25 March 2019

3D modelling confirms large porphyry target at the Alaska Range Project

Modelling highlights steeply plunging intrusive cluster measuring 2km x 1km with a 3km vertical extent immediately adjacent to high grade mineralisation

Key Points:

- **Inversion modelling provides more strong evidence that the Saturn prospect at Alaska Range is a highly prospective copper-gold porphyry target**
- **The modelling confirms that Saturn is a large cylindrical magnetic body; this is entirely consistent with a porphyry system (see 3D video of the modelling at https://www.polarx.com.au/media/#videos).**
- **Saturn extends from near-surface to a depth of at least 3km (the bottom of the model). It has a surface area of 2km x 1km and plunges steeply to the south (Figure 1).**
- **Saturn is surrounded by a zone where the magnetic response has been obliterated. This is indicative of propylitic alteration, as seen around known copper-gold porphyry systems.**
- **PolarX has staked 30 additional State Mining Claims covering the southern extent of the down-plunge target.**
- **An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey to further evaluate the Saturn target will commence next quarter.**
- **PolarX expects to drill-test Saturn in the upcoming field season.**

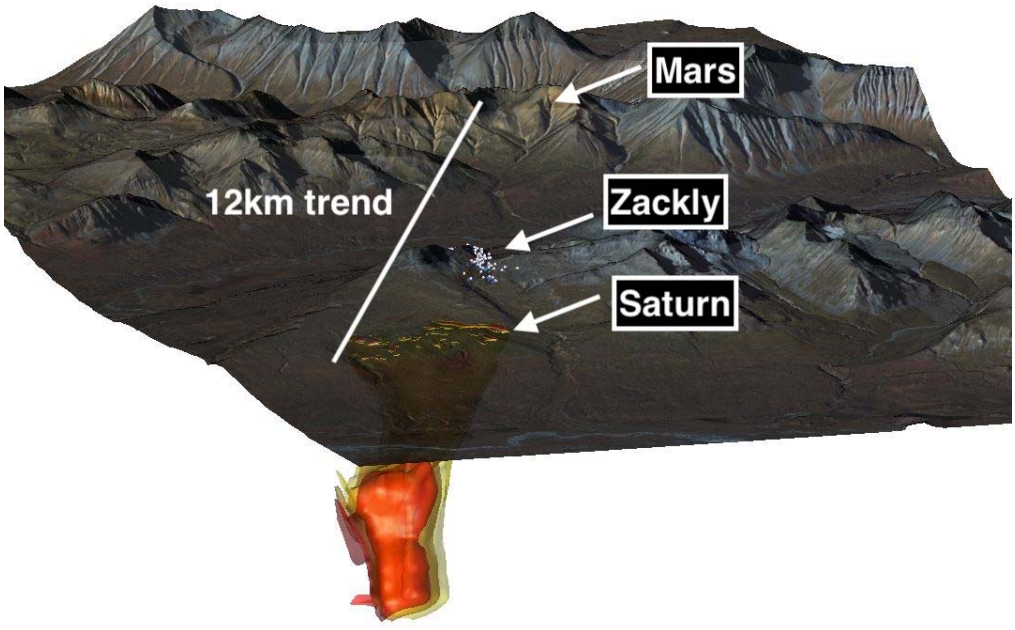

Figure 1 *Oblique view looking WNW showing the Saturn 3D inversion model of magnetic susceptibility. Also shown are the location of drill holes at Zackly, and in the distance, the Mars porphyry Cu-Au target.*

PolarX (ASX: PXX) is pleased to announce that 3D modelling has provided more firm evidence that the Saturn prospect at its Alaska Range Project is a large, compelling copper-gold porphyry target.

The results of the modelling, combined with the other key geological features established in earlier exploration, are entirely consistent with the presence of a porphyry system.

PolarX Managing Director Frazer Tabeart said an induced polarisation survey would now be conducted to locate the presence of disseminated sulphides associated with the intrusive core and in the surrounding alteration halo.

This would pave the way for drilling to start in the September quarter of this year.

"Every piece of exploration work we do provides more evidence that Saturn is a compelling copper-gold porphyry target," Dr Tabeart said.

"The combination of the modelling results, the magnetic responses from the surrounding zone and the close proximity to the high-grade Zackly Skarn copper-gold deposit means Saturn is shaping up as a text-book example of a porphyry prospect."

INVERSION MODELLING RESULTS

The Saturn porphyry Cu-Au target was delineated in high-resolution aeromagnetic data collected in September 2018, comprising a cluster of magnetic anomalies surrounded by a zone of magnetite destruction (Figure 2, refer to ASX release on 5th November 2018).

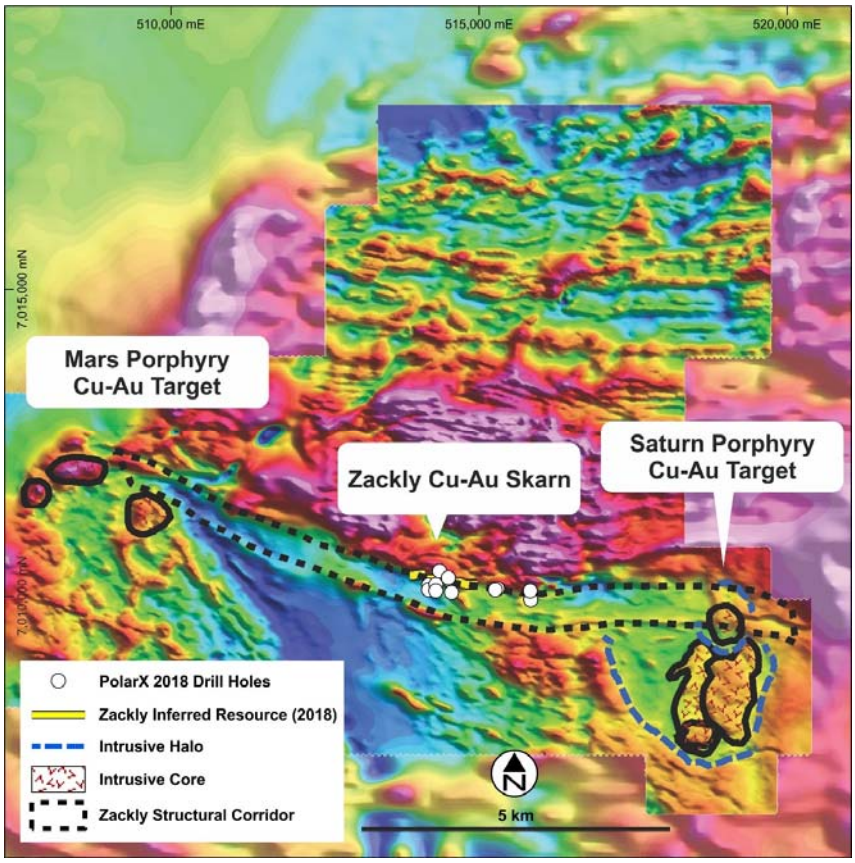

Figure 2 *High-resolution aeromagnetic survey data highlights the Saturn porphyry Cu-Au target to the ESE of the Zackly Skarn deposit*

Three-dimensional inversion modelling of the magnetic data has highlighted that the anomaly at Saturn represents a steeply south plunging, upward flaring cylinder. The magnetic body is approximately 2km x 1km in areal extent and extends to depths in excess of 3km which is the lower extent of the inversion model (Figure 3). It is covered by 10-15m of glacial till and is blind to surface geochemistry.

The geometry of the Saturn magnetic body, its geological setting and the halo of magnetite destruction surrounding the body all support the presence of an oxidised (i.e. magnetite bearing) intrusive cluster surrounded by a zone of propylitic alteration. These factors plus the proximity of high-grade Cu-Au mineralisation at the Zackly Skarn deposit provides very strong evidence that Saturn may be a large-scale porphyry Cu-Au system (see Figure 4).

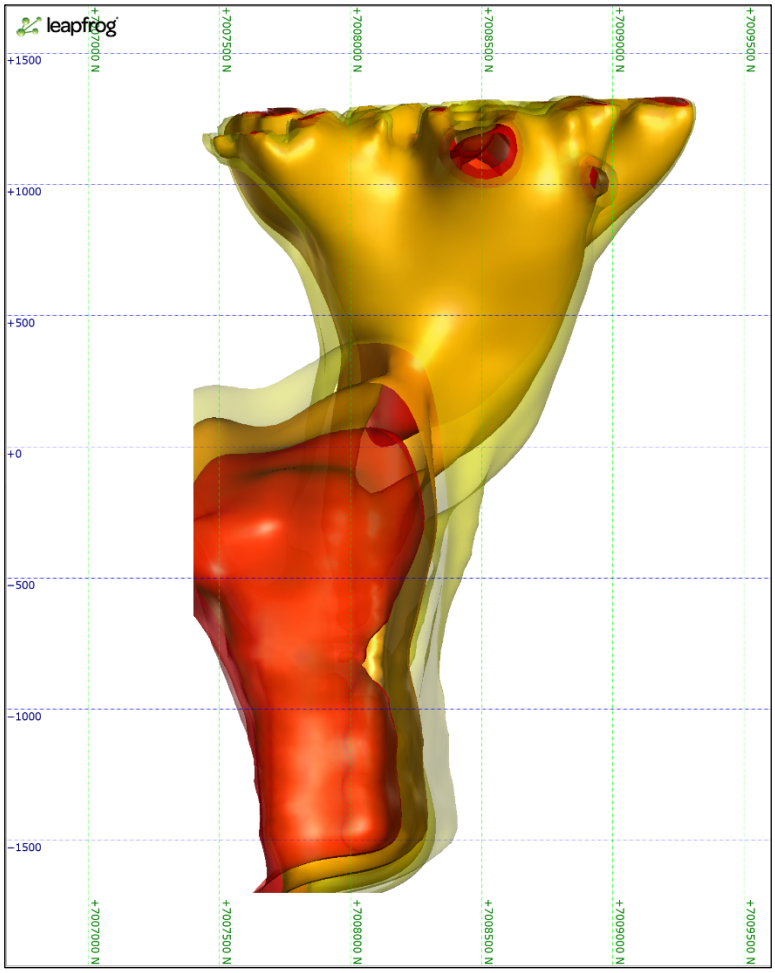

Figure 3 *View of the Saturn magnetic body looking west. Note steep southerly plunge and large extent of the body which measures 2km x 1km at surface and extends to over 3km depth.*

COMMENCMENT OF INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY AT SATURN

An induced polarisation (IP) survey will be undertaken over the Saturn target next quarter, covering approximately 20 line-km of surveying (Figure 5). This survey is designed to locate the presence of disseminated sulphides associated with the intrusive core and in the surrounding alteration halo and will be used in conjunction with the magnetic data to plan a drilling program for execution in Q3 2019.

The IP contract has been signed and the IP contractor and supporting logistics team will commence the survey once the seasonal snows have melted.

STAKING OF 30 NEW STATE MINING CLAIMS

PolarX has staked an additional 30 State Mining Claims covering an area of 4800 acres (19.4km^2) to cover the south plunging depth extent of Saturn plus a significant buffer (Figure 5).

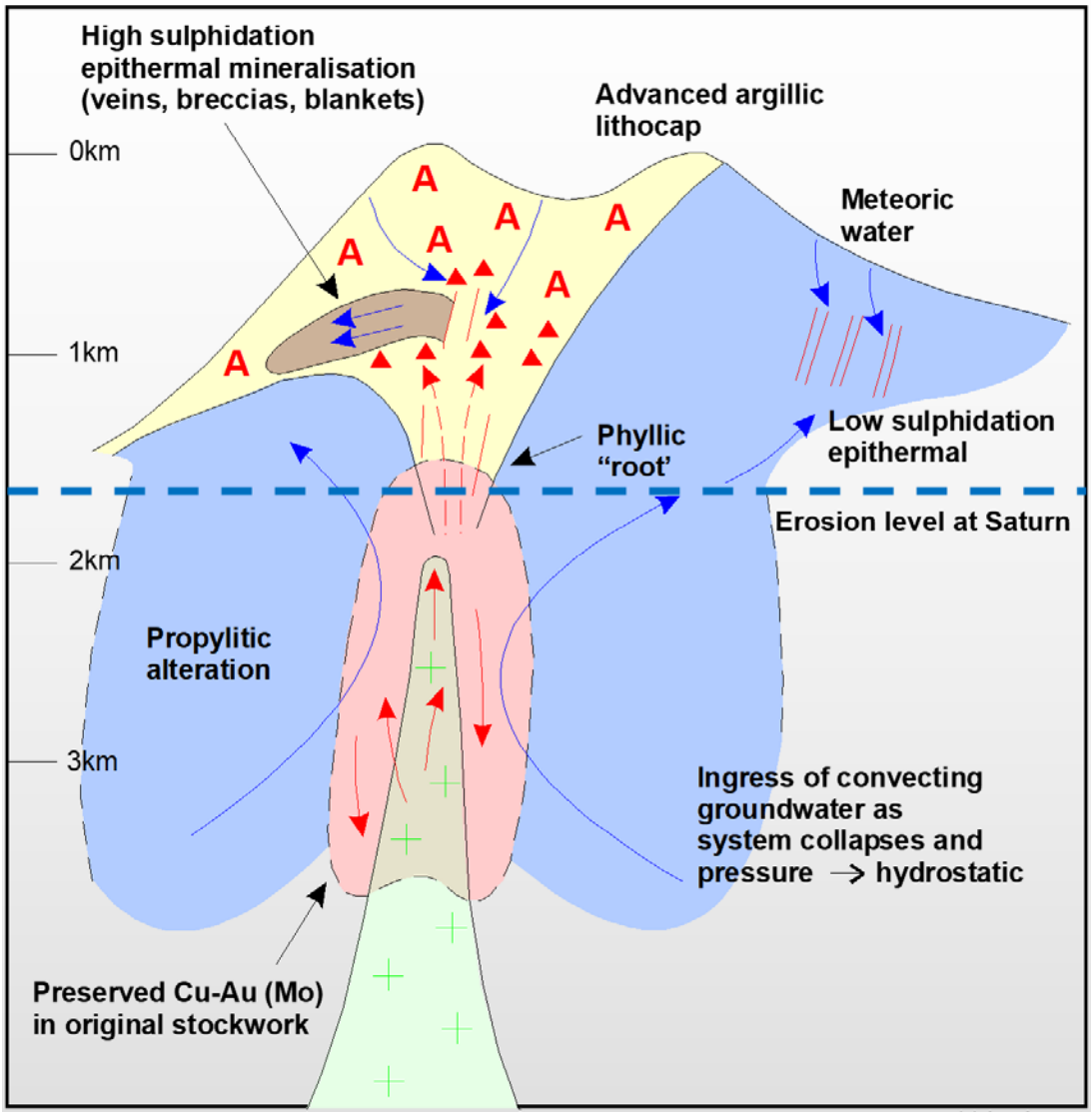

Figure 4 *Schematic section through a porphyry Cu-Au system showing an intrusive core (green) which introduces Cu-Au-(Mo) mineralisation as stockwork veins within the intrusion and in the immediately surrounding host rock (the red zone). The surrounding propylitic alteration (blue zone) is characterised by magnetite destruction and conversion of this magnetite to pyrite.*

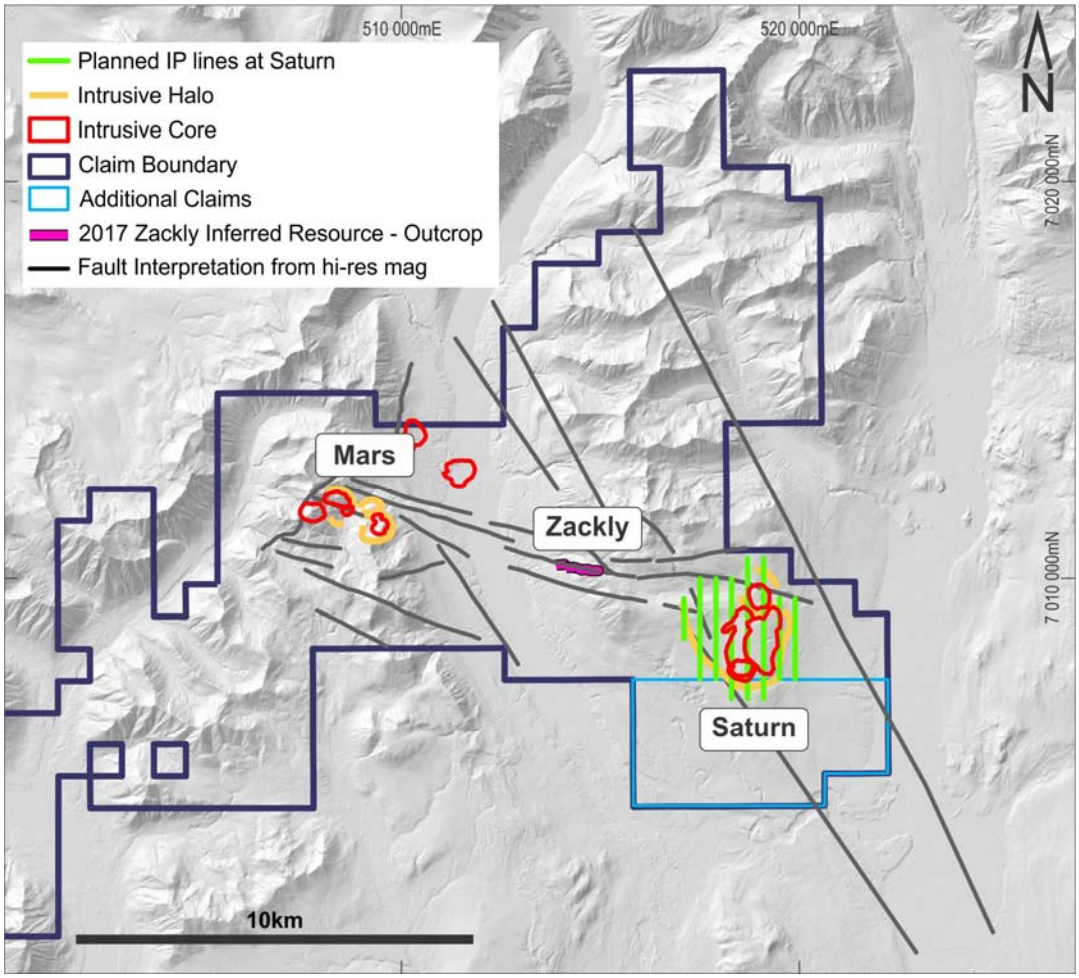

Figure 5 *Location of the 30 new State Mining Claims staked by Polarx to cover southern extensions of the Saturn target. Also shown are the planned IP survey lines at Saturn*

For and on behalf of the Board.

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ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code.

Information in this announcement relating to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (an employee and shareholder of PolarX Limited), who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Tabeart has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to:

- *(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Caribou Dome Deposit (Alaska Range Project), which was previously announced on 5 April 2017;*
- *(ii) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Zackly Deposit (Alaska Range Project), which was previously announced on 20 March 2018; and*
- *(iii) exploration results which were previously announced on 5 November 2018, 12 November 2018 and 29 January 2019.*

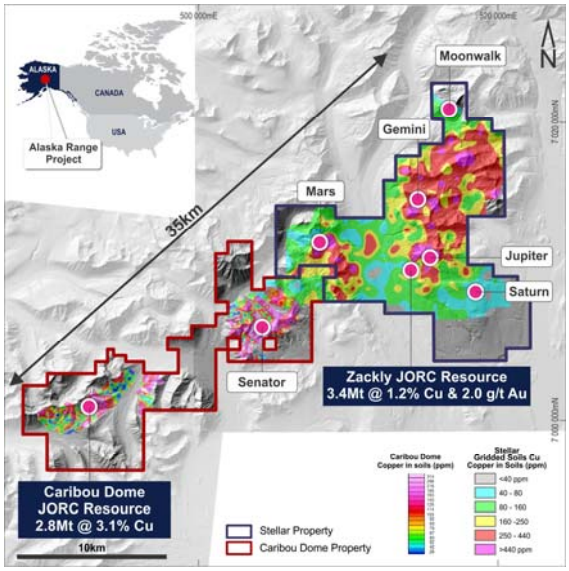
Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements:

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, PolarX does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Company Overview

PolarX is an advanced ASX-listed mineral explorer and developer (ASX: PXX). The recently formed PolarX brings together exciting Alaskan assets the "**Alaska Range Project**", covering 241km^2 of State Mining Claims. High-Grade existing resources and numerous large unexplored advanced targets are within this impressive **35km mineralised belt** now under PolarX's control.



	Tonnes (Mt)	Contained Cu (t)	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Ag (oz)
ZACKLY	3.4	41,200	213,000	1,500,000
CARIBOU DOME	3.1	85,800	-	
	TOTAL	127,000	213,000	1,500,000

IMPRESSIVE HIGH-GRADES

Current Copper and Copper equivalent grades of 4% and 5.5% respectively compare favourably with some of the world's highest grade operating mines. This allows an initially small-scale highly profitable development. One of the Company's greatest advantages is the high-grade nature of its deposits. The JORC resource grade at Caribou Dome is 3.1% Cu and the JORC resource grade at Zackly is 1.2% Cu and 2.0 g/t Au. Both the Zackly and Caribou-Dome deposits remain open in all directions. No targets outside the existing resources have ever been drill-tested to date.

Exploration and development programs are designed to initially bring the 100% owned Zackly Deposit and 80% controlled Caribou-Dome Deposit into early production whilst much larger new targets such as Senator (90%) and Mars (100%), are tested and if successful, advanced to resource/reserve status.

Both existing deposits are expected to progress to feasibility assessment in the near future whilst they continue to rapidly expand. Early environmental baseline surveys are underway and specialists have been engaged to assist in the future mine permitting process.

MASSIVE UPSIDE

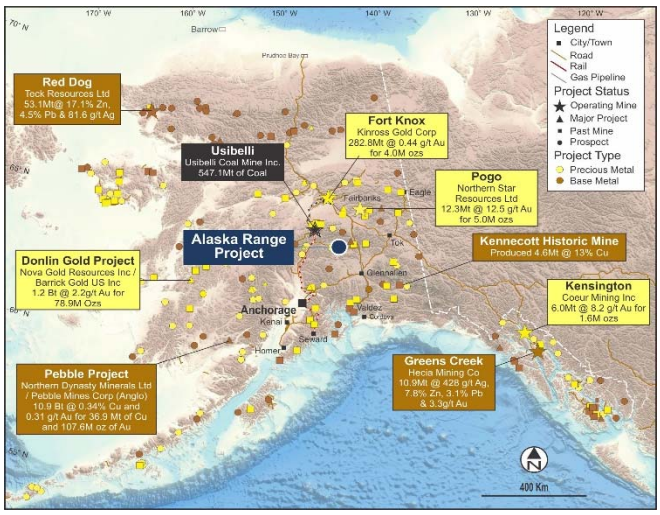
Early soil sampling demonstrates almost the **ENTIRE 35km belt is mineralised with Copper, Gold and Silver** from surface in various geological forms.

PROVEN MANAGEMENT

PolarX has consolidated this entire region and has assembled an accomplished technical and commercial team in Australia with a proven record of delivering projects into production and a well-established technical and operational team in Alaska, USA. Shareholders, Mitchell River Group in Perth and Millrock Resources Inc. in Alaska each provide technical and on-ground operational assistance as required.

REGIONAL CONTROL

For the first time, PolarX's integration will allow fully integrated regional exploration and development of the consolidated Alaska Range Project. It immediately combines existing substantial high-grade resources and provides exploration upside potential in one of the world's best mining regions with road access and excellent nearby infrastructure. Alaska already hosts many of the world's largest and highest grade gold and copper mines with similar geology to PolarX's package. Members of the team have operated in Alaska for over 20 years and have been directly involved in 2 of more recent large discoveries at Pebble and at Donlin Creek.



JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR THE ZACKLY PROSPECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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 downhole 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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	• Multiple soil, trenching, geophysical and drilling programs have been completed at the Zackly Project between 1980 and 1994. All programs employed different methodologies from program to program. Previous work programs appear to have been undertaken in accordance with industry standard practices at the time they were implemented. • Drilling has been completed at the Zackly prospect between 1981 and 1994 over 5 different campaigns using rotary and core drilling methods. • Resources Association of Alaska (RAA) in JV with UNC Teton Exploration Drilling (Teton) undertook the following campaigns: ➢ 1981: 21 diamond holes for 2,964m ➢ 1982: 19 diamond holes for 5,855m Core from the 1981 and 1982 campaigns was selectively sampled at varying intervals. • In 1987 Nerco Mining Company (NMCO) in JV with Alaska Boulder drilled 43 rotary holes for 2,959m (sampled at 5ft intervals) and 6 diamond holes for 390m (sampled at 2ft intervals). • In 1990 NMCO in JV with Phelps Dodge drilled 3 diamond holes for 386m. • In 1994 NMCO in JV with Hemlo Gold drilled 7 rotary holes for 460m. Holes were sampled at 5ft intervals. • Limited information exists regarding sample preparation and analysis techniques for the previous Zackly drilling programs.
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.).	• Approximately 9,595m of diamond drilling and 3,419m of rotary drilling has been completed at the Zackly project (99 holes) prior to 2017. • 13 HQ core holes were drilled in 2017 for a total of 2,021m. • 18 diamond holes for 3754m have been completed in 2018. • The 2018 drilling program utilized HQ standard tube and HQ3 triple tube drilling equipment. • Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-trac multi-shot survey tool. • Core for the HQ3 triple tube holes was oriented by the drillers at the rig each run using the Reflex ACTIII orientation tool, and then checked by the rig geologist and again by the core logging geologist.

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	• Drill hole logs for diamond drill holes include statistics on core recoveries. Core recoveries have been in the range of 80% to 100% for this program. • Careful use of drilling muds and where possible, triple tubing drilling techniques have been employed to maximise core recovery.
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	• Geological logs were recorded for the entire length of all diamond drill holes. • Core is geologically and geotechnically logged by qualified geologists. Where possible structural angles are measured for later interpretation. • Core is qualitatively logged and all trays are photographed. • It is anticipated that no additional drilling in the known mineralised areas will be necessary in order to confirm the geological model and collect appropriate geotechnical data prior to defining any Mineral Resource.
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.	• Samples have been cut using a diamond bladed core saw. • Samples were taken from a one-half split of HQ/HQ3 diameter core. • A half-core split has been retained for subsequent metallurgical test work and repeat assays is necessary. • Residual core will remain in the core trays as a geological record.
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. • calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. •	• Representative half core samples were assayed at ALS Chemex laboratories in Vancouver using the following procedures: • Gold was analysed by Fire Assay (specifically ALS code Au-AA25 - Au by fire assay and AAS using a 30g nominal sample weight). • Other elements (33 in total including copper) were analysed using ALS method code ME-

		ICP61 which involves a four-acid digest and an ICP-MS finish. • Over range (Cu >= 1%) was analysed using ALS method code ME-OG62 which involves a four-acid digest and an ICP-AES or AAS Finish.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc.	• The aeromagnetic survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys using a chartered Airbus AS 350 model helicopter. • Survey lines were flown 50m apart with tie line at 500m spacing and an average terrain clearance of 32.9m based on an Opti-Logic laser altimeter. • Location data were provided by WAAS enabled GPS for a navigational accuracy of +/-8m. • Instrumentation used was a Scintrex CS-3 high resolution cesium split beam total field magnetometer on a nose-mounted stinger with three axis compensation. • Sampling rate was 20 times per second equating to magnetometer measurements every 1.4m along the survey. • Flight lines or portions thereof were re-flown if the normalized 4th difference of the raw magnetic data exceeded 0.20 nT peak to peak for distances of greater than 1 km. • Radiometric data were collected using a Pico Envirotech GRS-10 Gamma spectrometer sampled at 1Hz and resampled to 20Hz • Two base station magnetometers with integrated GPS time synchronization were used for diurnal magnetic corrections. • Degaussing of the survey aircraft and calibration, lag, heading and compensation flights were conducted prior to the survey.

	• 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 following QA/QC protocols have been adopted for this program:
		  • Duplicates were created as coarse crush duplicates on every 20th sample in the sample preparation process at the laboratory.
		  • Blanks every 20th sample
		  • Standards – Certified Reference Material (CRM's) every 20th sample plus additional random insertions at supervising geologist's discretion
		• External laboratory checks have not been undertaken in 2018, but were undertaken in 2017 with satisfactory levels of accuracy for gold and base metals

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	• Multiple companies have undertaken drilling programs at the Project previously. Such programs have included infill drilling programs, whereby new holes have been drilled between previous holes that had successfully intersected mineralisation. Hence the presence and extents of mineralisation (to some extent) has been confirmed.

	(physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• The 2017 program by PolarX included 11 holes which were twins of historical drill holes. • The 2018 program was designed to drill for down-dip and along-strike extensions of the known mineralization. • Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drill hole database management software (DataShed™). • All historical logs and assays from previous drilling (1981, 1982, 1987, 1990 & 1994) have been individually compared and checked for all records in the digital database against the scanned hardcopy reports, logs (recovery, lithology and assay) and any other records (maps, cross-sections etc.). Records have been made of any updates that have been made in cases of previous erroneous data entry.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.	• Drill hole collars are staked to WGS84 UTM Zone 6. Checks of the coordinates will be made by differential GPS surveying. • A high-resolution (sub-metre accuracy) drone survey of digital elevation and ortho-photography has been completed for the Zackly Prospect. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered adequate for this stage of exploration
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.	• Drill-hole spacing is variable, with sections varying from 80m to 400m apart. This spacing will decrease as more holes are drilled in 2018. • It is believed that the current drilling program will allow a statistical comparison between this program and previously undertaken drilling programs, and if the statistics indicate sampling of the same population, that the drilling density will be sufficient for a Mineral Resource to be declared once assays have been received and the appropriate resource estimation modelling has been completed. • No sample compositing has been documented for historical drilling.
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.	• The dip and azimuth of drill holes has been planned to be orientated approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the previously identified skarn mineralisation. • The orientation of drill holes relative to key geological structures does not appear to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Sample security measures have not been documented for any of the historical drilling.

		• Drill samples from the current program will be transported to ALS Chemex laboratories in Fairbanks by representatives of PolarX, where they will be securely stored prior to preparation. • Samples will be crushed at ALS Chemex laboratory in Fairbanks, and crushed samples then sent under ALS supervision to ALS laboratories in Vancouver for pulverization and assay. • All remaining coarse crush reject is to be retained and stored at ALS Chemex laboratory in Fairbanks.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• The Company is unaware of any sampling audits adopted previously.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area	• The Stellar Project comprises 231 contiguous State Mining Claims in the Talkeetna District of Alaska. The claims cover a total area of 36,960 acres (14,957 hectares), and are registered to Vista Minerals Alaska Inc a wholly owned subsidiary of PolarX Limited. • The Caribou Dome Project comprises 216 contiguous State Mining Claims covering an area of 29,000 acres (11,736 hectares) in the Talkeetna District of Alaska. The Company controls 80% of the Claims via option agreements with Hatcher Resources Inc. and SV Metals LP. • While the Claims are in good standing, additional permits/licenses may be required to undertake specific (generally ground-disturbing) activities such as drilling and underground development.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• A brief history of previous exploration was released to the market on 24th May 2017.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• A brief description of the deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation was released in a press statement on 3rd October 2017.

Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
	  • easting and northing of the drillhole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • downhole 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.
		• Reported results are summarised in relevant tables within the attached announcement.
		• The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied:
		  o Grid co-ordinates are reported here in WGS 84 UTM Zone 6.
		  o Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported as the direction toward which the hole is drilled relative to True North.
		  o Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
		  o Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		  o Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.

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.	• No grade truncation has been applied to these results unless indicated in the text. • Aggregate intersections have been calculated using a simple length weighted average i.e. ((assay1 x

	• 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	length1) +(assay2 x length2)) / (length1 + length2)
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg, 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Thickness of mineralisation reported is down-hole thickness. • Where possible, a calculated true thickness of each intersection is based on the current understanding and model on the mineralized zones and the intersection dip of the 2018 drillholes. • Where there is insufficient interpretation of the mineralisation to confidently report "true widths" this has been highlighted.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	• Summary plans and schematic sections are included in this announcement and previous announcements made for the Zackly Inferred Resource.
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	• This report provides a short summary of the mineralisation description and down-hole thickness encountered in each hole drilled in 2018 to date.
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.	• IP surveying was undertaken in 2016 and 2017. • Two preliminary metallurgical reports focusing on gold recoveries from near-surface, mainly oxidized skarn material were completed in 1987 and 1992. These tests comprised gravity, floatation and cyanidation methods for gold recoveries, and were conducted on 4 bulk samples.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg, 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.	• A suitable work program will be developed following more comprehensive review, compilation and interpretation of previously acquired data. • Diagrams highlighting potential drilling target areas are included in this announcement.