ARROW MINERALS

ASX: AMD

6 June 2019

DRILLING AT HELSINKI CONFIRMS MINERALISED CORRIDOR

Arrow Minerals Limited (**Arrow** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results from first pass aircore (**AC**) and stratigraphic drilling programmes at the Helsinki Prospect within the Strickland Gold Project, located 125 kilometres north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia (***Figure 1***).

The Helsinki Prospect is a large, high-priority target along a major fault within the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt, that extends over five kilometres of strike and is up to two kilometres wide. The drill programme was designed to test key litho-structural settings associated with anomalous gold-in-soil targets. A total of 55 holes for 1,768m (average depth 32m) were completed, with results providing accurate geological and geochemical data for targeting and ongoing exploration programmes (***Figure 3***).

Drilling at Helsinki has confirmed that a large felsic porphyry is located internal to Banded Iron Formations (**BIF**) and mafic volcanic lithologies. The NNW-trending sheared contact between the porphyry and mafic lithologies forms a major domain boundary associated with gold anomalism which was intersected in multiple drill lines over four kilometres. This boundary is interpreted to be a major mineralised fluid pathway, with significant drill results including:

- 6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 11m (STKAC0100), incl. 3m @ 1.8g/t Au;
- 1m @ 1.3g/t Au from 53m (BARAC0230);
- 2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 33m (BARAC0230); and
- 1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 59m (BARAC0233).

During the drilling campaign, five rock samples were collected from areas of interest, with a sheared felsic rock returning a gold result of **15.4g/t Au** (***Figure 2***). This result confirms the prospectivity of the felsic lithologies to be a source of hydrothermal fluids which have created significant structural pathways for gold-bearing fluid migration.

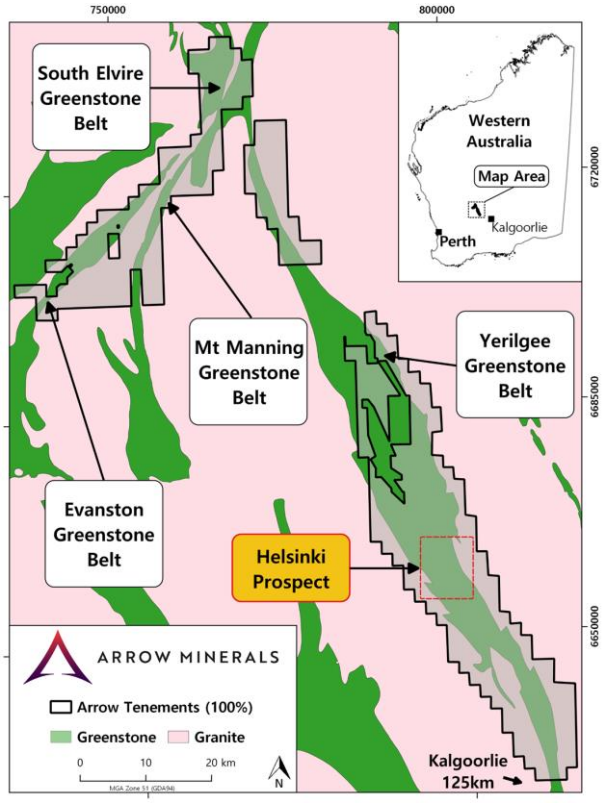

Figure 1 – Strickland Gold Project location map

Figure 2 – Felsic rock chip sample grading 15.4 g/t Au

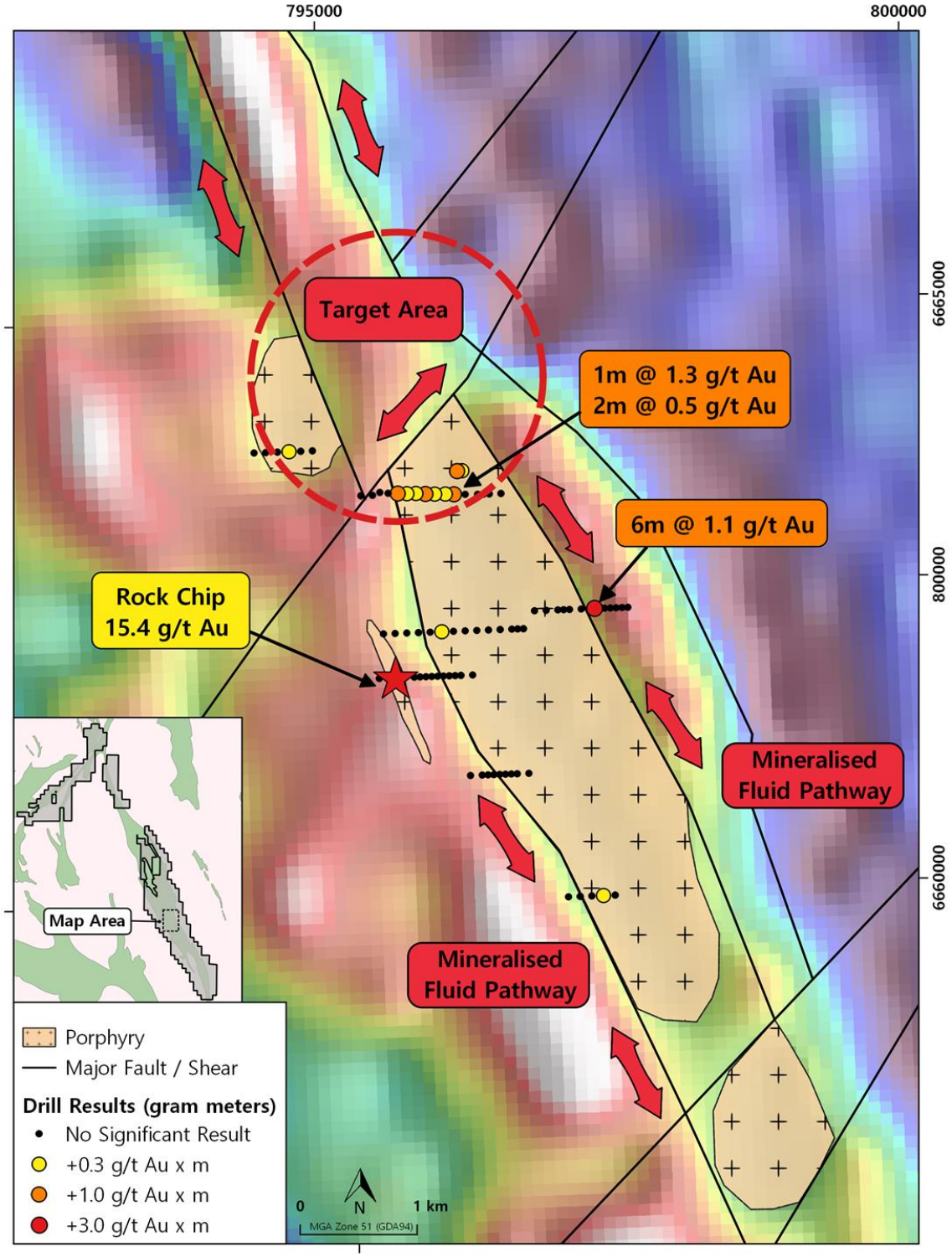

Figure 3 – Simplified geology of the Helsinki Prospect over gravity image (1VD)

Next Steps

Further drilling at Helsinki will be targeted in areas where the margins of NNW-trending structures (major mineralised fluid pathways) and geological contacts intersect NE-NW trending cross cutting faults. A major fault jog (or flexure) at the northern end of the Helsinki porphyry is coincident with NE-NW cross cutting faults and NNW-trending mineralised structures. Fault jogs and cross cutting structures are commonly known to create favourable sites for gold mineralisation in Archean greenstone terrains elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields and Southern Cross Domain.

About Strickland Gold Project

The Strickland Gold Project covers over 1,350km^2 of prospective Archean greenstones, over 150 kilometres of strike across the Yerilgee, Evanston, Mt Manning and South Elvire Greenstone Belts. Modern gold exploration has been limited at Strickland with a focus historically on iron ore exploration. Arrow has been actively exploring the Strickland Gold Project since 2016 and has identified high priority gold targets ranging in size and scale from 1 to 20 kilometres along strike.

Within these gold target areas, Arrow has acquired high-quality project-wide datasets including detailed gravity and aeromagnetic surveys, geological mapping and surface BLEG samples. Soil sampling, AC and reverse circulation drilling has also been completed over the T1, T2, T6 and T8 Prospects. Data processing, statistical analysis and data interpretation of the regional data sets has significantly increased the geological understanding of the gold targets with identification of key mineralising structures, controls and potential deposit types.

For further information visit www.arrowminerals.com.au or contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Miss Melanie Sutterby who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Miss Sutterby is a part-time employee of Arrow and has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Miss Sutterby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Miss Sutterby confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Appendix A: Significant Drilling Results (>0.3g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
STKAC0100	**11**	**17**	**6**	**1.1**
incl.	**11**	**14**	**3**	**1.8**
STKAC0355	0	4	3	0.1
STKAC0357	39	45	6	0.1
STKAC0383	39	42	3	0.1
BARAC0230	33	35	2	0.5
	53	**54**	**1**	**1.3**
BARAC0233	55	56	1	0.3
	57	58	1	0.3
	59	60	1	0.4
BARAC0236	69	71	2	0.3

Significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at +0.30g/t Au. Intervals may contain up to 3m of internal dilution. Intervals reported are down hole intervals, true widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Appendix B: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)
STKAC0355	794450	6663850	491	AC	90	0	28
STKAC0356	794550	6663850	490	AC	90	0	37
STKAC0357	794650	6663850	488	AC	90	0	54
STKAC0358	794750	6663850	487	AC	90	0	68
STKAC0359	794850	6663850	487	AC	90	0	52
STKAC0360	796250	6663425	468	AC	90	0	33
STKAC0361	796350	6663425	467	AC	90	0	39
STKAC0362	796450	6663425	467	AC	90	0	22
STKAC0363	796300	6663425	500	AC	90	0	35
STKAC0364	797500	6662410	481	AC	90	0	9
STKAC0365	797450	6662410	500	AC	90	0	6
STKAC0366	797400	6662410	477	AC	90	0	2
STKAC0367	797350	6662410	500	AC	90	0	26
STKAC0368	797300	6662410	474	AC	90	0	6
STKAC0369	797250	6662410	500	AC	90	0	32
STKAC0370	797100	6662410	471	AC	90	0	31
STKAC0371	797000	6662410	469	AC	90	0	9
STKAC0372	796950	6662410	500	AC	90	0	29
STKAC0373	796900	6662410	469	AC	90	0	39
STKAC0374	796800	6662410	469	AC	90	0	59
STKAC0375	796700	6662410	470	AC	90	0	57
STKAC0376	796600	6662260	472	AC	90	0	61
STKAC0377	796500	6662260	473	AC	90	0	44

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)
STKAC0378	796400	6662260	474	AC	90	0	32
STKAC0379	796300	6662260	476	AC	90	0	37
STKAC0380	796200	6662260	479	AC	90	0	38
STKAC0382	796000	6662260	482	AC	90	0	50
STKAC0383	795900	6662260	483	AC	90	0	47
STKAC0384	795800	6662260	483	AC	90	0	40
STKAC0387	796550	6662260	500	AC	90	0	61
STKAC0388	796050	6661880	481	AC	90	0	65
STKAC0389	795950	6661880	482	AC	90	0	18
STKAC0390	795900	6661880	485	AC	90	0	11
STKAC0391	795850	6661880	483	AC	90	0	19
STKAC0392	795800	6661880	484	AC	90	0	9
STKAC0394	795700	6661880	486	AC	90	0	32
STKAC0395	795650	6661880	488	AC	90	0	38
STKAC0396	795550	6661880	489	AC	90	0	29
STKAC0397	795450	6661880	491	AC	90	0	8
STKAC0398	795500	6661880	490	AC	90	0	12
STKAC0399	796000	6661880	482	AC	90	0	27
STKAC0400	796600	6661020	475	AC	90	0	41
STKAC0401	796500	6661020	477	AC	90	0	59
STKAC0402	796400	6661020	477	AC	90	0	13
STKAC0403	796450	6661020	477	AC	90	0	31
STKAC0404	796350	6661020	475	AC	90	0	18
STKAC0405	796300	6661020	476	AC	90	0	5
STKAC0406	796200	6661020	473	AC	90	0	29
STKAC0407	796250	6661020	475	AC	90	0	27
STKAC0408	796100	6661020	472	AC	90	0	32
STKAC0409	797300	6659950	465	AC	90	0	51
STKAC0410	797200	6659950	466	AC	90	0	51
STKAC0411	797100	6659950	466	AC	90	0	32
STKAC0412	797000	6659950	466	AC	90	0	28

Coordinates are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Appendix C: Rock Chip Location Information.

Sample_ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Sample Type	Gold (g/t Au)
ROCK_T11_01	795581	6661876	Rock Chip	0.001
ROCK_T11_02	795490	6661867	Rock Chip	0.001
ROCK_T11_03	796284	6661031	Rock Chip	0.053
ROCK_T11_04	795122	6663778	Rock Chip	15.35
ROCK_T11_05	796880	6659922	Rock Chip	0.005

Coordinates are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Appendix 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Aircore (AC) chips were collected at 1m intervals using meter marks on the mast to ensure accuracy. • 2-4m composites were collected by a scoop sample from 1m sample piles. Scoops are taken via a vertical cut through the top of the cone using a round bottomed scoop. • Composite size is determined by the length of the drill rod which changes depending if it is a starter rod or whether an RC hammer is used or not. This ensures that each composite sample is only associated with each drill rod interval and associated bit type. • Samples were collected from a single rig with an interchangeable AC blade bit. • The sample was collected in buckets and placed in rows on the pad in 1m intervals.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drill samples were collected via a cyclone return system attached to the Drill Rig. No splitter was used and therefore no duplicate field samples were collected. • Field duplicates were collected on a 1:50 ratio to ensure repeatability of sampling method. • CRM standards were inserted on a 1:50 ratio to test the calibration of lab equipment. • Sample weights have been recorded and reported by the lab.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be*	• All samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • ~3 kg composite samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron prior to gold and multielement analysis. • Au was determined by fire assay of a 50g aliquot followed by ICP-AES (ALS Code Au-ICP22).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Multielement analysis of the composites was determined by pXRF analysis (ALS Code pXRF30). • A 100-200g fresh rock sample was collected from the end of each hole and analysed for a 48-element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four-acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • This sample was handpicked from the least weathered chips and selected to ensure that only the dominant lithology was present. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest.
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).*	• All samples were collected from the same drill rig. • "AC" samples refer to aircore drilling comprised of a 5-inch aircore (blade) sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sample piles are visually inspected by the sampler and recorded as either "low", "moderate" or "good". No weighing of the drilled interval is recorded.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Drill samples are visually inspected during drilling to ensure sample recovery is satisfactory. • Composite samples are collected once an entire drill rod has been drilled. Nominally this is a 3m composite sample as the drill rods are 3m in length. However, if the driller puts the hammer on or takes it off, it can result in a 2m or 4m composite sample. This ensures that the composite samples represent the actual depth interval and removes any error with improper metre marking or waiting for sample to travel up the drill string. As the cyclone is cleaned out at the end of each rod, this sampling process also reduces the potential for contamination between composite 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.*	• No bias is known at this stage.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All drill chips have been logged for lithology, mineralogy, weathering, regolith and alteration whilst in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• This level of detail is deemed appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature. Chip trays have been retained for further work and re-interpretation if required.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core reported.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Scoops are taken via a vertical cut through the top of the cone using a round bottomed scoop. >95% of the samples were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis using standard codes and practices.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Duplicates of the composite samples were taken at a ratio of 1:50. The duplicate involved taking a second cut from the same cone on the opposite side of the first cut. • Second splits of the pulp duplicates are analysed at the lab with no known issues reported.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates were collected at a ~1:50 ratio.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 2.5-3kg samples are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample Preparation included riffle split to a maximum of 3kg (if required) and then pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. • Gold results were obtained by Fire Assay fusion and ICP-AES finish from a 50 gram aliquot (ALS Code Au-ICP22) with a 1ppb detection limit. • Fire assay is considered a total digest for gold. • This procedure is considered appropriate for gold analysis. • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of hole and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical results discussed.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates and CRMs (certified reference materials) were inserted in to the sample string at a 1:50 ratio. • The laboratory analyses a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis. • All field and lab QC samples demonstrate an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All significant results have been reviewed by the exploration manager.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is recorded in the field into to a digital data entry software daily during the drill program. All logging and sampling data is then exported and emailed to company senior geologists in Perth for internal QC and submission to the database administrators.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Initial drill hole at the start of the line was located using a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/-5m, and then measured from there with a survey compass and tape measure. • Drill holes were spaced 80m apart and measured with a tape measure and compass to ensure proper spacing for fenceline drilling. This was deemed more accurate than the hand-held GPS given the fence lines crossed the Mercator zone 50/51 boundary. • Drill hole orientation was determined using a hand-held compass. Orientation lines were marked on the ground with paint to assist drillers lining up rig accurately. Rig orientation was checked by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compass again by geologists prior to the commencement of drilling. • All RL values are generated by draping the collars over the DEM.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 50 and Zone 51. • For the purpose of displaying results in plan view, all coordinates have been converted to Zone 51.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic data is derived from DEM data generated from close spaced airborne magnetics and DGPS survey points from ground gravity.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill holes are spaced according to the target being tested. Refer to Appendix B for drill collar locations.
	• *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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples reported have been collected as 2-4m (nominally 3m) intervals which are composited from 1m drill intervals.
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.*	• Drill lines are oriented perpendicular to the strike of the geology. • The orientation of mineralised structures is unknown at this time.
	• *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.*	• Further work is required to confirm the true orientation of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, stored and delivered to the lab by company personnel. • After samples were collected, they were placed in green plastic bags and sealed using cable ties. The bags were labelled with permanent marker and bags placed in rows at the end of each days drilling. Bag labels were then double checked to ensure all samples were present and secured. Sample bags were then placed in a bulka bag which was also labelled and documented by site

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		project geologists. Bulka bags were then loaded in order onto a flat bed truck and secured with ratchet straps. Samples were then delivered directly from site to ALS Laboratories in Perth. This chain of custody was documented and repeated each time samples were dispatched.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.

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 Strickland Gold Project is comprised of 10 granted Exploration Licenses (E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2570, E30/488, E30/493, E30/494, E30/503, E16/495 and E16/498) which are held by Arrow (Strickland) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Arrow Minerals Limited. • There are no JVs, Partnerships or overriding royalties associated with these tenements. • There are no Native Title Claims over the tenements. • The project is adjacent to the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve. Available ground within the nature reserve was not pegged. • Part of E77/2403 and E30/488 are located within the Proposed Mt Elvire Conservation Park. Mining and Exploration is allowed within the Mt Elvire Conservation Park.
	• *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.*	• Tenements E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2570, E30/488, E30/493, E30/494, E16/495, E16/498 and E30/503 have been granted and are currently live and in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This report refers to data generated by Arrow Minerals. • Historical exploration of the project area has been discussed in previous ASX announcements. • The Rainy Rocks prospect (in and around T1) has been explored and prospected by numerous parties over the years. The area has old shafts and evidence of historical drilling. There does appear to be additional ground disturbance in the area but no record of those activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Strickland Project is located over granite greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton within the Southern Cross Domain. The project covers a majority of the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt as well as the South Elvire Greenstone Belt and the NE extension of the Evanston Greenstone Belt. • This geological setting is prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold style of mineralization as well as VMS base metal, nickel sulfide and nickel-cobalt laterite mineralization.

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 Appendix A.

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.*	• Intercepts are length weight averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high*	• Reported significant gold assay intersections are reported over a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	minimum down hole interval of 3m at +0.1g/t Au (using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut). They may contain up to 3m of internal dilution.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. • True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.
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.*	• All exploration results greater than 0.1 g/t Au have been reported. • All drill collars have been reported in the table of Appendix B and in the associated diagrams in the release.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further drilling will be completed over high ranking prospects and deeper RC drilling completed over prospective mineralised targets. • Further multielement, hyperspectral and petrographic work will be undertaken as required to further the geological understanding of mineralisation intersected to date.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.