

17 September 2019

DRILLING EXTENDS GOLD MINERALISATION AT DIVOLE EAST

HIGHLIGHTS:

- RC drilling programme intersects gold mineralisation in all three structures at Divole East
- Significant intersections in all three drilled targets, including:
 - 3m @ 3.7g/t Au from 53m (including 2m @ 4.8g/t Au)
 - 17m @ 1.2g/t Au from 41m (including 4m @ 2.7g/t Au)
 - 5m @ 1.4g/t Au from 109m (including 3m @ 2.0g/t Au)
- Drilling planned for 4Q 2019 will follow up results at Divole East and other high priority Burkina Faso targets

Arrow Minerals Limited (**Arrow** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that assay results from the first reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Divole East project (**Figure 1**) in Burkina Faso confirm the extension of known and interpreted gold-bearing structures. The 24 hole RC drilling programme (total 2,385m, average 99m) intersected gold mineralisation at each of the three targets tested:

- a sheared porphyry intersected in first-pass 2017 drilling;
- an interpreted N-S shear zone; and
- laminated quartz veins.

Arrow's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Howard Golden, said:

"Three distinct types of mineralisation were interpreted by the Arrow technical team at Divole East. All three gold-bearing structures were confirmed in widely spaced drilling, and all three yielded gold values that warrant aggressive follow-up programmes. Nine of the holes returned over 2g/t Au, with the best hole, DERC19002, intersecting 2m @ 4.8g/t Au.

In addition, drilling at Divole Main has significantly extended the mineralised porphyry discovered by diamond drilling in 2017, which intersected up to 9.9m @ 4.3g/t Au. The porphyry remains open in all directions and Arrow has applied for a licence extension covering the western extension of the gold-bearing porphyry.

When the drilling season in Burkina Faso returns in 4Q 2019 we will be looking to increase the area of continuous gold mineralisation in all three Divole East target areas. We will also expand our exploration efforts to our other Burkina Faso licenses, commencing with an RC drill programme at Divole West."

The maiden RC drill programme at Divole East was designed to test multiple zones in a prospective Birimian Greenstone Belt in Burkina Faso that was acquired after regional analysis. Soil geochemistry, auger drilling, geophysics and geological mapping all contributed to the definition of the three targets drilled in July 2019.

Gold concentrations, thicknesses and continuity revealed in the recent drilling were positive, with multiple high-grade intersections in each target area. Further drilling will be completed in 4Q 2019 at all three locations to further examine the extent and grade of the gold mineralisation encountered during the current drilling campaign.

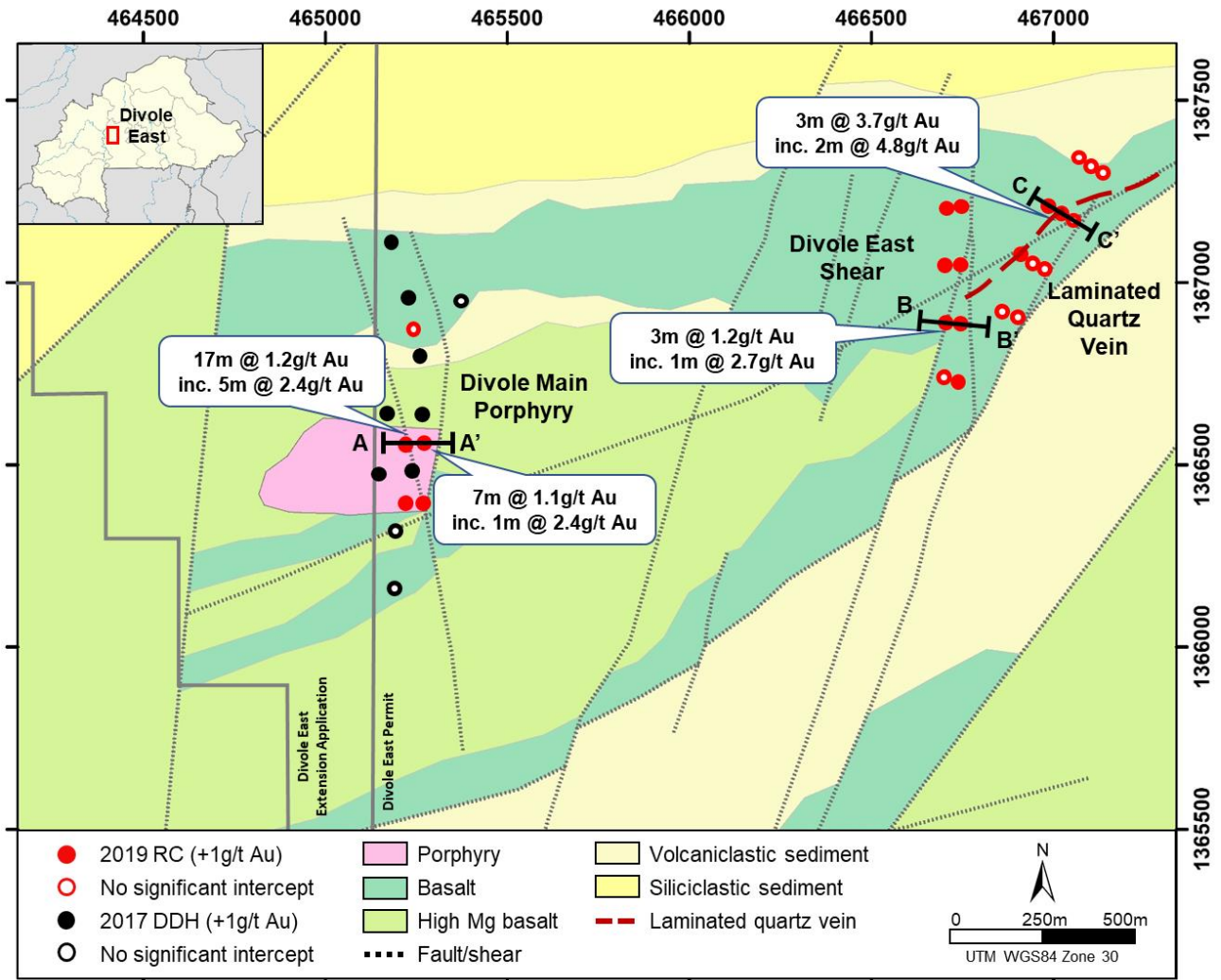


Figure 1: Divole East drill collar locations over geology



Figure 2: Arrow geologist working in typical Divole East landscape

Divole Main Porphyry

Five RC holes were completed at Divole Main Porphyry, following up a 2017 diamond drilling programme that intersected up to 9.9m @ 4.3g/t Au. The RC programme confirmed that mineralisation is focussed in a sheared porphyry unit that extends for at least 240m along strike and is open in all directions. A section through the gold-bearing porphyry shows the consistency of mineralisation through the unit, which can be projected to artisanal workings at surface (**Figure 3**).

The best intersections from RC drilling include:

- 17m @ 1.2g/t Au from 41m, including 5m @ 2.4g/t Au (DERC19023);
- 7m @ 1.1g/t Au from 5m, including 1m @ 2.4g/t Au (DERC19022); and
- 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 44m, including 1m @ 2.4g/t Au (DERC19022).

To date, six holes have intersected the porphyry, all of which have intersected gold grades over 1g/t Au. The porphyry unit does not outcrop but is inferred from geophysical data to extend in all directions away from where it has been encountered in drilling, resulting in the potential for a large mineralised rock volume.

Arrow has applied for an extension to the Divole East licence area to cover the western extension of the mineralised porphyry. The application was lodged in mid-2018 and granting is expected soon, enabling the pursuit of the gold-bearing porphyry at least 700m further to the west.

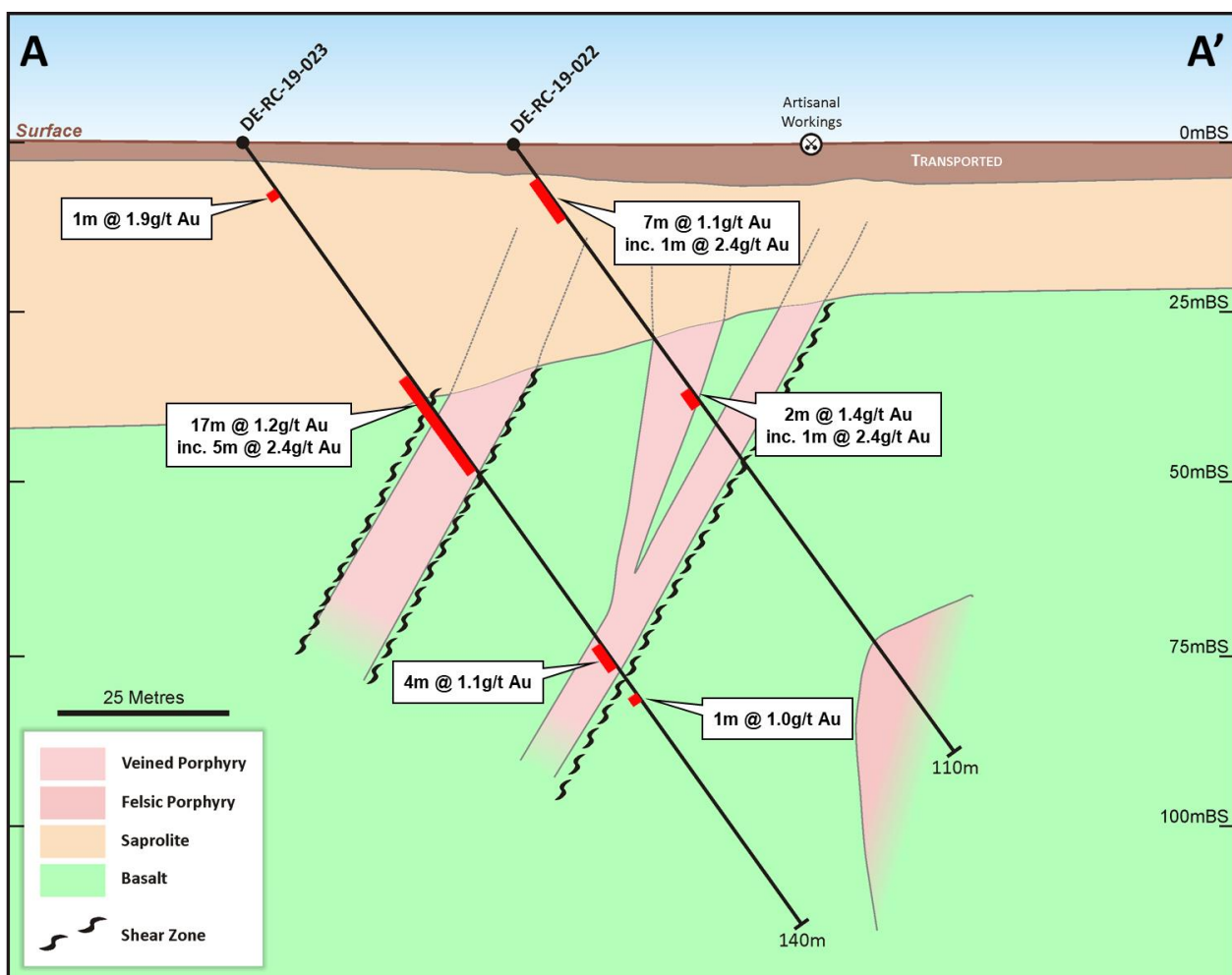


Figure 3: Section A-A' showing geology and significant gold intersections at Divole Main Porphyry

Divole East Shear Zone

Eight RC holes were drilled to test the subsurface continuation of a shear zone that was interpreted from ground geophysics, geological mapping and artisanal workings. The shear zone was confirmed, and gold values and thicknesses continue to indicate that the second order N-S structures at Divole East hosts continuous gold mineralisation (**Figure 4**).

Gold values from drilling on the shear included:

- 3m @ 1.2g/t Au from 71m, including 1m @ 2.7g/t Au (DERC19017);
- 1m @ 2.8g/t Au from 75m (DERC19018); and
- 2m @ 1.5g/t Au from 54m, including 1m @ 2.3g/t Au (DERC19015).

The shear zone is interpreted to continue toward an intersection with earlier vein structures that host high grade mineralisation and expand the potential strike length of the gold mineralisation. The shear system is significant in that the gold mineralisation is reasonably continuous, with seven of the eight holes drilled in the structure intersecting grades greater than 1g/t Au along a strike length of 480m which remains open to the north and south.

The southern end of the drilled shear zone appears to intersect the laminated quartz vein detailed below, potentially creating a zone of structural preparation that presents further exploration potential. This will be an area of focus for the next drill campaign in 4Q 2019.

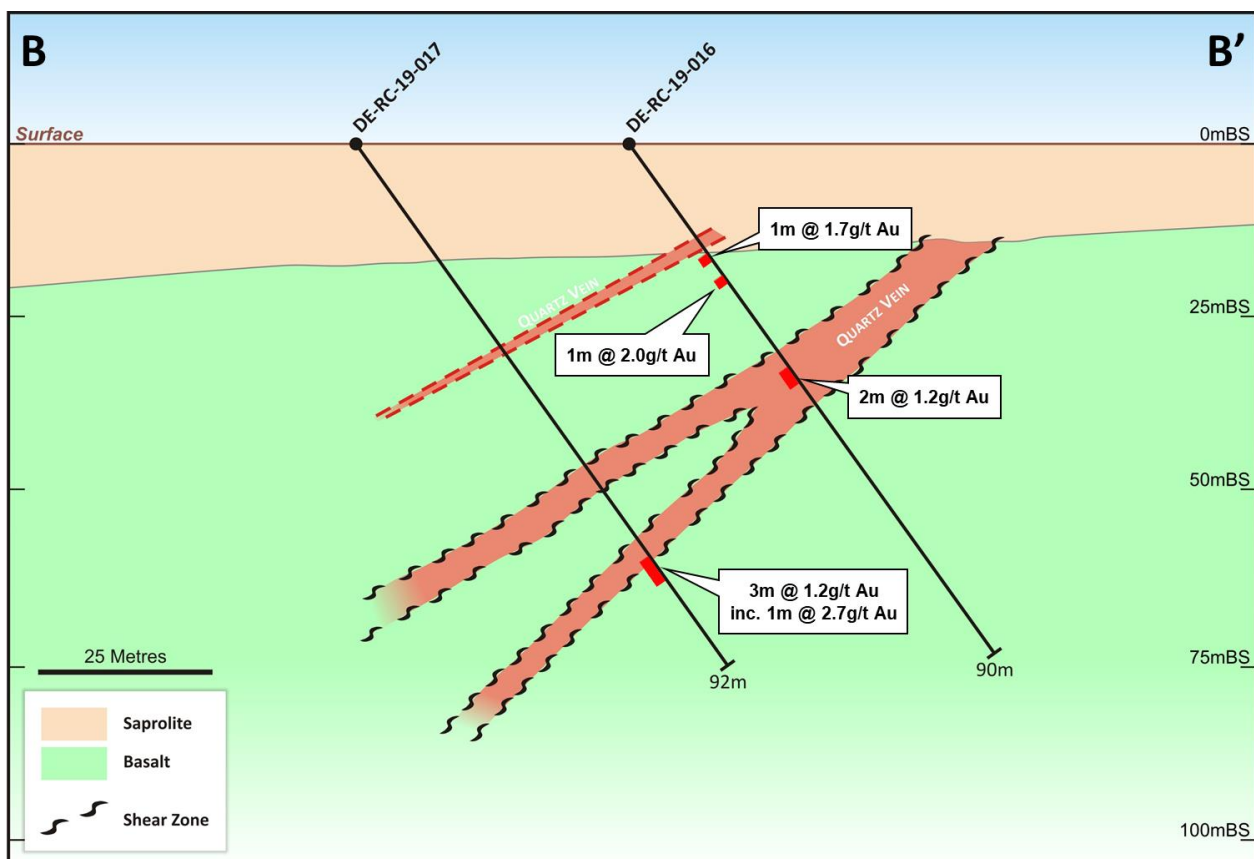


Figure 4: Section B-B' showing geology and significant gold intersections at Divole East Shear Zone

Divole East Laminated Quartz Vein

Laminated quartz veins like those seen at Divole East can host very high-grade gold deposits, for example at Roxgold Inc.'s (TSE: ROXG) Yaramoko deposit, 90km south-west of Divole East, that hosts a laminated vein grading >16g/t Au. Burkina's first commercial scale gold mine at Poura, 90km south of Divole East, mined a high grade vein structure averaging 14.9g/t. The Divole East veins, located on the southern limb of the Divole East fold structure, can be traced for at least 180m in artisanal workings.

Eleven holes were completed at Divole East along the interpreted laminated quartz veins (**Figure 5**).

The best intersections from drilling of the laminated quartz vein include:

- 3m @ 3.7g/t Au from 53m, including 2m @ 4.8g/t Au (DERC19002);
- 5m @ 1.4g/t Au from 109m, including 3m @ 2.0g/t Au (DERC19009); and
- 2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 9m (DERC19002).

RC hole DERC19002 intersected the laminated quartz vein at 53m and returned up to 2m @ 4.8g/t Au, demonstrating the high-grade nature of the veins. Of the eleven holes drilled to target the vein structure, only four intersected the vein and associated gold mineralisation, as the structure appears to be trending more to the ENE than was originally interpreted. Further testing of the structure is required to follow the veins and additional work is also planned to understand the mineralisation, which is of a type that has been found elsewhere to be high-grade but can at the same time be somewhat discontinuous at a detailed scale, requiring detailed drilling to define a continuous volume of mineralised rock.

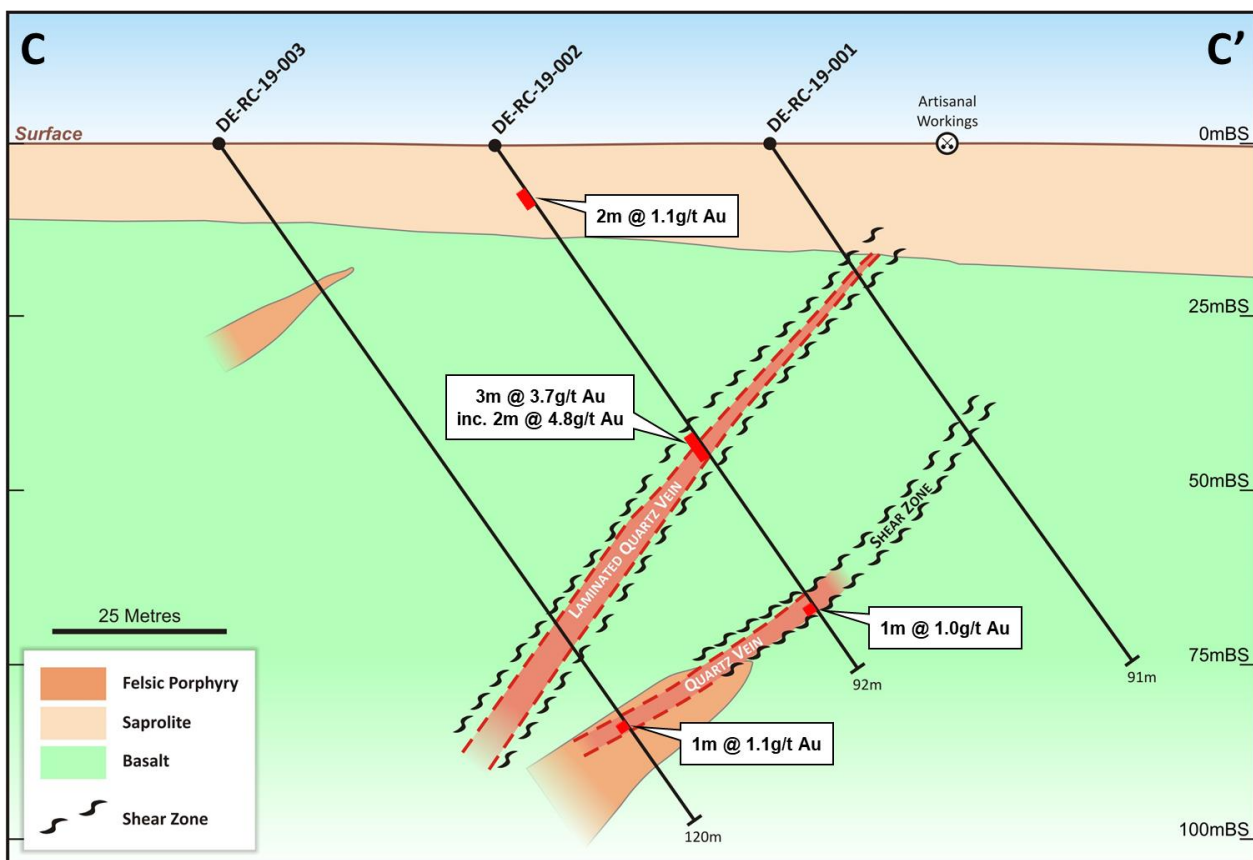


Figure 5: Section C-C' showing geology and significant gold intersections at Divole East Laminated Quartz Vein

Future Work Programme

The Divole Main porphyry appears to be a focus of gold mineralisation and remains open to the west, and will be tested as soon as the Divole East permit extension is granted. Regardless of the timing of the granting, drilling is planned to test the extension of mineralisation and at all three Divole East mineralised zones and other defined drill targets in 4Q 2019. These plans currently include at least 5,000m of RC drilling distributed over the Divole East and West tenement blocks.

Drill testing at the Divole West project of an extensive area of high-grade auger geochemistry results of up to 6.1g/t Au is also planned for 4Q 2019, as well as geochemical and geological work at other Arrow Burkina Faso tenements including Nako, Hounde South and Boulsa (**Figure 6**). The objective of these works is to define drill targets for testing in 2020.

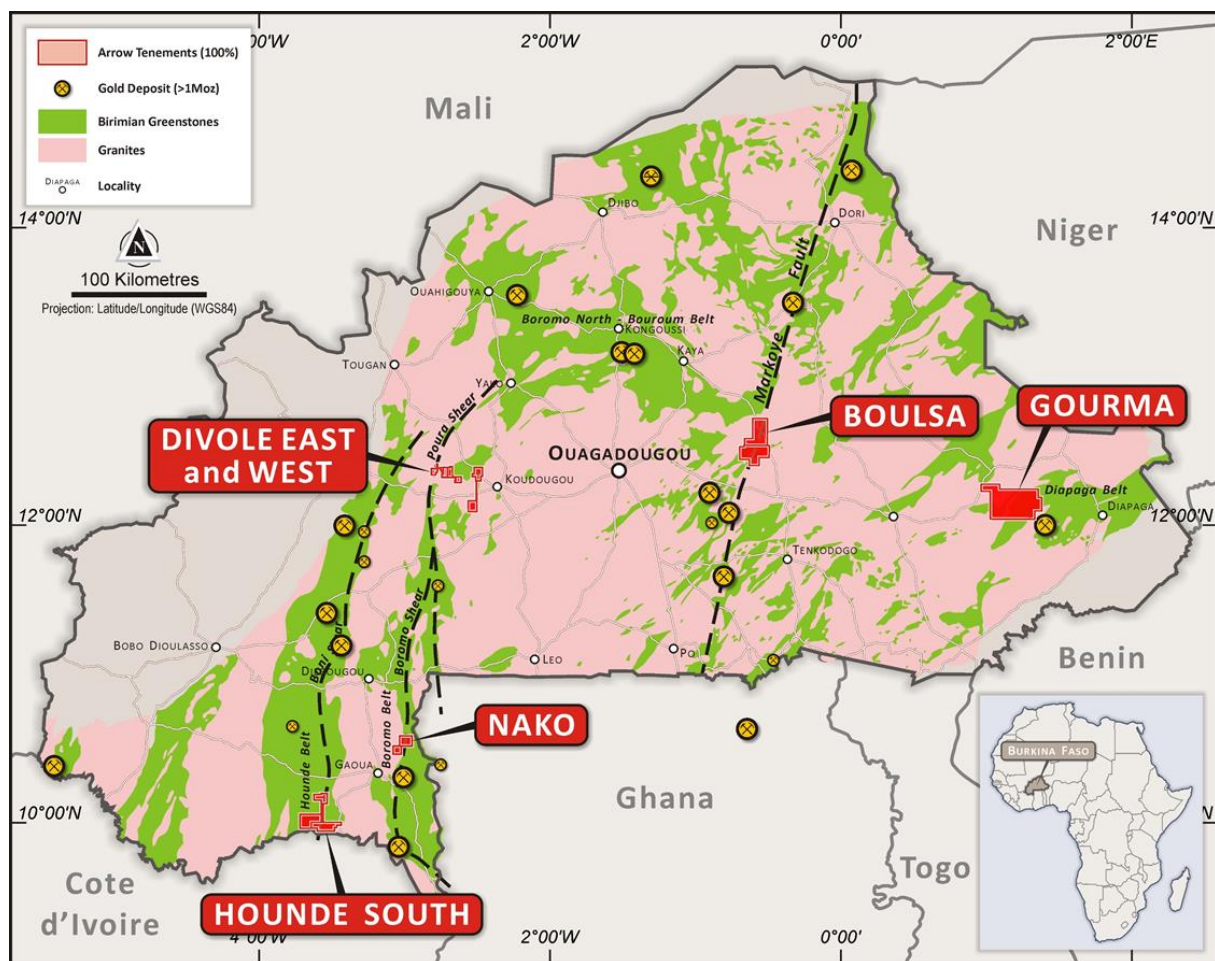


Figure 6: Arrow Burkina Faso gold exploration projects – location map

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

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Appendix A: Significant Drill Results (>1g/t Au)

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Quartz Vein	DERC19002	9	11	2	1.1
		53	56	3	3.7
		<i>inc.</i> 53	55	2	4.8
		81	82	1	1.0
	DERC19003	103	104	1	1.1
DERC19009	109	114	5	1.4	
	<i>inc.</i> 110	113	3	2.0	
Shear Zone	DERC19012	18	19	1	1.2
		34	35	1	1.1
	DERC19013	76	77	1	1.0
	DERC19014	17	18	1	1.2
	DERC19015	54	56	2	1.5
		<i>inc.</i> 55	56	1	2.3
	DERC19016	18	19	1	1.7
		22	23	1	2.0
		39	41	2	1.2
	DERC19017	71	74	3	1.2
<i>inc.</i> 71		72	1	2.7	
DERC19018	71	72	1	1.8	
	75	76	1	2.8	
Divole Main Porphyry	DERC19020	42	45	3	1.8
		<i>inc.</i> 43	45	2	2.4
		49	50	1	1.1
	DERC19021	72	73	1	1.0
		80	82	2	1.0
		87	88	1	1.0
		92	93	1	1.0
	DERC19022	5	12	7	1.1
		<i>inc.</i> 8	9	1	2.4
		44	46	2	1.4
	DERC19023	<i>inc.</i> 45	46	1	2.4
		8	9	1	1.9
		41	58	17	1.2
<i>inc.</i> 41		46	5	2.4	
90		94	4	1.1	
99	100	1	1.0		

Appendix B: RC drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
DERC19001	530131	1366884	283m	-55°	120°	91m
DERC19002	530099	1366903	268m	-55°	120°	92m
DERC19003	530058	1366922	280m	-55°	120°	120m
DERC19004	530209	1367014	285m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19005	530179	1367033	277m	-55°	120°	96m
DERC19006	530143	1367055	277m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19007	530051	1366751	285m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19008	530019	1366767	281m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19009	529985	1366790	283m	-55°	120°	130m
DERC19010	529976	1366617	275m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19011	529934	1366634	282m	-55°	120°	90m
DERC19012	529821	1366761	269m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19013	529776	1366758	287m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19014	529820	1366920	279m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19015	529781	1366915	283m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19016	529820	1366599	277m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19017	529781	1366600	283m	-55°	90°	92m
DERC19018	529814	1366438	273m	-55°	90°	90m
DERC19019	529779	1366454	279m	-55°	90°	120m
DERC19020	528350	1366098	271m	-55°	90°	110m
DERC19021	528302	1366099	275m	-55°	90°	120m
DERC19022	528351	1366262	277m	-55°	90°	110m
DERC19023	528300	1366261	275m	-55°	90°	140m
DERC19024	528319	1366575	286m	-55°	90°	84m

Drill type: Reverse circulation

Coordinates are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 30

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Howard Golden who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Golden is full-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 he 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". Mr Golden consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Golden 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulverised rock sample at 1m intervals of which an approximate 2.5kg sample was taken for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect 1m pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual estimates of recovery were made and only recorded where there were significant differences in volumes of chip sample. Overall sample recovery is considered good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level that is considered relevant to the style of mineralization under investigation. All relevant reverse circulation intervals with potential for gold and other mineralisation have been sampled • Lithological and structural information was collected on paper logs including lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features using a geological legend appropriate for West African geology and subsequently entered into a digital database. • All logging is quantitative. • Selected chip samples from each hole were washed and placed into plastic chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample material from the RC drilling is collected by passing the drill spoil through a riffle splitter after passing through the drill rig cyclone at 1m intervals to collect an approximate 2.5kg sample in a plastic bag.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIGS Global Burkina SARL, Ouagadougou Burkina Faso was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis. • 1m Samples were analysed using 50g fire assay for total separation of gold using BGS FA50 technique. • A total of 2,385 reverse circulation samples were submitted for fire assay. In addition, 120 standard samples with known gold contents, 59 blank samples, and 51 duplicate samples were submitted for assay for QA/QC purposes • No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed. • Data is reviewed before being accepted into the database. Any batches failing QA/QC analysis resubmitted for check assays. Dataset QA/QC contains acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assay results were received electronically from the laboratory and digitally merged with field logs, after which spot manual checks were made to ensure this had been completed correctly. No adjustments were necessary to the assay or logging data. • No twinning of reverse circulation drilling has been undertaken due to the early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar positions of the reverse circulation holes were located with GPS, and drillhole azimuth at the collar was determined with a combination of GPS and compass readings. At the completion of each hole, the collar was capped with concrete and drillhole details inscribed in the cement. • Down hole surveys were undertaken by the drill contractor utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole survey instrument and by single shot Eastman Cameras. Survey intervals of 30m and end of hole were routinely collected. No strongly magnetic rock units are present within the deposit which may upset magnetic based readings. • Divole East project coordinates are reported in this document using WGS84 UTM Zone 30N.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reverse circulation drilling was conducted on nominal 160m spaced drill traverses with either two or three holes per section. • Drilling was not sufficient, along with surface and artisanal workings exposures, to develop a good enough geological understanding of stratigraphy, intrusions, and veining orientations within the prospect area drilled to establish mineral resources. • No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling is early stage and not adequately spaced to determine identification of the key geological features with high confidence, but an estimate of the continuity of structures and lithological units can be made.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are removed from the field immediately upon collection and stored in a secure compound for subsampling and preparation for laboratory dispatch. Samples are then delivered to the laboratory directly from the field. Sample submission forms are sent in hardcopy, as well as electronically, to the laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Databases were reviewed for obvious discrepancies and validated by a third party database administrator, however no audits were completed on these early exploration results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Divole East Project comprises 2 separate permits. Boromo Gold is 100% owner of these permits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divole East: granted on 2017/05/18 arrete 17/046/MEMC/SG/DGCM and transferred on 2017/12/29 arrete 17/249/MMC/SG/DGCM Dyabya: granted on 2019/05/10 arrete 19/047/MMC/CG/DGCM The Divole West Project comprises a single exploration permit. Boromo Gold is 100% holder of this permit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divole West: granted on 2017/05/18 arrete 17/047/MMC/SG/DGCM and transferred on 2017/12/29 arrete 17/250/MMC/SG/DGCM The Houde South Project comprises 2 separate exploration permits. Boromo Gold is 100% holder of these permits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fofora: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/226/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM Konkoira: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/228/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM The Nako Project comprises a single exploration permit. Boromo Gold is 100% holder of this permit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nako: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/227/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM The Gourma Project comprises 4 separate exploration permits. Boromo Gold is the 100% holder of these permits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gountouna: granted on 2017/11/09, arrete 17/208/MMC/SG/DGCM Artougou East: granted on 2017/11/20, arrete 17/219/MMC/SG/DGCM Matiakoali BSR: granted on 2017/11/20 arrete 17/220/MMC/SG/DGCM Bankartougou West: granted on 2017/11/20 arrete 17/221/MMC/SG/DGCM The Boulsa Project comprises 2 exploration permits. Boromo Gold is the 100% holder of these permits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lilyala: granted on 2018/08/24, arrete 18/152/MMC/SG/DGCM Konkoira: granted on 2018/08/24, arrete 18/228/MMC/SG/DGCM
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historic exploration by other parties has been recovered for the Divole East project area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrow projects are all hosted in granite/greenstone belts of the Proterozoic Birimian Shield in Burkina Faso. The exploration is targeting orogenic style gold mineralisation systems.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole data referred to in this document has been summarised in Appendix B.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reverse circulation drill results have been reported using a 0.5g/t edge grade and incorporating a maximum of 3m of consecutive internal dilution. Only intersections with average grades of at least 1 g/t are reported. NA as no metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.. ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike orientation of the mineralisation Reported intersections are downhole widths. Exploration at the prospects is at an early stage and insufficient information is currently available to infer true widths
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary maps are provided in this document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration activities are required to allow assessment of potential target size and will be provided when Arrow Minerals progresses work and data validation.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration work will occur at Divole East utilising skilled staff and fit for purpose techniques including, depending on requirements, reverse circulation and diamond drilling, drainage sampling, soils, auger, geological mapping, ground and airborne geophysics. Specific targets for follow up are being defined at Divole East using data included in this report and illustrated in the relevant figures.