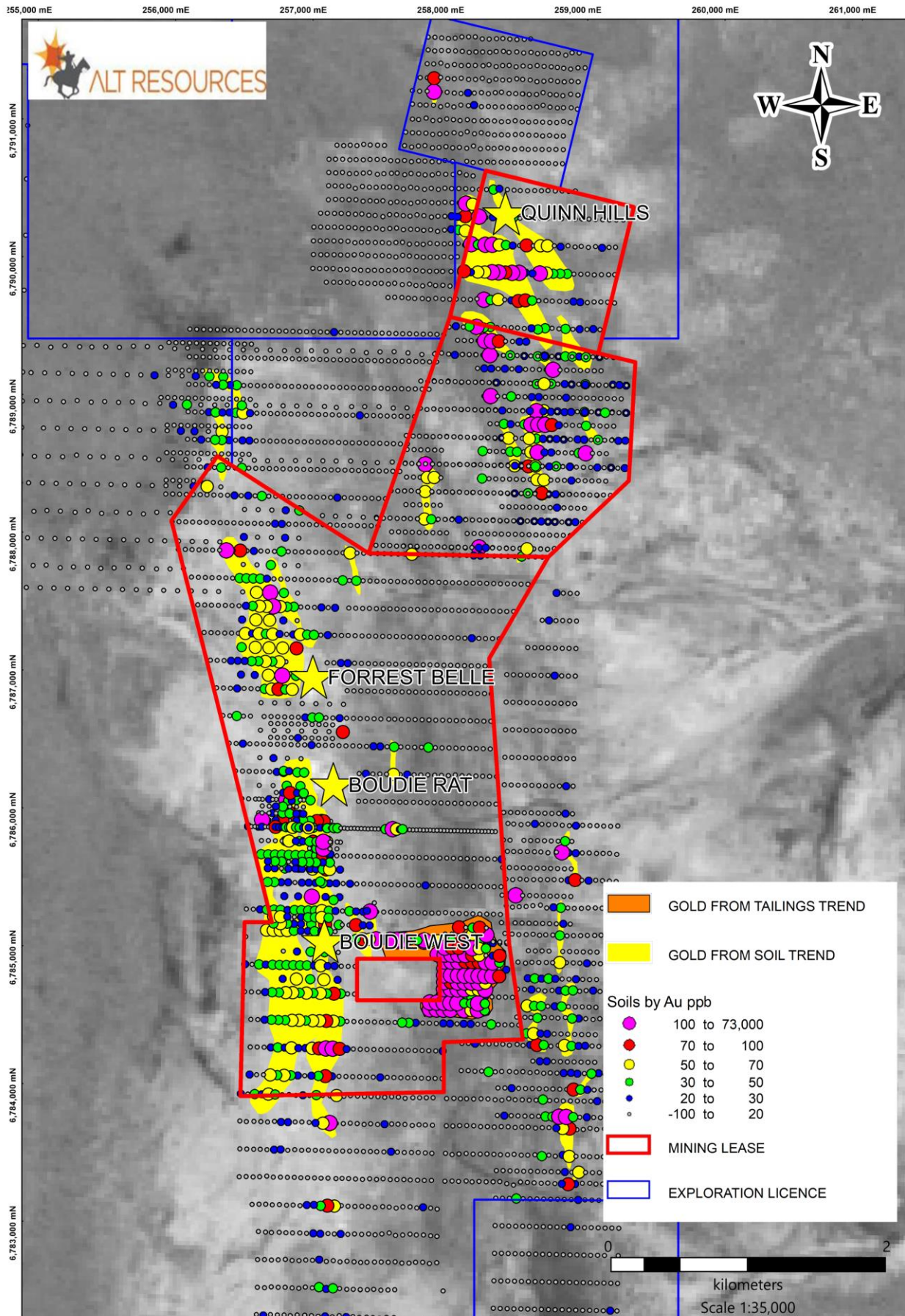


Figure 5: Quinns Hills gold in soils (ppb).



Regional Setting and Exploration History

The Bottle Creek gold mine lies 100 km north east of Menzies in the Mt Ida gold belt. The gold mine is located on the northern extremity of the Mt Ida-Ularring greenstone belt extending from Davyhurst to Mt Alexander. The Ularring greenstone belt forms the western part of the Norseman-Wiluna Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The location of mineralisation and local geology, is shown in Figure 8.

During historical operation from 1988-1989, 93,000 oz Au was produced from two open pits (Boags and VB Figure 9). Significant historical drilling along a 9.8 km strike outlined the Emu, Southwark and Cascade deposits. However, these were never mined. The historical RC drill fences were spaced at 100m, with infill drill line spacing at 50m and 25m at various locations. The majority of drilling targeted oxide mineralisation and reached no deeper than 80m vertically below surface.

Alt's drilling results continue to provide confirmation of historical intercepts, improve confidence in historical data proving the continuity and grade of mineralisation in key parts of the unmined Emu and Southwark deposits. Further, gold mineralisation appears to continue at depth, with multiple drillholes ending in mineralisation. Diamond drilling has been undertaken at Emu and Southwark to test the continuity of gold mineralisation at depth and gain a greater understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation.

The Company's tenement package now encompasses ~360 square kilometres of ground covering the Mt Ida shear, the northern end of the Zulieka shear and the Ballard fault with a global resource of 259,000oz of Au and 6 granted mining leases.

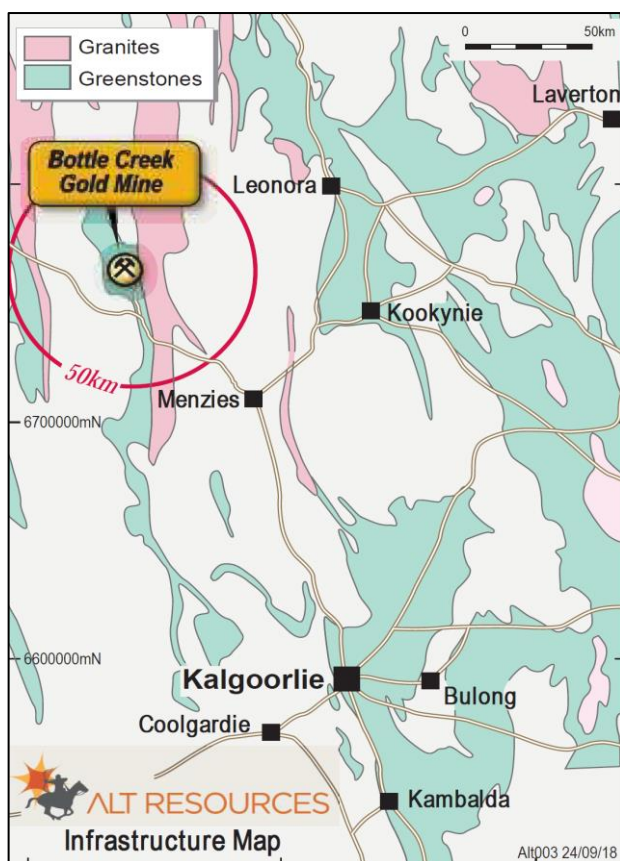


Figure 6: Location of the Bottle Creek Gold Mine, 100 km NE of Menzies.

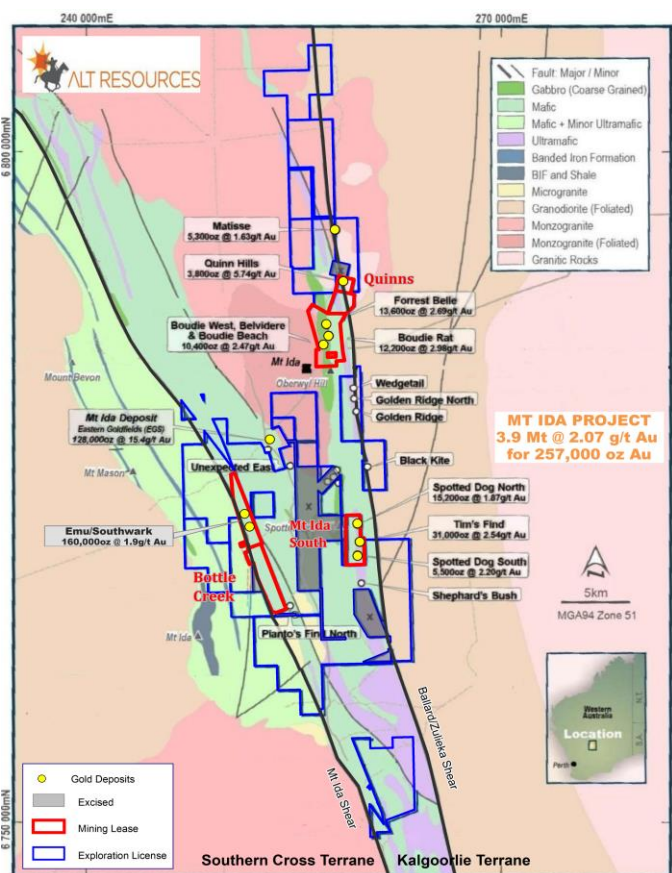


Figure 7: Bottle Creek and Mt Ida project locations and Au resources by project area.

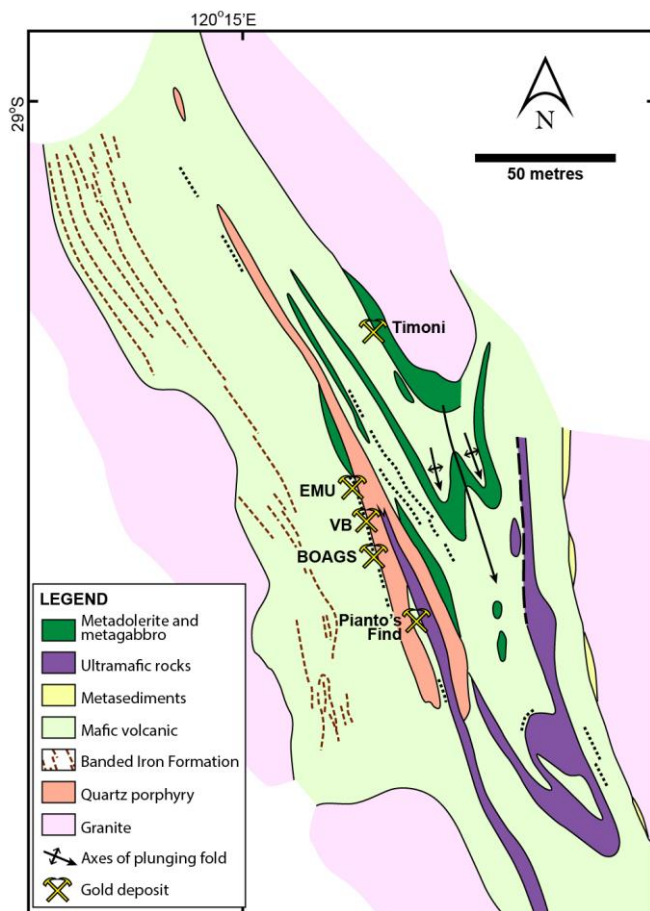


Figure 8: Geological setting of the Bottle Creek project
Modified from Legge et al. (1990).

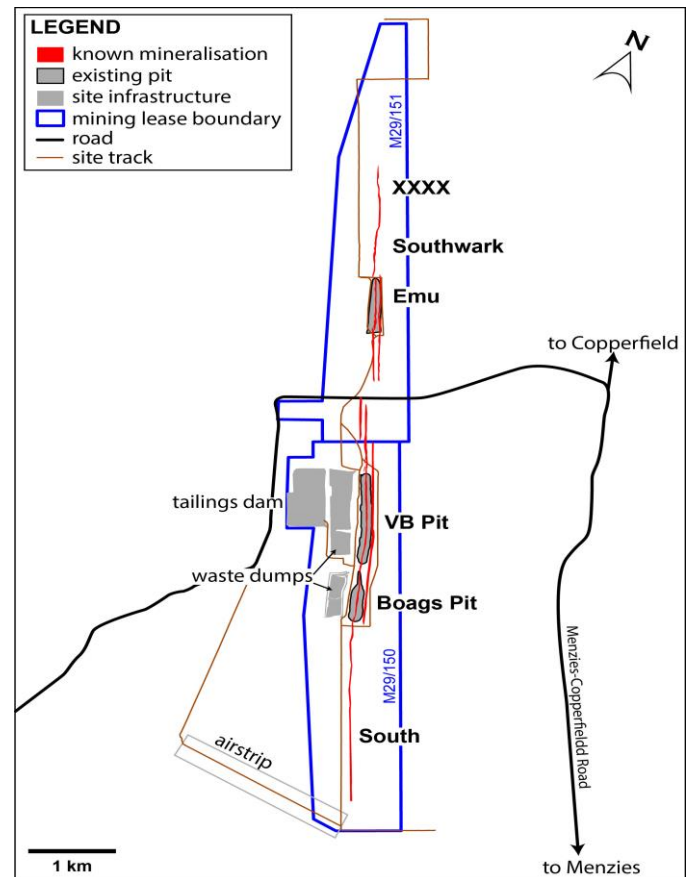


Figure 9: Site layout at Bottle Creek, showing historical VB and Boags open pits as well as the location of un-mined mineralisation at Emu, Southwark and Cascade.

Bottle Creek Resource

Alt published its Maiden JORC Resource estimate for the Emu and Southwark Deposits at Bottle Creek on the 16th August 2018. The Maiden Resource stood at **1.65Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au, for 109,500 oz gold, including 1.55Mt @ 13.0 g/t Ag for 0.65 Moz silver**. This was followed by the release of an update to the Bottle Creek Mineral Resource estimate for the Emu and Southwark deposits, post period on 18th October.

A second round of RC drilling testing extensions to the north and south of the Emu deposit, as well as laterite-hosted mineralisation at Southwark provided an additional 50,000 oz Au and 246,000 oz Ag, bringing the total for Alt's Bottle Creek Gold Project to **2.6Mt @ 1.9 g/t Au, for 160,000 oz Au** shown in Table 1, including **2.5Mt @ 10.7 g/t Ag for 900,000 oz Ag**.

The current resource constitutes an expansion of Alt's initial Bottle Creek Resource and thereby also expands Alt's overall inventory for the larger Mt Ida Gold Project. The Mt Ida Gold Project is rapidly evolving into a promising gold hub, with multiple exploration and mining targets throughout the Company's landholding.



Table 1. Summary of global Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bottle Creek Project using 0.5 g/t cut-off for gold. Tonnes, grade and ounces have been rounded to the nearest 1,000*

Deposit	Category	Tonnes Au	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz (Au)	Tonnes Ag	Grade (g/t Ag)	
EMU	Indicated	991,000	2.23	71,000			
	Inferred	93,000	1.60	5,000	1,031,000	13.29	441,000
	Total	1,084,000	2.18	76,000	1,031,000	13.29	441,000
EMU EXTENSIONS							
	Inferred	972,000	1.59	50,000	972,000	7.99	250,000
SOUTHWARK							
	Inferred	562,000	1.86	34,000	520,000	12.52	209,000
TOTAL							
		2,618,000	1.89	160,000	2,523,000	10.68	900,000

*Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content

In combination with existing mineral resources within the Mt Ida Gold Project, at the Quinns and Mt Ida South projects. Alt's combined mineral resource Inventory now stands **at 3.9 Mt @ 2.07 g/t Au, for 257,000 oz Au**. See Table 2 for a summary of the existing Mt Ida Project resources.

Table 2. Mineral Resource inventory for the Mt Ida Project at Au > 1 g/t. Tonnes and grade have been rounded. Data from Latitude Consolidated Ltd (LCD) Announcement, 14th September, 2016. Published by Alt Resources on the 16th January, 2018

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Oz (Au)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Oz (Au)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Oz (Au)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Oz (Au)
QUINNS PROJECT												
Boudie Rat				130,000	3.0	12,200				130,000	3.0	12,200
Forrest Belle	130,000	2.5	10,300				30,000	3.6	3,500	160,000	2.7	13,600
Boudie West							100,000	2.1	6,700	100,000	2.1	6,500
Belvidere				30,000	3.8	3,300				30,000	3.8	3,300
Boudie Beach				10,000	2.5	600				10,000	2.5	600
Quinn Hills				20,000	5.7	3,900				20,000	5.7	3,900
Matisse East							40,000	1.8	2,100	40,000	1.8	2,100
Matisse West							70,000	1.5	3,200	70,000	1.5	3,200
MOUNT IDA SOUTH PROJECT												
Tim's Find				360,000	2.6	30,900				360,000	2.6	30,900
Spotted Dog North							250,000	1.9	15,200	250,000	1.9	15,200
Spotted Dog South							70,000	2.2	5,100	70,000	2.2	5,100
Total												
	130,000	2.5	10,300	550,000	2.9	50,900	560,000	2.0	36,100	1,240,000	2.5	97,300

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About Alt Resources

Alt Resources is an Australian based mineral exploration company that aims to become a gold producer by exploiting historical and new gold prospects across quality assets and to build value for shareholders. The Company's portfolio of assets includes the newly acquired Mt Ida gold project, the historic Bottle Creek gold mine located in the Mt Ida gold belt in Western Australia, the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW, and the Mt Roberts gold project located near the town of Leinster in Western Australia.

Alt Resources, having acquired the Mt Ida and the Bottle Creek Gold Mine plus the under-explored tenements in the Mt Ida Gold Belt, aims to consolidate the historical resources, mines and new gold targets identified within the region. Potential at Mt Ida exists for a centralised production facility to service multiple mines and to grow the Mt Ida Gold Belt project to be a sustainable and profitable mining operation.

References

Legge P.J., Mill J. H. A., Ringrose C. R & McDonald I. R. (1990). Bottle Creek gold deposit. In: Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea. F.E Hughes (ed). The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne pp 357-361.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Todd Axford, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Mr Axford is principal geologist of Geko-Co Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she is 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 Axford consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Godfrey, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM and the AIG. Mr. Godfrey is a Senior Resource Geologist with Jorvik Resources and has acted as an independent consultant on the Bottle Creek Project Mineral Resource estimation. Mr. Godfrey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Godfrey consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling across the Mt Ida project area was sampled by originally Newcrest, La Mancha and Wild Acre Minerals ranging from 1997 through 2010 The historical geochemical information for the Mt Ida project has been compiled by Alt Resources in 2018. Sample results data has been sourced from TXT file data from WAMEX reports and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are not known. Soil samples referred to in this announcement were collected by Newcrest, La Mancha and Wild Acre Minerals. Information on the sample analysis and preparation was not found in the historic reports.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data relates to historic soil sample results and is therefore not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.



	<i>and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Not applicable. Unable to verify from historical geological reports. Unable to verify from historical geological reports. Unable to verify from historical geological reports. Soil samples referred to in this announcement were collected by Newcrest, La Mancha and Wild Acre Minerals. Information on the sample analysis and preparation was not found in the historic reports.
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. Ba, Mo</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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available in the historic reports on the nature of the assaying completed. No Geophysical tools were used. No information is available in the historic reports on laboratory QAQC procedures.



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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Primary data for the reported historic soil sampling at the Mt Ida Project was collated from historical WAMEX reports by Alt Resources Limited. Historic procedures are unknown. • No known adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data from the Mt Ida Project
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> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the surveying systems used to locate the soil samples could not be determined from the historic records. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 • The topographic control is judged as adequate for soil samples.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New data reported in this announcement relates to historic soil sample results and is therefore not applicable. • Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results. • Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable this is early stage exploration soil sampling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known. • Not applicable.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain of custody of the samples taken was not detailed in the historic reports.
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 QAQC or sample audit information was found in the historic WAMEX reports.</p>



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	<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.	Project	Tenement Number	Tenement Area (km ²)	Title Holder	% Ownership
		Bottle Creek - WA				
			M29/150	5.71	R.S Lehmann	Alt acquiring 100%
			M29/151	4.57	R.S Lehmann	Alt acquiring 100%
		Mount Ida - WA				
			E29/1007	8.40	MGK Resources [†]	MGK holds 100%
			E29/1008	2.80	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/1014	5.60	MGK Resources & Maincoast	MGK holds 80%
			E29/1016	78.40	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/790	11.20	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/901	11.20	MGK Resources & Maincoast	MGK holds 80%
			E29/921	78.40	MGK Resources & Maincoast	MGK holds 80%
			E29/969	30.80	Gazard Investments	MGK acquiring 80%
			E29/970	5.60	MGK Resources & Gazard	MGK holds 80%
			E29/971	2.80	MGK Resources & Gazard	MGK holds 80%
			E29/973	8.40	MGK Resources & Gazard	MGK holds 80%
			E29/993	2.80	MGK Resources & Maincoast	MGK holds 80%
			M29/421	4.39	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/649	16.80	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/748	2.80	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/930	8.40	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/943	14.00	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/997	16.80	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
			E29/998	5.60	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%



M29/36	1.21	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
M29/37	2.42	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
M29/65	8.04	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%
E15/1587 ⁺⁺	192.38	MGK Resources	MGK holds 100%

- MKG Resources is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alt Resources Limited
- No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
- A 2.5% gold production royalty exists on the Bottle Creek tenements

Exploration done by other parties

- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*

- The Mt Ida Project has been exposed to more than 40 years of gold and base metal exploration since the early 1970's. companies previously holding the ground, or involved in joint venture exploration, include but not limited to, Norgold, Geopeko, Sabminco, Carpentaria, Australian Consolidated Minerals, Newcrest, Delta Gold, Hamill Resources, La Mancha, Wild Acre Minerals and Latitude Consolidated Limited and various other smaller companies and individuals.
- Previous exploration activities have included, geochemical lag and soil sampling, geological mapping, photo-lithological interpretations, rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, RC drilling, diamond core drilling, PIMA studies, and geophysical surveys (IP surveys, EM surveys, SAM and aeromagnetic surveys).
- Data included in this report relates to Auger, BLEG and LAG surface geochemical sampling completed by previous explorers.

Geology

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*

- The deposits and nearby prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn Greenstone Belt of WA, more specifically within the northern portion of the Mount Ida Greenstone Belt forming the eastern limb of the regional south plunging Copperfield Anticline. The geology comprises



Archaean mafic to ultramafic lithology's bounded by granitic intrusions, and the region has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies. A major shear zone, interpreted to be the Zuleika Shear, intersects the eastern part of the project area. Much of the project area is covered by colluvial and alluvial deposits, with thickness ranging from <1m to tens of metres. Gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides within sheared ultramafic and mafic units; along the Zuleika Shear gold is often found in quartz/pyrite lodes which are typically enveloped by tremolite schist, within intensely sheared amphibolites.

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.

- Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.

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 upper cuts or averaging was applied to the soil sample results.
- Not applicable.
- No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.

Relationship between mineralisation

- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole



widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available results presented in the plans as part of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>The next phase of exploration is expected to be first pass RC drilling at several of the priority areas identified in the review of the historical soil geochemistry across the project areas.</p>