



## New high-grade plunge identified in a strong start to the exploration drill program

### Highlights

- **Matador Mining has made a strong start to the exploration season with each of the first three drill holes assayed encountering gold mineralisation. Highlights include:**
  - 16m @ 3.0g/t Au, including 6m @ 5.0g/t Au (CRD037)
  - 7.2m @2.2g/t Au (CRD035)
- **Hole CR0037 targeted a newly interpreted structural trend previously not tested with drilling. This area is outside of the current resource (Image 3 – cross section). Further testing of other interpreted plunge zones is planned during this program**
- **A total of eight holes (2,620m) have been drilled (total drill program - 58 hole for 12,000m). Five outstanding holes are currently being logged and processed with results expected in the coming weeks**

**Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ, MZZO)** (“Matador” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce results from the first three diamond drill holes completed as part of the current 12,000m exploration drill program at its Cape Ray Gold Project (“Cape Ray” or the “Project”) in Newfoundland, Canada. Results include:

- CRD037
  - 16m @ 3.0g/t Au, from 229m, including 6m @ 5.0g/t Au from 239m
- CRD035
  - 7.2m @2.2g/t, from 225m
- CRD036
  - 0.5m @ 2.2 g/t from 222.5m (hole lifted off target)

The most significant result was at hole CRD037 as this hole targeted and successfully intercepted a newly interpreted structural trend/plunge that had not previously been tested with drilling. This area is outside of the current resource at Central Zone (current resource - 810,000oz at 2.6g/t Au)<sup>1</sup>. Hole CRD035 was drilled as a QAQC and geotechnical/metallurgical hole which although lifted, intercepted mineralisation similar to surrounding holes.

The Company has currently completed eight holes for 2,620m. A total of 58 holes for 12,000m is planned during the 2019 exploration season. The five outstanding holes not reported are currently being processed, with results to be released in the coming weeks.

### Executive Director Keith Bowes commented:

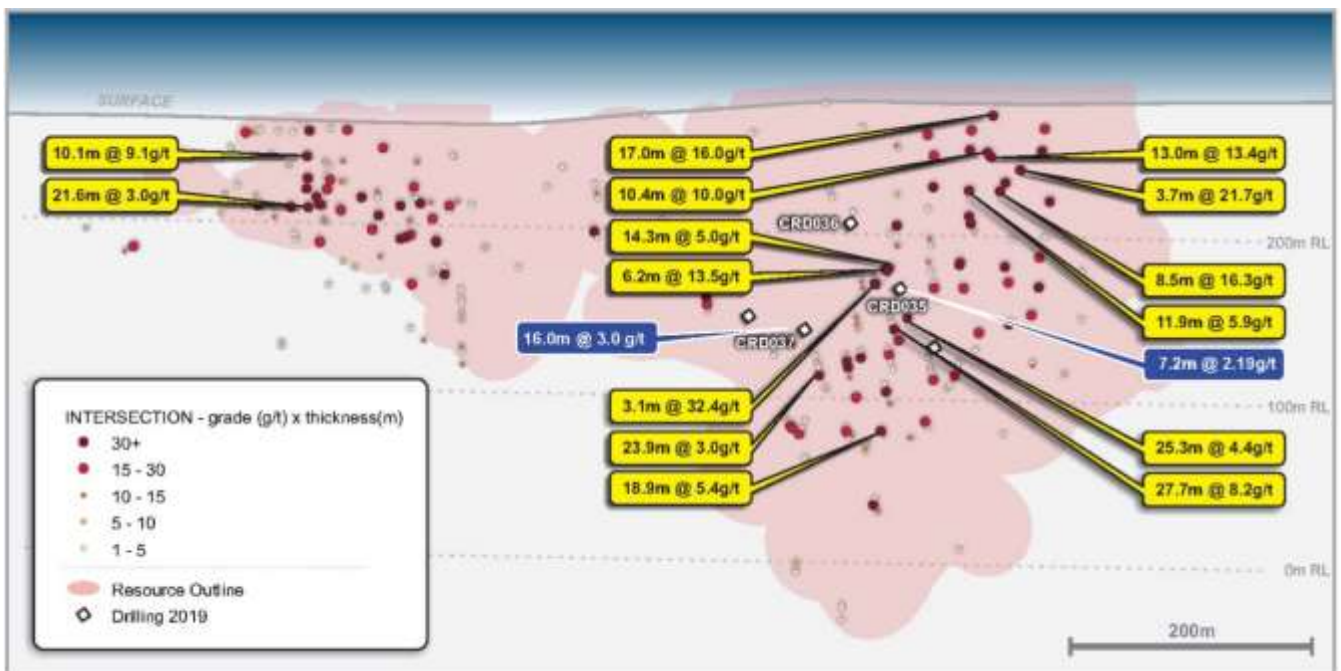
*“This is a solid start to the exploration season as these results highlight the significant potential for continued resource growth at Central Zone, which is shaping up to be a potential high-grade open pit operation in the future.*”

<sup>1</sup> ASX announcement 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019 titled “Gold Resource Exceeds 1 Million Ounces at Cape Ray”. Matador confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the announcement of 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

"Hole CRD037 was particularly encouraging, given the grade, strike and most significantly the fact that this hole targeted and successfully intercepted a newly interpreted high-grade plunge. This has increased our confidence in additional interpreted plunges that are being targeted in the program.

"Both the geologists and drillers now appear to 'have their eye in' as they are ahead of schedule regarding the targeted metres drilled and more importantly, consistently hitting the targeted areas. With the next five holes current being processed, additional results will be released in the near future."

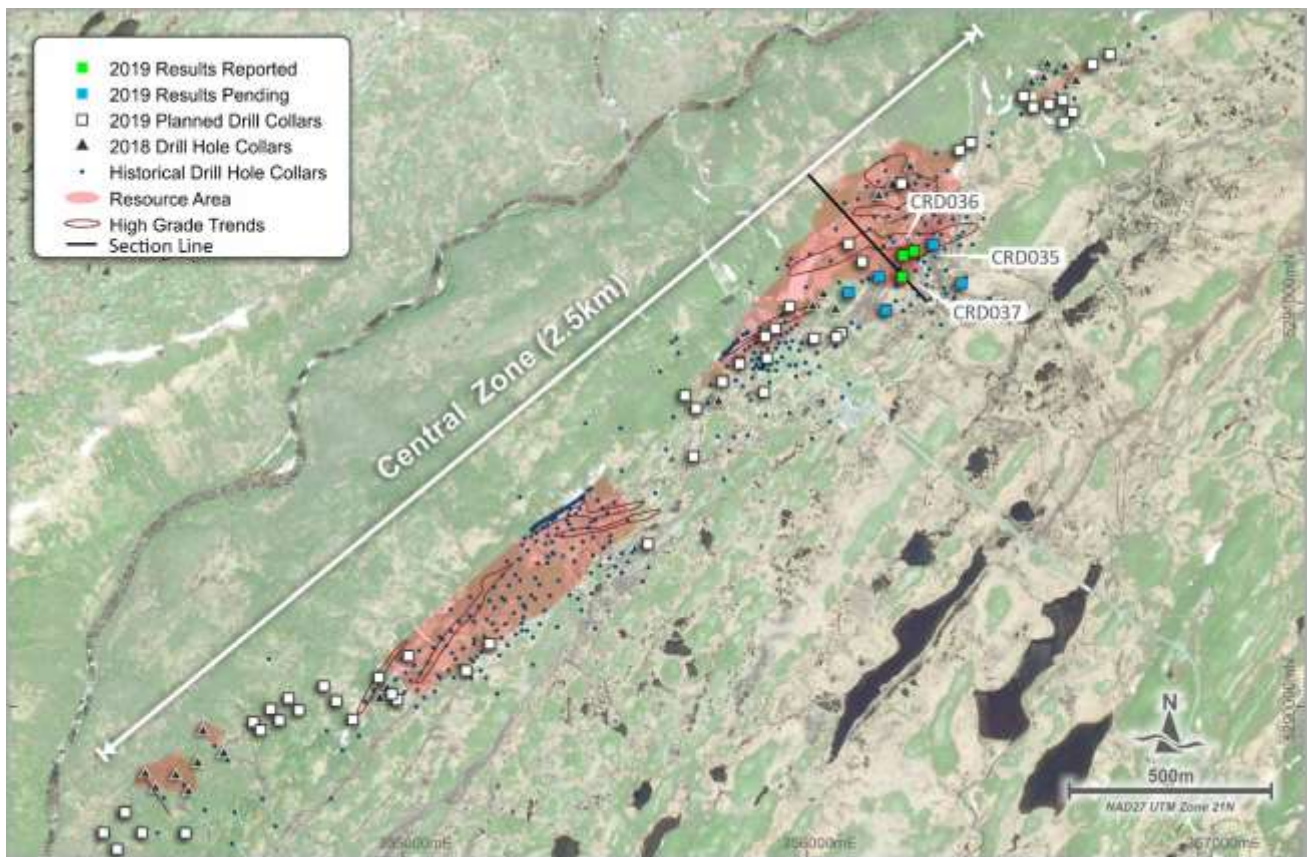
**IMAGE 1: LONG SECTION OF CURRENT AND HISTORICAL DRILL RESULTS AT CENTRAL ZONE**



## Exploration drill results – Central Zone

Central Zone is the most advanced project at the Cape Ray Gold Project as it hosts a current defined JORC resource of 810,000oz at 2.6g/t Au<sup>1</sup>. Central Zone is also the major target for the 2019 exploration drill program with 9,000m of the total 12,000m planned for this area. Image 2 below outlines the location of the planned drill holes at Central Zone.

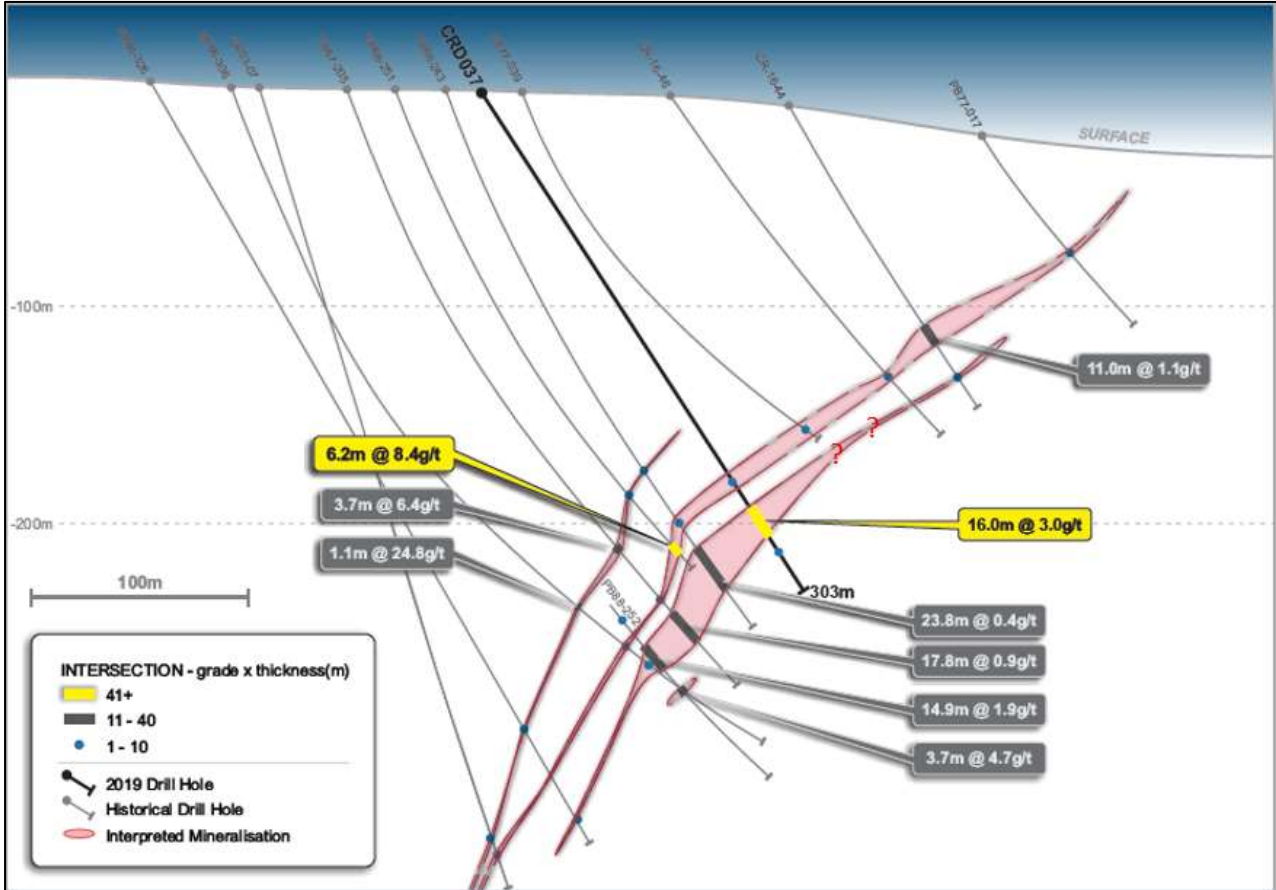
**IMAGE 2: PLANNED AND COMPLETED DRILL HOLES AT CENTRAL ZONE**



The Company has completed and received assay results for three holes to date with the table of results included as Appendix 1. An additional five holes have been completed and are currently being processed, with results to be released in the coming weeks.

CRD037 targeted the newly interpreted upward plunging structural grade trends and intersected 16m @ 3.0g/t gold from 229m (at approximately 190m below surface) including 6m @ 5.0g/t gold from 239m. A cross section of the result and historical drilling in the area is shown in Image 3 below.

IMAGE 3: CROSS SECTION HOLE CRD037



The mineralisation in this hole is significantly higher than surrounding holes (~35 to 45m away), with the nearest closest historical result (45m up-dip) only character sampled in 1977. The Company plans to resample the historical result in this area and is considering further drilling to better define the plunge. This area is currently outside of the JORC resource.

Hole CRD036) also targeted this interpreted structural grade trend, but was up further plunge than planned due to hole deviation. This effectively twinned a historical hole with similar results. The Company will potentially retest this area later in the season.

Hole CRD035 (7.2m at 2.2g/t Au) was a metallurgical/QAQC hole, with results in line with surrounding holes.

## About the Company

Matador Mining Limited (ASX: MZZ) is a gold exploration company with tenure covering 65km of continuous strike along the highly prospective, yet largely under-explored Cape Ray Shear in Newfoundland, Canada. Within the package is a 14km zone of drilled strike which hosts a JORC resource of 1.02Moz Au (14.25Mt at 2.2g/t Au) (see Table 1 below)<sup>1</sup>. The exploration opportunity at Cape Ray is extensive, with only a small portion of the 65km strike drilled, and high-grade gold occurrences observed along trend. The current drilling program is part of a larger-scale exploration and project development program that is focused on unlocking the value in this considerable package.

**Table 1: CAPE RAY GOLD PROJECT, JORC 2012 Classified Resource Summary – Gold resource only**

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Koz (Au)
Central	7.69	2.7	660	2.03	2.3	150	9.72	2.6	810
Isle Aux Mort	-	-	-	782	2.4	60	0.78	2.4	60
Big Pond	-	-	-	111	5.3	18	0.11	5.3	18
WGH	-	-	-	3,635	1.2	134	3.63	1.2	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.02</b>

Note: reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade

To learn more about the Company, please visit [www.matadormining.com.au](http://www.matadormining.com.au), or contact:

**Keith Bowes – Executive Director (Technical) +61 8 6117 0478**

**Adam Kiley – Executive Director (Corporate) +61 8 6117 0478**

## Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Neil Inwood, an independent consultant to Matador Mining Limited. Mr Inwood is a Fellow of the AUSIMM and 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 as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Inwood consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

# Appendix 1

## Drill hole information

Drill hole information and significant Intercepts above 0.5g/t Au are shown below.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final depth	From	Interval	Grade
		NAD27 ZONE 21N			Deg	Deg	(m)	(m)	(m)	(Au g/t)
04	CRD035	356263	5291131	331	322	-57	266	142.2	2.2	1.2
								165.0	1.0	0.5
								207.0	1.0	1.0
								225.0	7.2	2.2
								246.0	1.0	0.9
04	CRD036	356235	5291120	332	320	-47	260	222.5	2.5	0.5
04	CRD037	356179	5291063	334	317	-67	303	215.0	1.0	0.5
								<b>229.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
							incl	<b>239.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
								255.0	1.0	1.0
								277.0	1.0	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Au grades round to 1 decimal place

## Appendix 2

The Company provides the following information in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7.2.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Techniques</b>	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.	Matador Mining has completed 2,552m of surface diamond drilling utilising track and skid mounted drill rigs. Drill rigs are supplied by Logan Drilling Pty Ltd. Samples are assayed at Eastern Analytical Ltd, Springdale, NL.  For historic drill results methodology and reporting standards, refer to Matador's announcement dated 5 April 2018.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation). Sample lengths are between 0.3 and 1.2m. A 250g sub-sample is crushed/pulverised and gold determined by fire assay/AAS based on a 30g charge.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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).	NQ-sized (47.6 mm diameter) core drilling has been completed by Logan Drilling Pty Ltd utilising a Duralite 500 rig mounted on tracks or skids. Standard tube drilling methods were generally employed with triple tube drilling methods in areas of poor recovery. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool.
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 3m core run. Core recovery was calculated as a percentage recovery of actual core length divided by expected core length.
	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.	Triple tube core barrels were used in areas of expected poor recovery through the main fault zones. Some sample bias may have occurred in zones of poor recovery due to the loss of fine material.
<b>Logging</b>	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.	All drill core is logged onsite by geologists 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.	Logging of drill core is qualitative and records colour, grain size, texture, lithology, weathering, structure, strain intensity, alteration, veining and sulphides. Geotechnical logging records core recovery, RQD, fracture counts and fracture sets. Density measurements are recorded for each core box using standard dry/wet weight techniques. All drill core is digitally photographed wet, and where possible dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary								
<b>Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core samples are selected at intervals 0.3-1.2m in length. Where core recovery is poor, composite samples of up to 3m are taken. Core samples are labelled with a sample tag and aluminium tag recording the hole number, depth and sample number. Core samples are cut in half using a rock saw, with half of the sample retained in the core box and half inserted into a plastic sample bag.								
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples are collected from diamond drill holes.								
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sample preparation at Eastern Analytical Laboratories consists of crushing to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 250 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable.								
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias.								
	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.	Quarter core field duplicates are submitted for every 50 <sup>th</sup> sample with additional duplicate samples submitted in high grade zones.								
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All core samples were assayed for gold by fire-assay with AAS finish at Eastern Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Springdale, Newfoundland.								
	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 handheld XRF instruments, or downhole geophysical tools, or spectrometers were used during the diamond drilling programs.								
	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories and were inserted every 25 samples and Blank samples inserted every 50 samples. <table border="1" data-bbox="683 1496 957 1617"> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard ID</th> <th>Au_ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CDN-GS-P5G</td> <td>0.562</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDN-GS-4H</td> <td>5.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDN-GS-14A</td> <td>14.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Standard ID	Au_ppm	CDN-GS-P5G	0.562	CDN-GS-4H	5.01	CDN-GS-14A	14.9
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<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All assays are reviewed by Matador Mining and significant intercepts are calculated as composites >0.5g/t Au with up to 3m internal dilution.								
	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.	All drill hole logging is completed on paper logging sheets and entered into spreadsheets. The spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central database.								
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted, and no averaging was employed.								

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. A Reflex EZ Trac downhole survey tool is used to record drill hole deviation. All downhole surveys are corrected to True Azimuth based on magnetic declination of 18.5 degrees.
	Specification of the grid system used	Drill hole collars are recorded in UTM NAD 27 Zone 21N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	A topography surface was constructed using historical drill hole collars and current drill hole elevations adjusted to fit the topographic surface.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing is variable due to neighbouring historical drill holes and is on average 50m sections x 25m spacing on section.
	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 drill hole spacing is considered sufficient to establish the required degree of geological and grade continuity for the estimation of mineral resources
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to produce a weighted grade interval using a cut off 0.5g/t Au and a maximum of 3m internal dilution.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes are oriented perpendicular to the strike of geology and shallow dips of drilling are used to intersect the structures at a high angle.
	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.	As drill holes were generally drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and there has not been any sampling bias introduced based on the current understanding of the structural orientations and the dip and strike of mineralisation.
<b>Sample Security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core sample intervals are labelled in the core boxes with sample tags and aluminium tags. Core samples are collected in plastic bags labelled with the sample number and a sample tag. Plastic sample bags are collected in large rice bags for despatch with 10 samples per rice bag. Rice bags are labelled with the company name, sample numbers and laboratory name, and are delivered to the lab directly by Matador personnel or collected by personnel from Eastern Analytical.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																											
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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.	Matador owns 100% of the Cape Ray Gold Project, which is located approximately 20km northeast of Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, Canada.  Refer to Announcement for Royalty Schedule																																																																											
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The most proximate Aboriginal community to the Project site is the Miawpukek community in Bay d'Espoir, formerly known as "Conne River". It is approximately 230 kilometres to the east of the Project site. It is not known at this time if the Project site is proximate to any traditional territories, archaeological sites, lands or resources currently being used for traditional purposes by Indigenous Peoples. This information will be acquired as part of future environmental baseline studies.																																																																													
The Crown holds all surface rights in the Project area. None of the property or adjacent areas are encumbered in any way. The area is not in an environmentally or archeologically sensitive zone and there are no aboriginal land claims or entitlements in this region of the province. There has been no commercial production at the property as of the time of this report.																																																																													
	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 claims are in good standing Permits that will potentially be required for exploration work include a Surface Lease and Mineral Exploration Approval both issued by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Development Division. A Water Use Licence has been acquired from the Newfoundland Department of the Environment and Conservation, Water Resources Division, as well as a Certificate of Approval for Septic System for water use and disposal for project site facilities.																																																																											
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Cape Ray Gold Deposit was initially discovered in 1977 by Rio Canada Exploration Limited (Riocanex). Since that period the area has been the subject of numerous academic and government geological studies, and exploration by various mining companies. Historical work is summarised in Matador Announcement 19 <sup>th</sup> July 2018.																																																																											
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cape Ray Project lies within the Cape Ray Fault Zone (CRFZ), which acts as a major structural boundary and hosts the Cape Ray Gold Deposits; zones 04, 41 and 51 (Central Zone), Window Glass, Big pond and Isle Aux Morts.																																																																											

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The CRFZ is approximately 100km long and up to 1km wide extending from Cape Ray in the southwest to Granite Lake to the Northeast.</p> <p>Areas along and adjacent to the southwest portion of the Cape Ray Fault Zone have been subdivided into three major geological domains. From northwest to southeast they include: The Cape Ray Igneous Complex (CRIC), the Windsor Point Group (WPG) and the Port aux Basques gneiss (PABG). These units are intruded by several pre-to late-tectonic granitoid intrusions. The CRIC comprises mainly large mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies that are intruded by granitoid rocks. Unconformably overlying the CRIC is the WPG, which consists of bimodal volcanics and volcanoclastics with associated sedimentary rocks. The PABG is a series of high grade, kyanite-sillimanite-garnet, quartzofeldspathic pelitic and granitic rocks intercalated with hornblende schist or amphibolite.</p> <p>Hosted by the CRFZ are the Cape Ray Gold Deposits consisting of three main mineralised zones: the 04, the 41 and the 51 Zones, which have historically been referred to as the "Main Zone". These occur as quartz veins and vein arrays along a 1.8 km segment of the fault zone at or near the tectonic boundary between the WPB and the PABG.</p> <p>The gold bearing quartz veins are typically located at or near the southeast limit of a sequence of highly deformed and brecciated graphitic schist. Other veins are present in the structural footwall and represent secondary lodes hosted by more competent lithologies.</p> <p>Gold bearing quartz veins at the three locations are collectively known as the "A vein" and are typically located at (41 and 51 Zones) or near (04 Zone) the southeast limit of a sequence of highly deformed and brecciated graphitic schist of the WPG. The graphitic schists host the mineralisation and forms the footwall of the CRFZ. Graphitic schist is in fault contact with highly strained chloritic schists and quartz-sericite mylonites farther up in the hanging wall structural succession.</p> <p>The protolith of these mylonites is difficult to ascertain, but they appear to be partly or totally retrograded PABG lithologies. Other veins (C vein) are present in the structural footwall and represent secondary lodes hosted by more competent lithologies.</p> <p>In the CRGD area, a continuous sequence of banded, highly contorted, folded and locally brecciated graphitic schist with intercalations of chloritic and sericite-carbonate schists and banded mylonites constitutes the footwall and host of the mineralised A vein. The banded mylonites are characterized by cm-wide siderite-muscovite-quartz-rich bands within graphitic chlorite-quartz-muscovite schist. The mylonites are commonly spatially associated with local Au-mineralised quartz veins, vein breccias and stringer zones. The graphitic schist unit becomes strongly to moderately contorted and banded farther into the footwall of the fault zone, but cm- to m-wide graphitic and/or chloritic gouge is still common. The graphitic schist unit contains up to 60% quartz or quartz-carbonate veins. At least three mineralised quartz breccias veins or stockwork zones are present in the footwall of the 41 Zone and these are termed the C vein. The thickness of the graphitic-rich sequence ranges from 20-70m but averages 50-60 m in the CRGD area.</p> <p>The CRGD consists of electrum-sulphide mineralisation that occurs in boudinaged quartz veins within an auxiliary shear zone (the "Main Shear") of the CRFZ. The boudinaged veins and associated mineralisation are hosted by chlorite-sericite and interlayered graphitic schists of the WPG (Table 7.1), with sulphides and associated electrum occurring as stringers, disseminations and locally discrete massive layers within the quartz bodies.</p>

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		The style of lode gold mineralisation in the CRGD has a number of characteristics in common with mesothermal gold deposits. The relationship of the different mineral zones with a major ductile fault zone, the nature of quartz veins, grade of metamorphism, and alteration style are all generally compatible with classic mesothermal lode gold deposits.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <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>	All drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Significant intercepts are determined based on 1m composite samples as length-weighted averages.</p> <p>Significant intercepts are reported with a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t au and internal dilution of up to 3m.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	All intercepts reported as downhole lengths. True widths of mineralisation have not yet been determined.

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<b>Diagrams</b>	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.	See body of announcement for diagrams.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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 are reported in full.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.	Soil geochemistry sampling and structural geology mapping programs are currently being compiled.
<b>Further work</b>	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.	Further drilling is currently underway to extend the strike and depth extents of the current resource, planning for further drilling is currently in progress.