

RAIDEN PROVIDES UPDATE ON SCOUT DRILL PROGRAM AT MAJDANPEK WEST PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Scout drilling returns results on the Majdanpek West project (Leskovo South);
- Target defined by an outcropping zone of phyllic and argillic alteration and an associated magnetic anomaly;
- Drilling has intercepted zones of alteration and elevated Cu and Au values; and
- Further geophysics planned to assist with possible future refined drill targeting

Raiden Resources Limited (ASX: RDN) ("Raiden" or "the Company") is pleased to report on the results from a scout drilling program on its Majdanpek West project (in joint venture with Rio Tinto).

Dusko Ljubojevic, Managing Director of Raiden commented:

"These initial results are encouraging and indicate that the Leskovo prospect may be associated with a blind porphyry or epithermal system. To date only a single drill hole tested the drill target, which intercepted encouraging alteration zones. Further geophysical targeting work will be undertaken on the prospect to guide a possible second phase of drilling on this exciting target, which is located only a few kilometres away from a number of significant deposits within the Timok Magmatic Complex."

QUICK STATS

ASX Code: RDN

Shares on Issue: 410.4 million

Market Cap: \$2.87 million

Cash: \$1.75m (at 30 June '19)

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Non- Executive Chairman

Mr Michael Davy

Managing Director

Mr Dusko Ljubojevic

Non-Executive Directors

Mr Martin Pawlitschek

Company Secretary

Ms Kyla Garic

ASSET PORTFOLIO

Stara Planina - Serbia

(JV with local entity – path to 100% - 46km²)

Donje Nevlje - Serbia

(100% – 74km²)

Majdanpek West - Serbia

(Rio JV - 100% - 76km²)

Zupa - Serbia

(100% Raiden – 85km²)

Piro - Serbia

(Executing Application – 16km²)

Bor - Serbia

(Partially granted/ pending application - 100% - ~28km²)

Vuzel - Bulgaria

(JV with local entity – path to 100% ~26.5 km²)

Kalabak - Bulgaria

(JV with local entity – path to 75% ~191 km²)

Zlatusha - Bulgaria

(JV with local entity – path to 75% ~195 km²)

Significant further ground holding currently under review.

Leskovo South Prospect

The Cretaceous andesites in the southern part of the Majdanpek West licence are considered to be prospective for large Cu-Au deposits, such as Cukaru Peki. Mapping carried out in 2018 by Rio Tinto in the southeast of the permit area, along the Ogasu Pistol River, highlighted an area of strong argillic alteration with disseminated pyrite, which had a wider propylitic halo associated with it (Figure 1). The argillic alteration also correlated with a medium sized magnetic low, (Figure 2), which may be indicative of a porphyry system at depth.

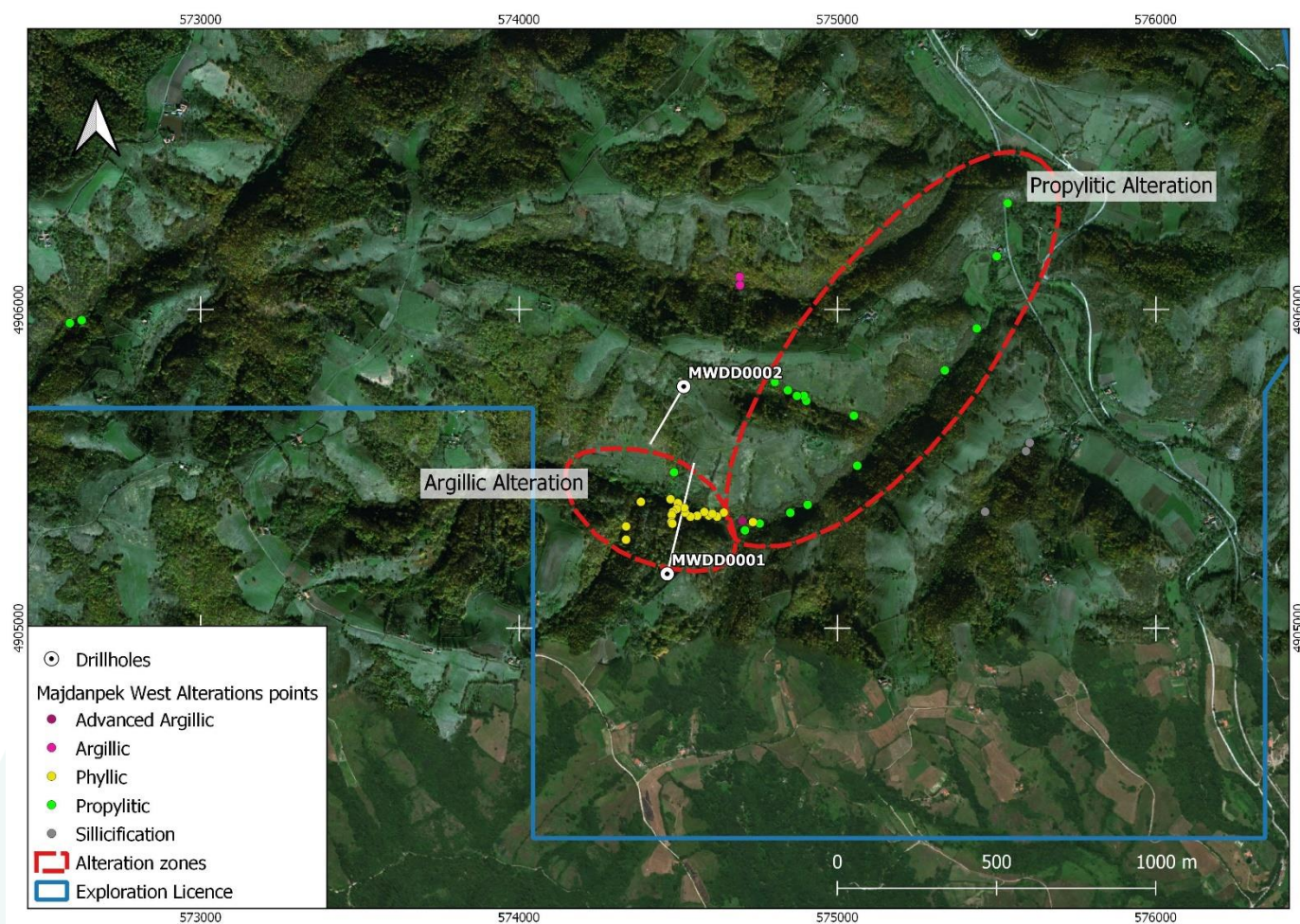


Figure 1 - Location of the drill collars within the zones of alteration on the Leskovo South prospect.

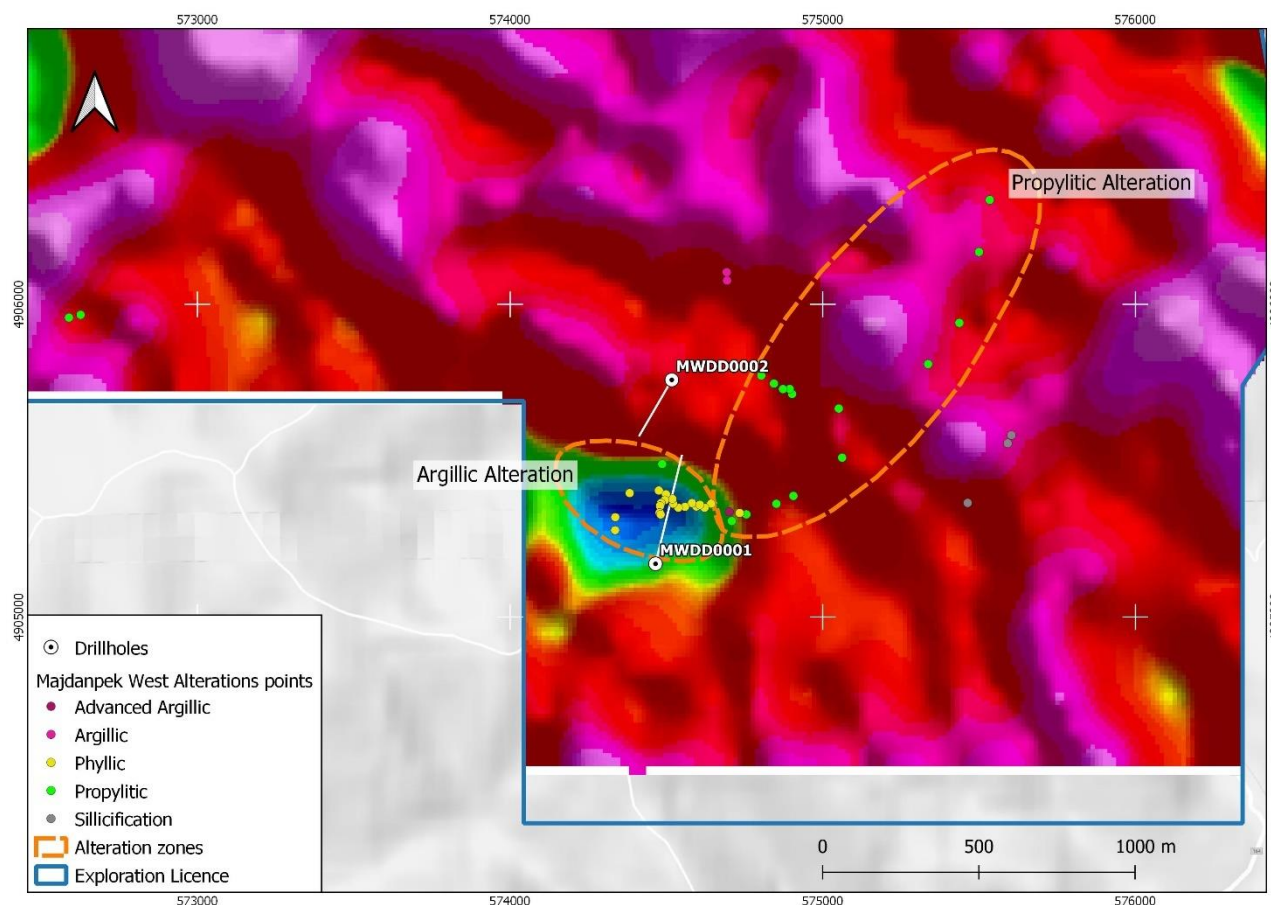


Figure 2 – Leskovo South prospect area, showing mapped out alteration points and drill hole locations in relation to the magnetic anomaly, which defines the Leskovo prospect

Scout drilling program

The scout drilling program consisted of two drill holes totalling 1,244 metres. Both drill holes targeted the Leskovo South prospect, which was defined through mapping and a magnetic survey. The magnetic survey defined a magnetic low, approximately 500 x 500 metres and coincided with an alteration zone (argillic and phyllic).

MWDD0001 intercepted a number of alteration zones, which indicate that the surface expression of the prospect is possibly related to a distal porphyry copper system.

The andesites intercepted by MWDD0001 experienced weak to moderate propylitic alteration, and the marls which are more susceptible to alteration have experienced stronger levels of alteration. The hole has shown that alteration is structurally controlled, as the intensity of alteration and presence of mineralisation increases down-hole of major fault zones. The presence of chalcopyrite in veins and parts of the matrix is encouraging.

Table 2 details the anomalous intercepts within both drill holes. Of note are the intercepts in MWDD0001.

Table 1 – Drill hole locations and detail

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	End of Hole (m)	Target
MWDD0001	574465	4905170	508	0	-65	741	Leskovo South
MWDD0002	574517	4905758	547	210	-65	503	Leskovo South

Table 2 – Most notable intercepts on MWDD0001

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Copper (ppm)	Gold (Au g/t)
MWDD0001	0	-65	741	489	491.6	2.6		0.32
MWDD0001	0	-65	741	495.1	497.05	1.95		0.23
MWDD0001	0	-65	741	591.8	593	1.2	1570	
MWDD0001	0	-65	741	686.3	687.75	1.45	1400	

*Downhole length. The true widths of the intercepts are not known.

Rio Tinto plans to undertake a ground-based Electro Magnetic survey, over the Leskovo South prospect in the following weeks. The objective of the survey will be to define the presence of massive sulphide mineralisation within 400 metres of the surface. If successful, such massive sulphide mineralisation targets may be tested during a second drill phase.

About the Majdanpek West Project

The Majdanpek West project consists of two 100 % Raiden owned licenses which total 76 km² in area. Both licenses are located within the Timok Magmatic Complex, which hosts a number of world class copper porphyry deposits, including Majdanpek, Bor, Borska Reka and Veliki Krivelj, which are all operating copper-gold mines, as well as, world class epithermal gold deposits such as Cukaru Peki. In 2018, the district was subject to significant M&A activity, including the purchase of 63% of RTB Bor (Serbian State mining company) ⁽¹⁾ and the takeover of Nevsun Resources by Zijin Mining Group ⁽²⁾ for a combined value of US\$2.47 Billion. The Company believes this underscores the prospectivity of the district and the strategic nature of the Company's ground holding.

Majdanpek West exploration licenses are adjacent to the operating Majdanpek porphyry mine and the dormant epithermal Coka Marin deposit, both of which are operated by RTB Bor (37% Serbian State and 63% Zijin Mining Group). The Majdanpek West license is also located immediately to the north of Dundee Precious Minerals Timok gold project, which contains a 2.07MOz ⁽³⁾ resource defined under the Canadian NI 43-101 reporting standards.

(1) <https://www.reuters.com/article/serbia-copper/update-1-chinas-zijin-mining-to-take-stake-in-serbian-copper-complex-idUSL8N1VM2K6>

(2) <https://business.financialpost.com/commodities/mining/chinese-company-zijin-mining-group-successful-in-takeover-of-nevsun-resources>

(3) <https://globenewswire.com/news-release/2018/09/24/1574845/0/en/Dundee-Precious-Metals-Announces-Updated-Mineral-Resource-Estimate-for-the-Timok-Gold-Project.html>

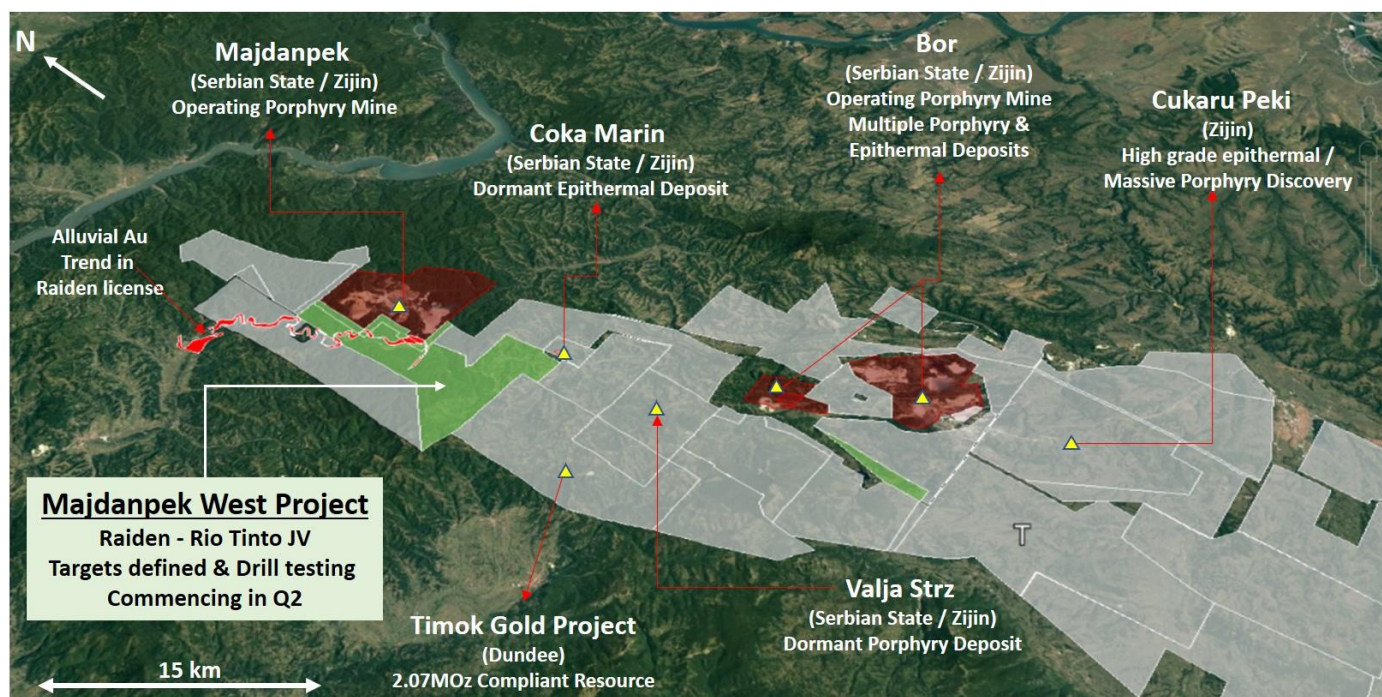


Figure 3 - Location of the Majdanpek West and Majdanpek Pojas licenses in relation to operating mines and deposits in the Timok Magmatic Complex (Raiden Resources permits in green, other parties in white)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

DUSKO LJUBOJEVIC

Managing Director

RAIDEN RESOURCES LIMITED

dusko@raidenresources.com.au

www.raidenresources.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Martin Pawlitschek, a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Martin Pawlitschek is employed by Raiden Resources Limited. Mr Martin Pawlitschek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Martin Pawlitschek has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the exploration results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

Disclaimer:

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)”, “potential(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events

About Raiden Resources

Raiden Resources Limited (ASX: RDN) is an ASX listed copper—gold exploration company focused on the emerging prolific Tethyan metallogenic belt in eastern Europe (Serbia and Bulgaria). The Company has signed an Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto in respect to two licenses (Majdanpek West and Majdanpek Pojas), whereby Rio Tinto can earn a 75% project-level position in the properties, via a staged exploration commitment totalling USD\$31.5 million in three stages at Rio Tinto’s election.

Raiden also retains a 100% interest in the Bor and Pirot project applications, the Donje Nevlje project; the Zupa property and the Tilva Njagra project which the company considers prospective for epithermal and porphyry style copper, gold and base metal mineralisation. The Company also has executed a Joint Venture Agreement with a local vendor in relation to the Stara Planina project, which hosts two large anomalies, which the Company plans to continue exploring throughout 2019. The Company has also recently signed 3 significant transactions in Bulgaria, including the Vuzel project (epithermal gold); Kalabak project (epithermal and porphyry potential) and Zlatusha project (porphyry and epithermal potential). With the recent acquisitions, the Company has become one of the largest ground holders in the Western Tethyan belt and the Directors believe that the Company is well positioned to unlock value from this exploration portfolio.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of two diamond drill holes are reported in this public report. JV partner Rio Tinto drilled a total of 1244 metres in two inclined holes in the Leskovo South Prospect area.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core was sawn to half core and sampled by Rio Tinto personnel at the onsite core shed. Sample intervals were generally two metres in length, but the exact lengths were adjusted to lithological contacts where appropriate. Fire assay for Au and multi-element ICP-MS analysis (51 elements) was undertaken by the ALS Loughrea laboratory in Ireland. 20 % certified reference material samples, duplicates and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence. The remaining half sawn core is stored at Bor, Serbia for future reference.
	<i>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</i>	As per the above.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Drilling techniques	<i>mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	Diamond drill core was obtained using PQ (85mm) and HQ (63.5mm) diameter drilling.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond drilling recovery was recorded for every run and in general core recovery is in excess of 97.5%.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Core recovery was measured and recorded continuously from the start of casing to the end of the hole for every drill hole. Each run of 3m length was marked by a core block which provided the depth, the core drilled and the core recovered,
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Excellent recoveries were obtained from diamond drilling. Analysis of grade versus core recovery does not show any relationship to be present.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Not applicable as the drill results reported here are not to be used in any resource estimate or any mining or feasibility study. The core was logged according to Rio Tinto's internal standards.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	As per the above.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The entire core was logged.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	As per the above. Half core was sawn.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Half core was cut along the inferred long axis of the mineralised ellipse to achieve a representative sample. Sub-sampling size is considered appropriate and the method representative for the style and thickness of mineralisation. Procedures were put in place to ensure that sample splitting achieved a representative sample, as well as, equipment sanitising was done to ensure that no cross contamination took place.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	As per the above. Sub-sampling was carried out by trained and supervised company technicians.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected,</i>	Second half core sampling has not been carried out. Duplicate samples (1:40) were quarter core.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sampling of two metre intervals from 85mm and 63.5mm diameter diamond core is standard practise in the exploration industry. Results presented in this release have only been considered qualitatively. The sampling, sub-sampling and analytical technique followed is considered as suitable to qualitatively detect base metal and gold anomalies in drill core.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No information supplied, but the Company assumes that Rio Tinto used and employed industry standard techniques and laboratory procedures which were appropriate for the medium being analysed.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic susceptibility was measured on one meter intervals using a KT-20 instrument. • pXRF measurements were taken on one meter intervals using an Olympus Vanta instrument. • Specific gravity measurements were taken on 20cm of solid core on every 2-5m, representing different lithologies. The measurement used the hydrostatic/gravimetric method.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	10%. Blanks (1:50), Certified Reference Materials (1:20), core duplicates (1:40) and crush duplicates (1:40) were inserted into the sampling stream. Acceptable levels of repeatability within one standard deviation and a lack of cross contamination have been observed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intersections were encountered. Therefore, there is no need for the reported laboratory results to be confirmed by a second laboratory or internally.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Drill holes have not been twinned.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected on AcQuire through a Toughbook laptop computer using in house logging codes. The data was sent to the UK-based office where the data is validated and entered into the AcQuire master database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	The analytical results were not adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Not applicable as this release does not report on the estimation of a mineral resource.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Locations recorded during the field mapping were recorded using a hand-held GPS. Positions were noted in the geographical and WGS84 UTM (Zone 34N) coordinate systems. In both cases the WGS84 map datum was used. Topographic accuracy is estimated to be within 5-10 meters.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not considered relevant, as the release does not refer to any resources statement.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Not applicable as this release does not report on the estimation of a mineral resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	For core sampling, in areas deemed void of any mineralisation, 2 metre composite core samples were collected. When in mineralisation 0.45-1.4 m samples were collected dependant on geological boundaries
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the mineralisation, if any, is not presently known.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	As per the above.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Individual samples are placed in calico bags and stored on site in an enclosed space. Samples are transported on pallets via road on forklifts to the ALS Bor preparation lab which is located next door in the same building. Each sample was given a barcode and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process. ALS laboratories use a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of the results.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1. This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews were undertaken.
-------------------	--	---------------------------------------

This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Majdanpek West project consists of two 100 % Raiden owned licenses (Majdanpek Zapad and Majdanpek Pojas) which total 76 km ² in area. Rio Tinto may through the expenditure of exploration funding earn up to 75 % interest in the Majdanpek West Project. The permits have been issued under Serbian laws and are regulated by the Ministry of Mining and Energy. The licenses are located in eastern Serbia. The Company is not aware of any impediments which may prevent it from exploring the property.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The Majdanpek West licenses are currently in good standing and the Company is not aware of any impediments which may impact its ability to operate within the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Majdanpek West Project area was primarily explored by various Yugoslav geological agencies from the 1960's to late 70's. As far as the Company is aware the State agencies only conducted mapping on the permit.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Majdanpek licence comprises volcanics of the Timok Complex overlying Jurassic limestones. This sequence is in faulted contact with Proterozoic Gneiss. Cretaceous andesitic sub-volcanic intrusives are located within the project area and locally associated with copper occurrences. Jurassic limestones, as also found at the Majdanpek deposit approximately 4km from the project,

This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Drill hole Information		occur within the project and are considered prospective for skarn-type mineralization. The near-by Majdanpek deposit and mine is regionally significant and is geologically complex. It contains several types of mineralization formed in multistage processes: dominant porphyry copper-gold mineralization with molybdenite, massive sulphide, pyrite bodies, skarn magnetite and hydrothermal Pb-Zn sulphides in the form of massive-metasomatic bodies and ore veins. The company considers the Majdanpek West Project prospective for all of the above styles of mineralisation.
	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	The reader is referred to Table 1 in the main body of this public report.
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	The average grade information given in Table 2 has been weighted using the width of the sampling intervals.

This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	The geometry of the mineralisation reported in this release is not known and all intercepts reported are down-hole lengths and not true widths.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Figures 1 and 2 above show a plan view of the drill hole locations.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	This release was prepared reporting on all recent drill hole results available for the Leskovo South Prospect at the time of writing.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available on metallurgy, ground water, bulk density or rock stability.

This table applies to the Majdanpek West exploration project in Serbia

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Further work	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Rio Tinto indicated that a ground-based Electro Magnetic survey and possibly further drilling may be carried out over the area of interest.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	