

12 February 2019

Review of Historical Data at Wanderer Copper-Gold Prospect, Paterson Region, Reveals Significant Copper Intercepts

Reprocessed geophysics and data-mining indicates an advanced exploration opportunity for Marindi at its recently-expanded Paterson-Kintyre copper-gold project

HIGHLIGHTS

Wanderer Cu-Au-Mo prospect

- A recent compilation of available geophysical data reprocessed using modern techniques highlights multiple anomalies, including a large “bullseye” magnetic anomaly over the historical Wanderer copper prospect, part of Marindi’s Kintyre Project in the Paterson region (see Figure 2).
- Data-mining of public information undertaken by Marindi geologists, including digitising of historical hard copy exploration reports and assay files, reveals the presence of significant copper, gold and molybdenum values in a wide zone of iron-oxide alteration extending across more than 1km of strike at Wanderer.
- The Wanderer prospect was discovered and drilled between 1987 and 1990 at lower prevailing copper and gold prices by CRA as part of its uranium exploration expenditure across its nearby Kintyre Project. The majority of drilling was only drilled to 100m from surface with multiple holes logged as ending in mineralisation. No follow-up drilling has occurred in the 29 years since then.
- Re-compilation of composited assay results by Marindi using modern commodity pricing and taking account of other economic factors has resulted in the following significant intercepts, including;
 - 17m @ 1.6% Cu, 317ppm Mo including 9m @ 2.6% Cu, 456ppm Mo from 84m down-hole (87WDRC2)
 - 9m @ 2.0% Cu, 0.14g/t Au, 272ppm Mo including 5m @ 3.1% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 430ppm Mo from 84m down-hole (87WDRC6)
 - 11m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.10g/t Au, 181ppm Mo including 7m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.15g/t Au, 250ppm Mo from 83m down-hole (87WDRC8)
 - 13m @ 1.1% Cu, 0.29g/t Au including 6m @ 2.0% Cu, 0.27g/t Au from 107m down-hole (87WDRC14)
 - 8m @ 0.7% Cu, 310ppm Mo including 1m @ 3.3% Cu, 0.22g/t Au, 560ppm Mo from 98m down-hole (87WDRC7)
 - 10m @ 0.6% Cu from 70m down-hole (87WDRC24)
 - 11m @ 0.5% Cu from 101m down-hole (87WDRC13)

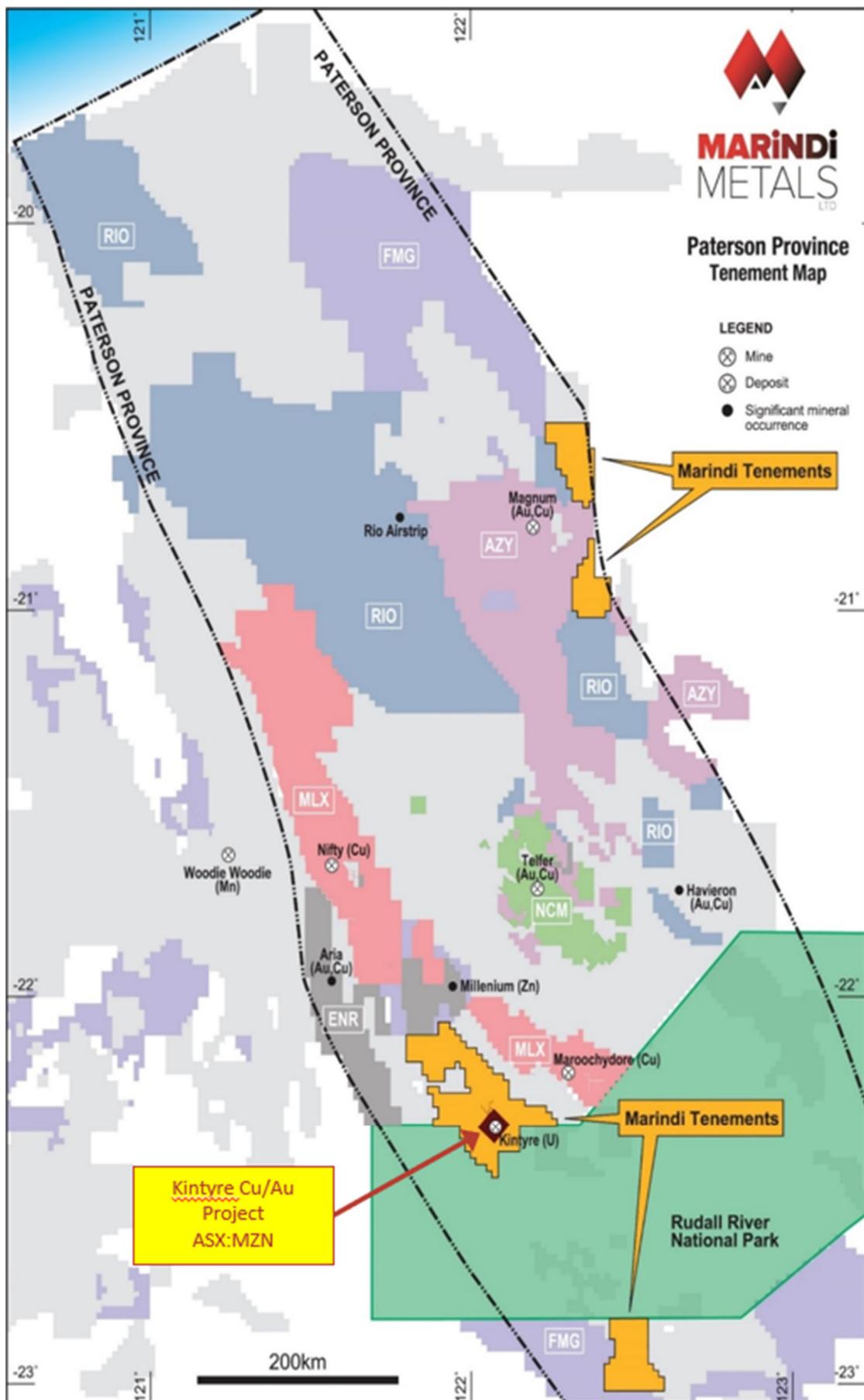


Figure 1. Marindi Paterson tenements relative to other tenement holders and significant mines and deposits.

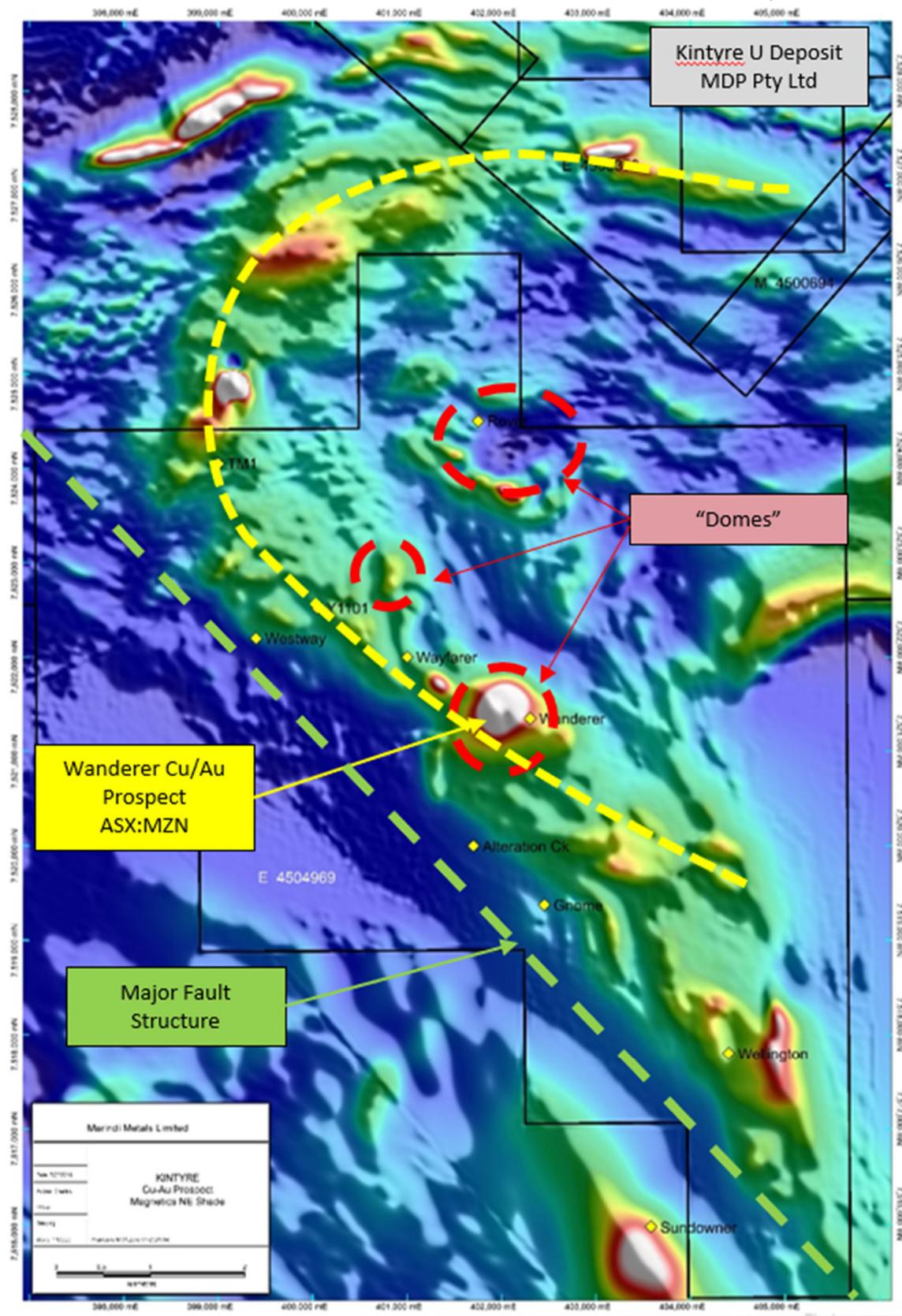


Figure 2. Reprocessed magnetics image across Marindi southern Kintyre project area including the Wanderer Cu-Au-Mo Prospect. Note numerous other magnetic highs coincident with favourable structure.

Commenting on the new information for the Wanderer prospect, Marindi's Managing Director, Mr Simon Lawson, said: "While we are very focussed on getting drilling underway at the Forrestania Gold Project, I am very pleased that the cost-effective strategic expansion of our ground position in the Paterson region, the compilation of separate geophysical datasets, and some basic solid geology has quickly added an advanced and potentially very valuable prospect to our portfolio.

"The mineral assemblage of copper, gold and molybdenum in a wide iron-oxide rich alteration zone at Wanderer is probable evidence of an intrusive-related fluid passing along the permeable contact zone as shown in Figure 3."

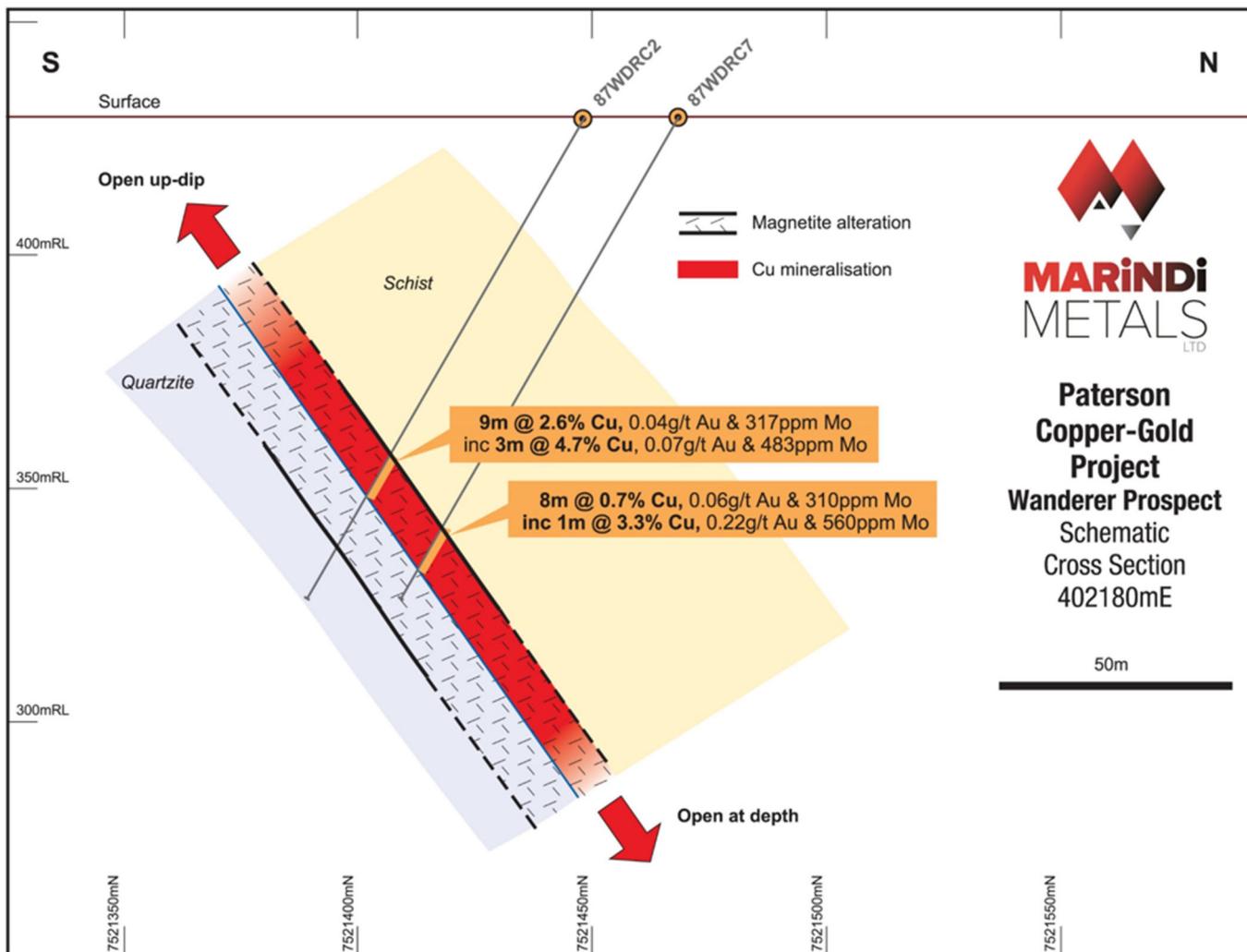


Figure 3. Schematic cross-section created from historic drill data on 402180mE at Wanderer Cu-Au-Mo prospect. Note thick zone of magnetite alteration on contact with significant shallow Cu-Au-Mo assays.

"The particular combination of elements we see at the Wanderer prospect is seen in both iron-oxide copper gold deposits, such as Ernest Henry and Olympic Dam and also porphyry-style intrusive deposits, such as Cadia and Bingham Canyon. The real excitement factor for Marindi is that the recent geophysical reprocessing illustrates the Wanderer drilling is sitting on the western periphery of the major "bullseye" anomaly and the best could be yet to come."

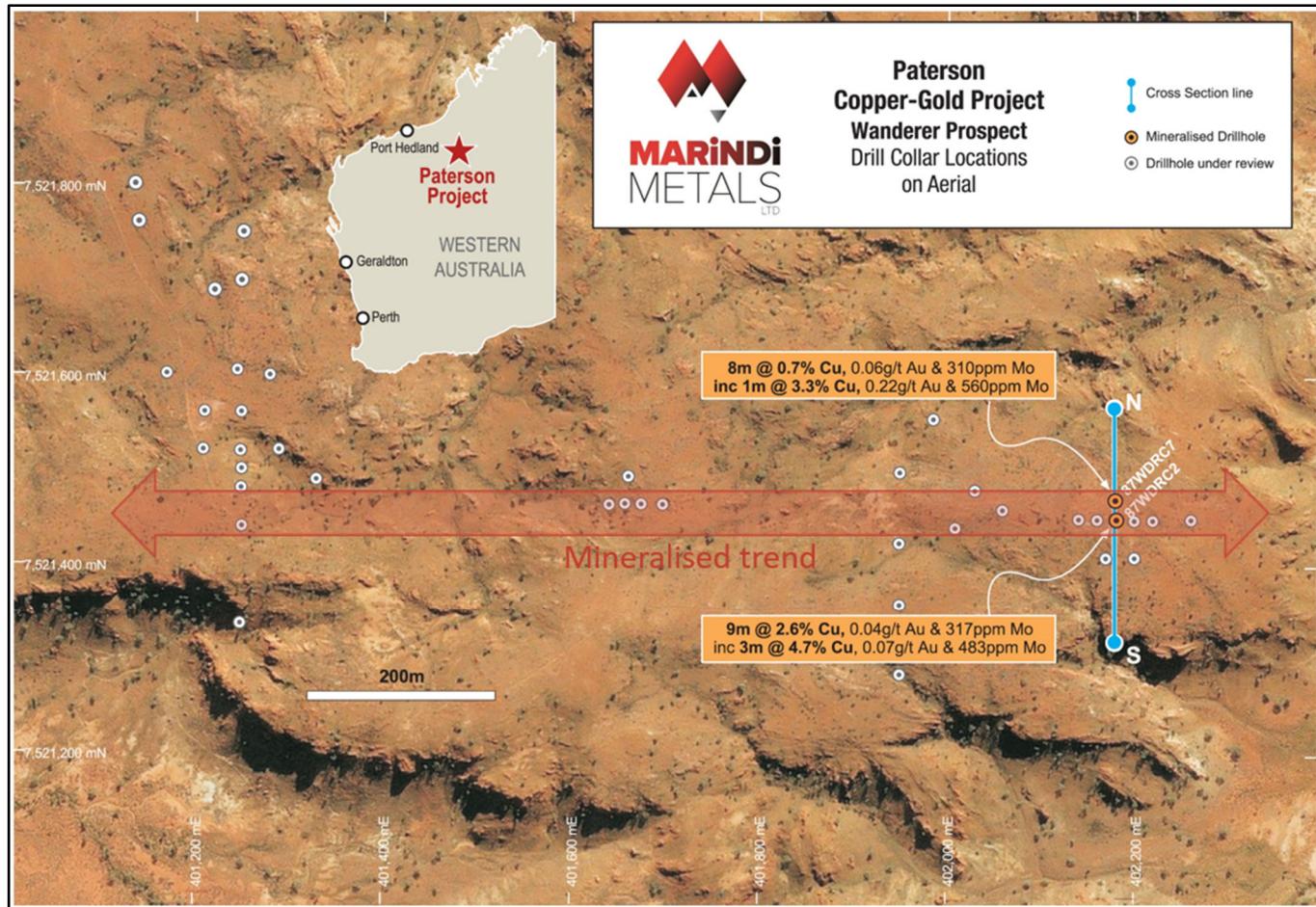


Figure 4. Plan view of historic drill-collars overlaid on an aerial image. Note. Majority of drilling tests less than 100m depth. Oxidation can be expected to have leached/destroyed most copper sulphide content above <80m so very little primary mineralisation has been tested effectively.

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Mr Simon Lawson a Member of the Australasian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists Mr Lawson is the Managing Director of Marindi Metals Ltd, a full-time employee and shareholder. Mr Lawson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Lawson consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. – Collar Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
87WDRC1	402140	7521450	430	104	-60	180	RC
87WDRC2	402180	7521450	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC3	402220	7521450	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC4	402200	7521410	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC5	402170	7521410	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC6	402160	7521450	430	116	-60	180	RC
87WDRC7	402180	7521470	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC8	402200	7521450	430	109	-60	180	RC
87WDRC9	402260	7521450	430	98	-60	180	RC
87WDRC10	402060	7521460	430	89	-60	180	RC
87WDRC11	402030	7521480	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC12	402010	7521440	430	120	-60	180	RC
87WDRC13	401250	7521520	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC14	401250	7521480	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC15	401210	7521520	450	114	-90	0	RC
87WDRC16	401250	7521560	450	109	-90	0	RC
87WDRC17	401290	7521520	450	115	-90	0	RC
87WDRC18	401330	7521490	450	119	-90	0	RC
87WDRC19	401170	7521600	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC20	401210	7521560	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC21	401250	7521440	450	120	-90	0	RC
87WDRC22	401642	7521465	450	98	-60	180	RC
87WDRC23	401658	7521465	450	100	-60	180	RC
87WDRC24	401675	7521465	450	100	-60	180	RC
87WDRC25	401700	7521465	450	96	-60	180	RC
87WDRC26	401662	7521493	450	100	-60	180	RC
88WDRC27	401245	7521605	450	80	-60	240	RC
88WDRC28	401280	7521600	450	81	-60	240	RC
88WDRC29	401220	7521690	450	69	-60	250	RC
88WDRC30	401140	7521760	451	54	-60	250	RC
88WDRC31	401135	7521800	448	69	-60	240	RC
88WDRC32	401250	7521750	450	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC33	401250	7521700	440	87	-60	200	RC
88WDRC34	401250	7521335	450	105	-90	0	RC
88WDRC35	401950	7521360	430	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC36	401950	7521285	450	106	-90	0	RC
88WDRC37	401950	7521425	440	106	-90	0	RC
87WDD01	401950	7521500	415	287.7	-61	181	DD
87WDD02	401985	7521555	440	117	-70	180	DD
88WDD03	401250	7521500	420	212.7	-90	0	DD
88WDD04	402180	7521480	434	200.8	-90	0	DD
90WDD05	401950	7521425	440	409.9	-90	0	DD

88WDD03	125	130	5	146	0.01	11
88WDD03	130	135	5	20	0.02	10
88WDD03	135	139	4	110	0.01	21
88WDD03	139	140	1	1100	0.02	40
88WDD03	140	145	5	419	0.01	22
88WDD03	145	150	5	108	0	20
88WDD03	150	155	5	2050	0.02	27
88WDD03	155	160	5	465	0.01	27
88WDD03	160	165	5	213	0.02	29
88WDD03	165	167	2	1960	0.02	24
88WDD03	167	168	1	2670	0.05	36
88WDD03	168	169	1	2310	0.06	42
88WDD03	169	170	1	1220	0.05	24
88WDD03	170	171	1	743	0.21	19
88WDD03	171	176	5	1330	0.02	17
88WDD03	176	180	4	286	0.01	16
88WDD03	180	185	5	401	0.01	20
88WDD03	185	190	5	444	0.02	37
88WDD03	190	191	1	6050	0.08	78
88WDD03	191	192	1	4320	0.06	87
88WDD03	192	193	1	2310	0.01	41
88WDD03	193	194	1	1870	0.02	37
88WDD03	194	199	5	436	0.01	37
88WDD03	199	204	5	93	0.01	16
88WDD03	204	209	5	157	0	17
88WDD03	209	212.7	3.7	411	0.01	16
88WDD04	0	5	5	267	0	3
88WDD04	5	10	5	170	0	7
88WDD04	10	15	5	178	0	6
88WDD04	15	20	5	178	0	30
88WDD04	20	25	5	280	0	5
88WDD04	25	30	5	92	0	14
88WDD04	30	35	5	39	0.01	3
88WDD04	35	42	7	32	0.01	9
88WDD04	42	47	5	108	0	3
88WDD04	47	52	5	9	0	11
88WDD04	52	57	5	23	0	3
88WDD04	57	62	5	7	0	11
88WDD04	62	67	5	10	0	6
88WDD04	67	72	5	77	0	8
88WDD04	72	77	5	27	0	3
88WDD04	77	82	5	35	0	10
88WDD04	82	87	5	34	0	3
88WDD04	87	92	5	11	0	3
88WDD04	92	97	5	8	0	3
88WDD04	97	102	5	7	0	3
88WDD04	102	107	5	32	0	3
88WDD04	107	112	5	25	0	3

88WDD04	112	117	5	13	0	3
88WDD04	117	122	5	47	0	3
88WDD04	122	127	5	64	0	3
88WDD04	127	132	5	15	0	3
88WDD04	132	137	5	47	0	3
88WDD04	137	142	5	31	0	3
88WDD04	142	147	5	31	0	3
88WDD04	147	152	5	29	0	3
88WDD04	152	157	5	58	0	3
88WDD04	157	162	5	85	0	3
88WDD04	162	167	5	28	0	3
88WDD04	167	172	5	27	0	3
88WDD04	172	177	5	149	0.01	3
88WDD04	177	182	5	171	0.01	3
88WDD04	182	187	5	9	0	3
88WDD04	187	192	5	24	0	3
90WDD05	105.5	115.3	9.8	27	0	4
90WDD05	115.3	125	9.7	21	0	5
90WDD05	125	136.1	11.1	55	0	6
90WDD05	136.1	141.8	5.7	68	0	5
90WDD05	141.8	149.6	7.8	360	0	14
90WDD05	149.6	159.4	9.8	140	0	8
90WDD05	159.4	172	12.6	88	0	3
90WDD05	172	181.6	9.6	51	0	5
90WDD05	181.6	193.4	11.8	18	0	8
90WDD05	193.4	204.2	10.8	300	0	7
90WDD05	204.2	216.8	12.6	200	0	3
90WDD05	216.8	226	9.2	15	0	6
90WDD05	226	236.1	10.1	34	0	8
90WDD05	236.1	245	8.9	6	0	5
90WDD05	245	251.4	6.4	12	0	7
90WDD05	251.4	259.5	8.1	16	0	7
90WDD05	259.5	270.3	10.8	10	0	8
90WDD05	270.3	280.1	9.8	14	0	5
90WDD05	280.1	293.2	13.1	27	0	7
90WDD05	293.2	305.3	12.1	110	0	19
90WDD05	305.3	315	9.7	21	0	8
90WDD05	315	325	10	10	0	6
90WDD05	325	335.1	10.1	5	0	7
90WDD05	335.1	345.9	10.8	70	0	7
90WDD05	345.9	355	9.1	6	0	6
90WDD05	355	366.4	11.4	22	0	6
90WDD05	366.4	375	8.6	25	0	7
90WDD05	375	387	12	13	0	5
90WDD05	387	396	9	12	0.01	6
90WDD05	396	403	7	10	0	6
90WDD05	403	409.9	6.9	3	0	5

Appendix 1 – JORC TABLE 1

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 (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.</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 (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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic drilling was completed between 1987 to 1990 by CRA exploration. The assay results have been digitised from the final report A47265. No description of sampling techniques are described in the report. It is assumed the sampling was completed to industry standards at that time. RC drill holes have been sampled at 2-10m composites and areas where mineralisation was visually confirmed samples were reduced to 1m intervals. The most common composite width in unmineralized areas are 5m wide. The size of the diamond drill core was not described in the report. Sample widths in drill holes 87WDD01-02 and 88WDD03-04 ranged from 0.5m to 7m. In unmineralized lithologies samples are typically 2-5m wide and in mineralised areas samples are mostly 1m wide. In drill hole 90WDD05 samples were over large widths ranging from 6.9m to 13.1m with an average sample width of 9.8m. Due to the large intervals it is assumed that a slither (<30%) of the core was assayed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond drilling techniques were used. Drilling specifics were not described in the historic report (A47265). No surveys were tabulated in the report. Core orientation was not mentioned in the report.
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 and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling specifics were not described in the report.
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. The total</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were all logged to an appropriate standard. Logging details include, lithologies, texture, minerals, colour and magnetic susceptibility.

	<i>length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Subsampling 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. 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. 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques were not described in the historic report. It is assumed CRA had sampling procedures at industry standards. Some of the sample intervals are not appropriate for base metal and gold mineralisation due to the large sample widths. Large sampling intervals in this style of mineralisation is likely to dilute the grade of the base metals and precious metals.
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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical methods and laboratory were not described in the historic report (A47265). It is assumed CRA use a reputable laboratory. The Au assays were presented as ppm. Drill holes 87WDRC1-26 had a lower detection limit of 0.0030ppm and drill holes 88WDRC27-37 had a lower detection limit of 0.005ppm. 28 other elements were assay for using an unknown technique. Only Cu and Mo were presented in this announcement. The lower detection limit for Cu is unknown, but the lowest value is 3ppm. The lower detection limit for Mo is 3ppm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical methods and laboratory were not described in the historic report (A47265). It is assumed CRA use a reputable laboratory.
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"> No verification has been completed on the significant intersections. Marindi Metals have only recently pegged this ground and drill chips and drill core have not been located at yet. CRA was a well known exploration company in Western Australia and found and drilled many prospects. The exploration completed on the Wandera prospect was conducted over 3 field seasons and multiple drill holes have been drilled through the mineralised system confirming the grade and widths.
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"> No description of how the drill holes were surveyed is in the historic report (A47265). The drill holes were most likely surveyed by a professional surveyor. Grid system is AMG84 Zone 51. Quality and adequacy of topographic control was not described in the historic report.
Data spacing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is sufficient for an exploration project. Further drilling is

distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>required to understand the geology and mineralisation potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample compositing has been applied to all drill holes and is described in detail in the Sampling Techniques section of this Table 1.
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> 	<p>Drilling appears to be intersecting the mineralised horizon at an acute angle. Further drilling is needed to fully understand the geomorphology of the mineralisation, but at this infancy stage there appears to be no sample bias.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Results have been added to a database and reviewed.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect is located on Exploration license E45/5358, the tenement is in application and is expected to be granted in the coming months once access agreements are finalised
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wanderer was first recognised by CRA as a high priority radiometric anomaly in 1986 and was confirm with anomalous base metals and Au rock chips that year. Over the next 4 years to 1990 CRA completed partial soils over the prospect, rock chipping, ground magnetics, IP, and drilling. No further base metals or gold exploration has been completed over the area since 1990. Uranium exploration has been active over the project area and Cameco has completing most of the work which includes ground gravity and ground radiometrics over the Wandera prospect.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kintyre project lies within the Patterson Province of Western Australia and comprises two lithological packages; the Rudall Metamorphic Complex ('RMC') and the Yennena Group. The RMC contains orthogneiss and metasediments overlying an Archaean or younger Proterozoic basement. A large fault passes through the project separating the RMC in the South West from the younger Yennena Group in the North East. The Yeneena Group comprises a basal Coolbro Sandstone +/- shale and carbonaceous mudstone. Overlying this is the Broadhurst Formation which contains carbonaceous shale, sandstone, dolomite and limestone. Late tertiary and quaternary regolith sequences comprising colluvium, alluvium, calcrete and aeolian sands overlie these bedrock packages in areas where significant erosion and weathering of the underlying bedrock has taken place.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Collar Table in release.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. <p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts were included where there was >1000ppm over a 2m interval.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling appears to be intersecting the mineralised horizon at an acute angle as shown on the section in the release.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section and plan view in release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exploration program will be designed in the future when the tenements are granted.

	<i>geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	
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