RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING FURTHER DELINEATES EASTERN EXTENSION OF NIFTY

Metals X Limited (**Metals X** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide the following update on its 2018 resource definition drilling programs in the Region 6 and Region 9 targets at its Nifty Copper Operations (**Nifty**).

Regions 6 and 9, located within the down-plunge eastern extension of the Nifty underground copper deposit, are proximal to existing development and mining areas, extending more than 300 metres eastward of the historic Central Zone. As such, Regions 6 and 9 are key areas for development in the latter half of 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling throughout 2018 has continued to define significant copper mineralisation within Region 6 and Region 9. Results for a further 12 Region 6 drill holes and 22 Region 9 drill holes have been received, with significant copper drill intercepts being reported. Importantly, the Nifty system remains open to the east.
- **Region 6 – Recent Significant Drill Intercepts**
  - 4.60m at 1.89% Cu in hole NUG0412
  - 7.65m at 3.94% Cu in hole NUG0427
  - 8.40m at 1.27% Cu in hole NUG0455
  - 10.70m at 1.89% Cu in hole NUG0471#
- **Region 9 – Recent Significant Drill Intercepts**
  - 5.20m at 11.26% Cu in hole NUG0442#
  - 24.50m at 2.23% Cu in hole NUG0480#
  - 9.70m at 3.24% Cu in hole NUG0485#
  - 10.20m at 3.41% Cu in hole NUG0486#
  - 25.00m at 2.32% Cu in hole NUG0495#

  (Drill intercepts marked as "#" denotes down hole drill width. All other drill intercepts are true width)
- The Nifty Mineral Resource Estimate will be updated during the June 2019 quarter to incorporate these results and those previously reported during 2018.
- Additional resource definition drilling in Region 6 and Region 9 is planned for the second half of 2019.

Managing Director, Mr Damien Marantelli, commented:

"*The ongoing success of the resource definition drilling programs at Nifty across Regions 5, 6, 7 and 9 continue to grow the already substantial resource base. Importantly, Regions 6 and 9 represent the eastern extension to the Central Zone (historic mining area) with mineralisation remaining open down the plunge of the Nifty Syncline to the east.*

The Company is highly encouraged by the success of the ongoing resource definition drilling programs, which provide significant support for the continued ramp-up of production outside of the Central Zone."

DETAILS

Drilling throughout 2018 has continued to define significant copper mineralisation within Regions 5, 6, 7 & 9 at Nifty (Figure 1). Mineralisation is hosted variably within the Middle Carbonate Unit (**MCU**) and/or Lower Carbonate Unit (**LCU**).

As previously reported in the Company's June and September 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports, encouraging results were returned from all drilled areas with assay results continuing to be received.

Assay results from a further 12 holes completed within Region 6 and 22 holes completed within Region 9 have now been received with additional outstanding intersections returned, confirming that significant copper mineralisation is present in both areas and that the Nifty orebody remains open down-plunge to the east.

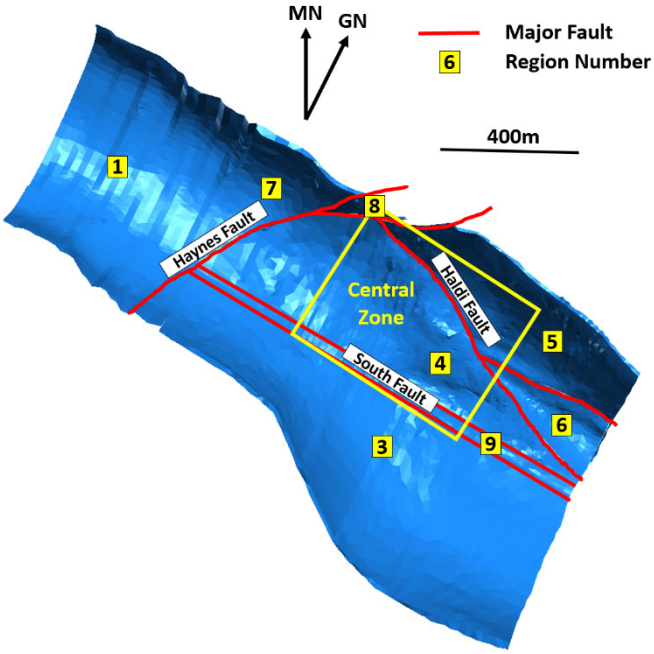

FIGURE 1: VIEW LOOKING DOWN ON MCU SHOWING MAJOR FAULTS AND "REGION" LOCATIONS RELATIVE TO THE HISTORIC CENTRAL ZONE

REGION 6 RESULTS

A total of 25 diamond drill holes for 5,583m were completed within Region 6 during 2018. Results from this drilling program have been progressively reported in the June and September 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports and have successfully defined significant copper mineralisation hosted within the MCU and/or LCU between the Haldi Fault and the Haldi Splay (Figure 1). Region 6 is interpreted as the eastern down-plunge extension of Region 4, which was the historic Central Zone which to date has produced 11.1Mt at 1.9% Cu.

Assay results for an additional 12 drill holes have been received further delineating potentially significant zones of copper mineralisation as detailed in Table 1 and shown on Figures 2 & 3.

Importantly, the defined mineralisation is located proximal to current development and mining areas and potentially may be brought into the mining schedule relatively quickly.

REGION 9 RESULTS

A total of 43 diamond drill holes for 4,875m were completed within Region 9 during 2018. Results from this drilling program have been progressively reported in the June and September 2018 Quarterly Activities Reports and have successfully defined significant copper mineralisation hosted within the MCU and/or LCU between segments of the South Fault.

Assay results for an additional 22 drill holes have been received further delineating potentially significant zones of copper mineralisation as detailed in Table 2 and shown on Figures 2 & 4.

As with Region 6, the defined mineralisation in Region 9 is located proximal to current development and mining areas and potentially may be brought into the mining schedule relatively quickly.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

An update of the Nifty Resource Estimate including all 2018 drilling results will be undertaken during the June 2019 quarter.

Planning for additional resource definition drilling programs during 2019 is well advanced and is expected to commence during the second half of 2019.

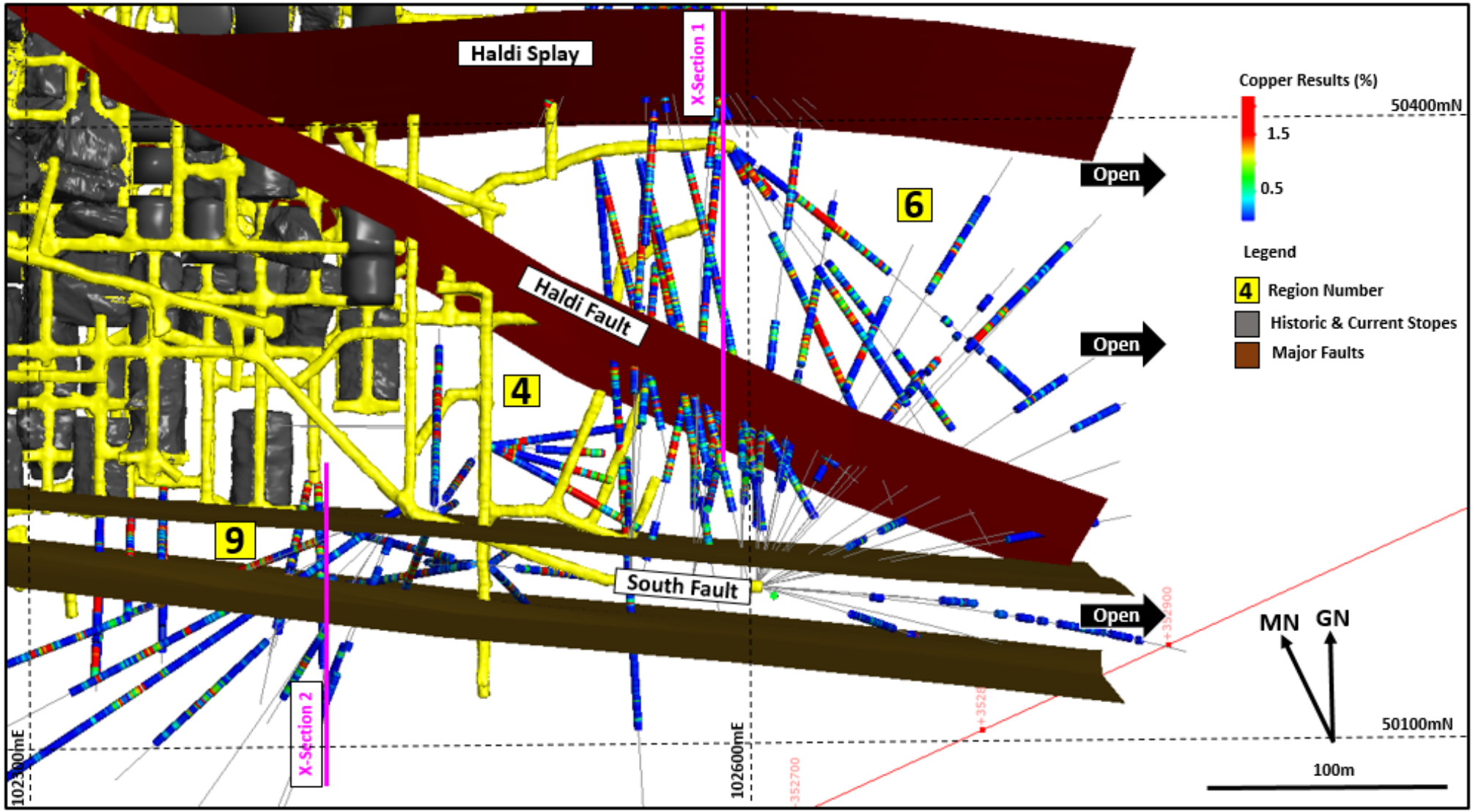

FIGURE 2: VIEW LOOKING DOWN ON REGIONS 6 & 9 SHOWING MAJOR FAULTS AND 2018 DRILL HOLES ONLY

TABLE 1: REGION 6 – SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLE RESULTS RECEIVED FOR 1 OCTOBER – 31 DECEMBER 2018

Hole	Northing	Easting	RL	Mineralised Intercept	From (m)	Dip	Azi
NUG0412	7603561	352732	-88	4.60m at 1.89% Cu	135.8	-34	50
NUG0414	7603559	352733	-88	No Significant Intercept		-41	97
NUG0427	7603758	352785	-140	7.65m at 3.94% Cu	13.0	0	190
				4.05m at 1.65% Cu	33.0		
				2.30m at 1.80% Cu	115.0		
NUG0449	7603558	352733	-87	No Significant Intercept		-37	105
NUG0451	7603558	352733	-87	No Significant Intercept		-33	90
NUG0452	7603558	352733	-87	No Significant Intercept		-32	82
NUG0454	7603561	352733	-88	2.50m at 1.33% Cu	142.4	-44	64
NUG0455	7603561	352733	-88	8.40m at 1.27% Cu	151.0	-32	64
NUG0456	7603561	352733	-88	3.65m at 0.98% Cu	178.0	-25	55
NUG0469	7603669	352748	-172	4.50m at 1.68% Cu#	28.6	2	188
				11.30m at 1.01% Cu#	41.3		
				3.50m at 1.00% Cu#	65.5		
NUG0471	7603652	352762	-170	10.70m at 1.89% Cu#	15.6	2	155
NUG0479	7603561	352733	-88	3.65m at 2.22% Cu	116.9	-51	37

Intercepts are true width unless marked with # denoting down-hole width

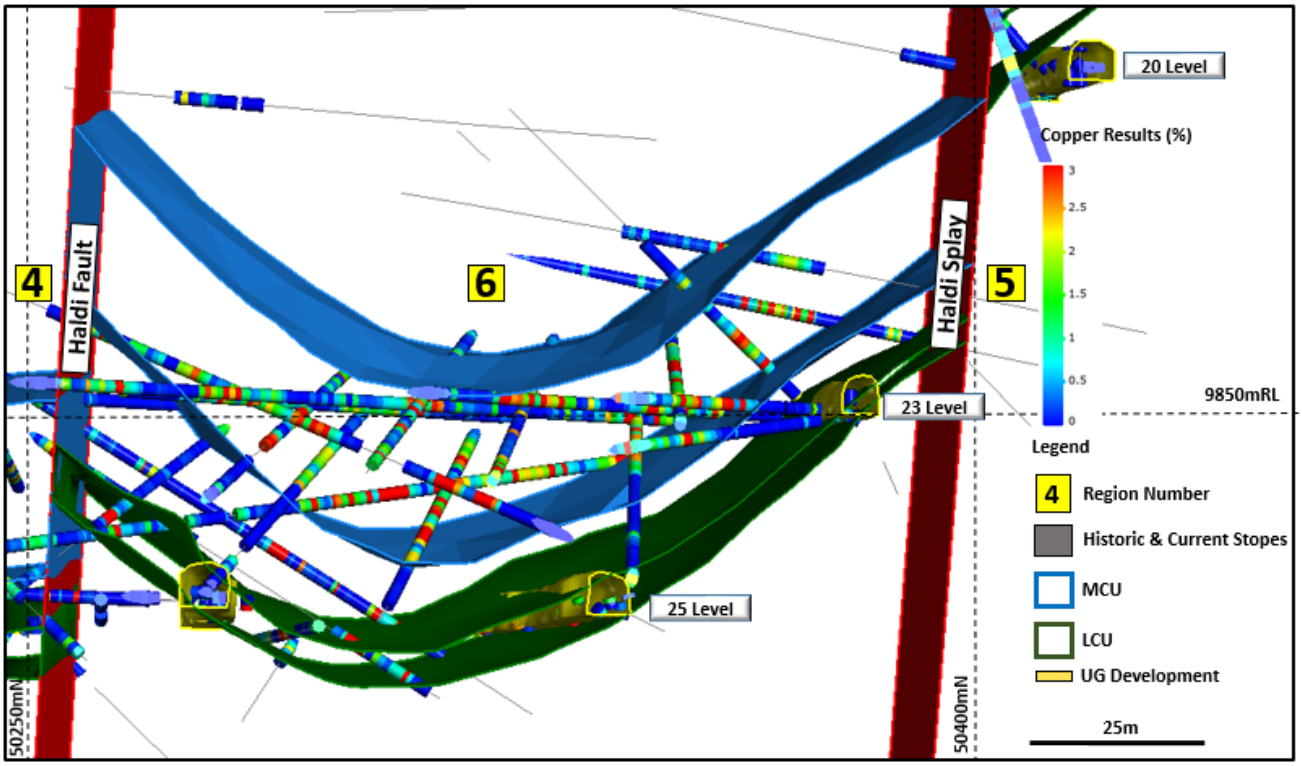

FIGURE 3: CROSS SECTION 1 - REGION 6 EXAMPLE SECTION LOOKING GRID WEST SHOWING 2017 – 2018 DRILL RESULTS

TABLE 2: REGION 9 – SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLE RESULTS RECEIVED FOR 1 OCTOBER – 31 DECEMBER 2018

Hole	Northing	Easting	RL	Mineralised Intercept	From (m)	Dip	Azi
NUG0442	7603617	352620	-139	5.2m at 11.26% Cu	46.5	-59	124
				3.95m at 2.61% Cu	63.0		
NUG0443	7603557	352732	-88	3.8m at 1.58% Cu	170.0	-86	126
NUG0444	7603557	352732	-88	No Significant Intercept		-66	107
NUG0450	7603558	352733	-87	No Significant Intercept		-63	95
NUG0480	7603729	352468	-152	12.5m at 3.13% Cu#	3.5	24	205
				24.5m at 2.23% Cu#	40.0		
				10m at 2.02% Cu#	82.0		
NUG0481	7603729	352468	-153	19.4m at 2.19% Cu	4.0	10	205
NUG0485	7603723	352482	-152	9.7m at 3.24% Cu#	0.3	40	205
				10m at 2.45% Cu#	20.0		
				4.1m at 2.09% Cu#	37.6		
				13m at 1.72% Cu#	54.0		
NUG0486	7603723	352482	-152	10.2m at 3.41% Cu#	0.1	28	204
				7.35m at 1.83% Cu	21.8		
				4.4m at 2.01% Cu#	50.9		
NUG0492	7603717	322495	-152	6m at 1.97% Cu#	0.0	37	205
				9.7m at 2.93% Cu#	16.0		
				4.4m at 1.82% Cu#	32.6		
				15.7m at 2.44% Cu#	52.5		
NUG0493	7603717	322496	-153	4.1m at 1.98% Cu#	1.9	22	205
				19.6m at 2.68% Cu#	19.7		
				5.7m at 2.73% Cu#	51.1		
NUG0494	7603717	322496	-154	13m at 4.15% Cu#	0.0	0	205
NUG0495	7603717	322495	-155	25m at 2.32% Cu#	0.0	-14	205
				3.6m at 1.48% Cu#	41.4		
NUG0496	7603717	322495	-155	19.85m at 2.07% Cu#	0.0	-32	205
NUG0505	7603690	352558	-150	13.3m at 1.42% Cu#	0.0	40	215
				3.6m at 2.1% Cu	33.9		
				2.2m at 1.2% Cu#	48.3		
NUG0506	7603690	352559	-152	22.25m at 1.4% Cu#	0.0	28	216
NUG0507	352559	7603691	-153	19.65m at 2.63% Cu#	0.0	14	215
				6.5m at 1.44% Cu#	30.9		
				5m at 1.56% Cu#	41.0		
NUG0508	7603691	352559	154	35.7m at 1.68% Cu#	0.0	-1	217
NUG0512	7603688	352562	-150	10m at 2.19% Cu#	0.0	30	202
NUG0513	352562	7603688	-152	15m at 1.8% Cu#	0.0	17	201
				3.65m at 1.35% Cu#	21.7		
				8.9m at 1.13% Cu#	35.1		
				8m at 1.08% Cu#	49.0		
NUG0514	352562	7603688	-153	24.2m at 1.98% Cu#	0.0	2	201
NUG0515	352562	7603688	-153	21m at 3.74% Cu#	3.9	-12	201
				21.05m at 2.07% Cu#	29.0		
NUG0516	7603688	352562	-153	3.4m at 1.17% Cu#	54.0	-34	202

Intercepts are true width unless marked with # denoting down-hole width

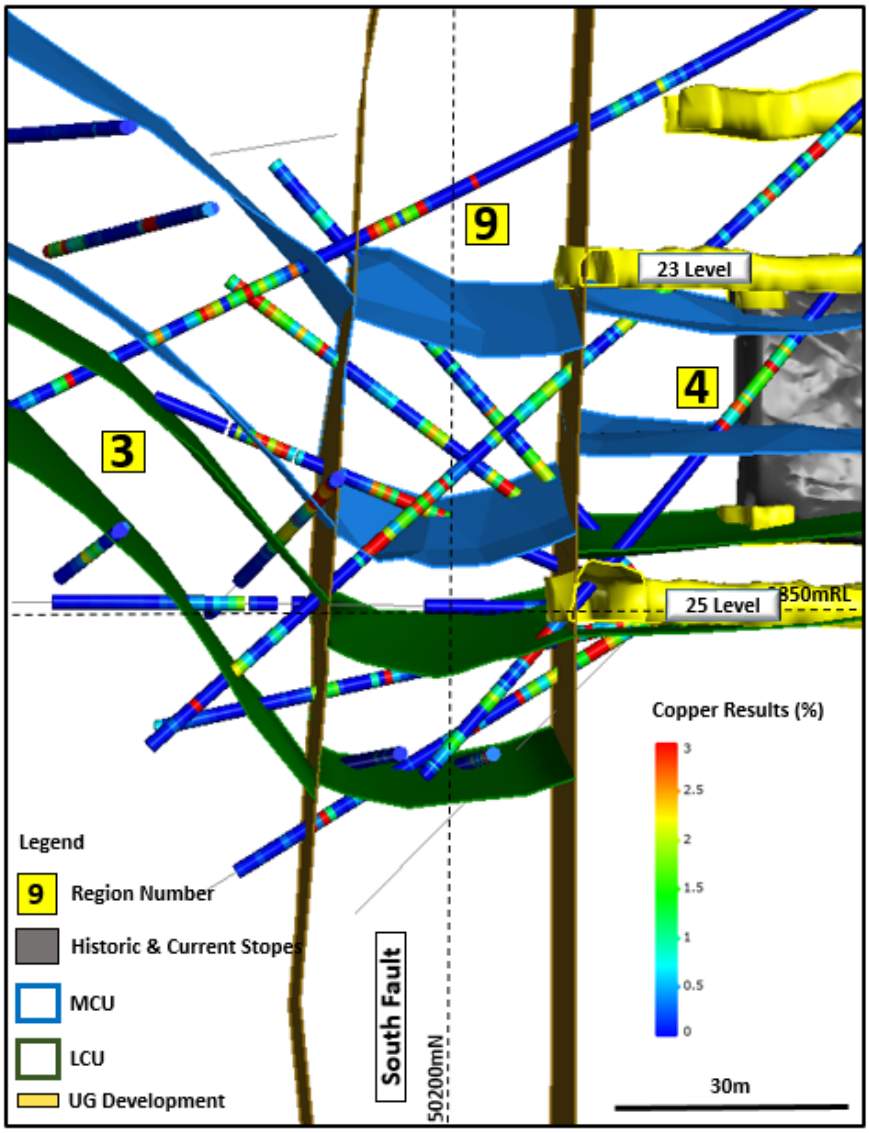

FIGURE 4: CROSS SECTION 2 - REGION 9 EXAMPLE SECTION LOOKING GRID WEST SHOWING 2017 – 2018 DRILL RESULTS

ENQUIRIES

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr. Kim Kremer B.Sc., who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kremer is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which 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 Kremer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques **Drilling techniques** **Drill sample recovery**	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. • 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.). • 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.	• The deposit has been drilled and sampled using various techniques with diamond and reverse circulation drilling utilised for mineral estimation. This information comes from surface and underground and is on variable spacing along and across strike. The total metres within the immediate vicinity of the Deposit are 249,973m. The holes are drilled on most occasions to intersect as near as possible perpendicularly the synclinal east plunge mineralisation. • The drilling programs have been ongoing since initial discovery to both expand the mineralisation and provided control for mining. The hole collars were surveyed by Company employees/contractors with the orientation recorded. Down hole survey is recorded using appropriate equipment. The diamond core was logged for lithology and other geological features. • The diamond core varied from HQ to NQ in diameter and mineralised intervals and adjacent locations were sampled by cutting the core in half. The RC samples were collected from the cyclone of the rig and spilt at site to approximate 2 to 3Kg weight. The preparation and analysis was undertaken at accredited commercial laboratories, ALS or Intertek Genalysis. Both laboratories have attained ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. ALS uses the ME-ICP61 four acid digest methods using a sample of 0.2g with an ICP-OES finish. Over limit results (>1% Cu) are re-analysed using the ME-OG62 method, which involves subjecting a 0.4g sample to a four acid digest with an ICP-OES finish. Intertek Genalysis use a four acid digest using a 0.2g sample with an ICP-OES finish. Over limit results (>1% Cu) are re-assayed using an ore grade four acid digestion of 0.2g sample, and an AAS finish. The analysis and preparation of recent diamond drilling by Metals X has been undertaken at the onsite Nifty laboratory which has been contracted to accredited analytical testing service by ALS. On-site, ALS uses a Fusion XRF15C method for analysis. • The drilling was completed using a combination of surface and underground drilling. In general the orientation of the drilling is appropriate given the strike and dip of the mineralisation. • The core recovery is recorded in the database and in most instances was in excess of 95%. This was assessed by measuring core length against the drilled core run. There is no record of the quantity (weight) of RC chips collected per sample length. • The ground conditions in the mineralised zone are competent. In areas of less competent material core return is maximised by controlling drill speed. In the case of RC samples areas of less competent material are identified in the log. • Whilst no assessment has been reported, the competency of the material sampled would tend to preclude any potential issue of sampling bias.
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.	• The routine logging of core and chips describes the general geology features including stratigraphy, lithology, mineralisation, alteration etc. For the majority of holes this information is sufficient and appropriate to apply mineralisation constraints. Some core drilling is orientated and structural measurements of bedding, joints, veins etc. has occurred as well as fracture densities. • Geological logging has recorded summary and detailed stratigraphy, lithology, mineralisation content, and alteration, some angle to core axis information, vein type, incidence and frequency, magnetic content. • The entire length of all holes, apart from surface casing, was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• All core to be sampled was cut in half using a mechanical saw. It is not known if the core was consistently taken from the same side of the stick. • RC chip samples are collected via a cyclone which is cleaned with air blast between samples. The samples riffled to collect between 2 and 3kg. Most samples are dry with any moisture noted on the logs. • Field sub-sampling for chip samples appears appropriate as is the use of core cutting equipment for the submitted core. Procedures adopted in the laboratories are industry standard practises including that in the mine site facility. • In field riffles are cleaned between sampling using compressed air. The diamond cutting equipment is cleaned during the process using water. All laboratories adopt appropriate industry best practises to reduce sample size homogeneously to the required particle size. • No field duplicate information was observed. • The style of mineralisation and high sulphide content does not rely on grain size as being influential on grade. Thus there is confidence in the overall grade of the deposit being fairly represented by the sampling.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay techniques are appropriate for the determination of the level of mineralisation in the sample. • No geophysical tools were utilised to ascertain grade. • Standard and Blanks are included with all samples sent for analysis in the rate of between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30. The most recent reporting covering the majority of holes used in the estimate provide support for the quality of the Cu assays.
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.	• The extensive data set has been reviewed by various parties including Maxwell Geoscience and DataGeo and the intersections within the mineralisation have been confirmed. • No twinned holes observed but there is a significant amount of closely spaced supportive drilling results. • Field data is captured electronically, validated by the responsible geologist and stored on corporate computer facilities. Protocols for drilling, sampling and QAQC are contained with the company operating manuals. The information generated by the site geologists is loaded into a database by the company database manager and undergoes further validation at this point against standard acceptable codes for all variables.
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.	• The collar positions were resurveyed by the Company surveyor or their contractors from a known datum. The survey is on a known local grid with demonstrated control. The orientation and dip at the collars is checked (aligned) by the geologist and down hole recording of azimuth and dip are taken at 30m intervals on most occasions using appropriate equipment. • The regional grid is GDA94 Zone 50 and the drilling is laid out on a local grid. • Topographic control is from surface survey - note the deposit modelled is totally underground and is not influenced by surface topography.
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.	• The majority of drilling utilised is on 40m x 20m grid specifically targeting lithological and hence mineralisation sequence definition. • The geological sequence is well understood from the mining which supports the current drill spacing as adequate for both grade continuity assessment and lithological modelling • The sampling reflects the geological conditions. For mineral resource estimation a 1m composite length was chosen given that this is the dominant sample length in dataset.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Given the shape of the sequence, the drilling as best as practically possible, is orientated to intersect the sequence perpendicularly. This is limited to drill sites from underground and surface. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The samples once collected and numbered are stored in the lockable site core yard. Each sample bag is securely tied with the sample number on the bag and inside on metal tags transported by commercial contractors to Perth. Upon receipt at the laboratory the samples are checked against the dispatch sheets to ensure all samples are present.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Resources and reserves are routinely reviewed by the Metals X Corporate technical team. • Database management companies have over the past 2 years audited the drill hole database and found it representative of the information contained.

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 Nifty deposit is situated on mining lease M271/SA, which is 100% held by Nifty Copper Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Metals X.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• WMC Resources Ltd discovered Nifty in 1980 by using regional ironstone sampling and reconnaissance geology. Malachite staining of an outcrop and Cu-anomalous ironstones from dune swale reconnaissance sampling were the initial indicators. This was followed up by lag sampling on a 500 x 50m grid that detected a 2.5 x 1.5km Cu-Pb anomaly. Secondary Cu mineralisation was intersected in percussion drilling in mid-1981, with high grade primary ore (20.8m at 3.8% Cu) discovered in 1983. WMC commenced open pit mining of the secondary oxide ore in 1992 and continued mining until September 1998 when Nifty was sold to Straits Resources. • The project was subsequently purchased from Straits Resources by Aditya Birla Minerals Ltd in 2003. • Open pit mining ceased in June 2006. • Copper extraction using heap leaching ceased in January 2009. • Underground mining of the primary (chalcopyrite) mineralisation started in 2009. • The project was purchased from Aditya Birla in 2016 by Metals X Ltd.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Nifty deposit is hosted within the folded late-Proterozoic Broadhurst Formation which is part of the Yeneena Group. The Broadhurst Formation is between 1000 m to 2000 m thick and consists of a stacked series of carbonaceous shales, turbiditic sandstones, dolomite and limestone. Structurally, the dominant feature is the Nifty Syncline which strikes approximately southeast-northwest and plunges at about 6-12 degrees to the southeast. The stratabound copper mineralisation occurs as a structurally controlled, chalcopyrite-quartz- dolomite replacement of carbonaceous and dolomitic shale within the folded sequence. The bulk of the primary mineralisation which is currently being mined is largely hosted within the keel and northern limb of the Syncline.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.
		• Refer to body of the Report.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	• Refer to body of the Report.
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').	• Refer to body of the Report.
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.	• NA
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.	• NA
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.	• NA
Further work	• The nature & 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.	• Open pit and underground feasibility works; • Validation drilling in areas of potential economic mineralisation; • Infill drill areas of data paucity proximal to the underground development. This will increase resource confidence and resultant classifications. • Validation of the underground void model.