Needles Drilling

Astro Resources NL is an Australian-based mineral resources company focused on the commercial development and production of economically and environmentally sustainable mineral sands deposits, diamonds, gold and other minerals.

Highlights

- Percussion drilling program completed on the Needles Gold/Silver Property in Nye County Nevada totalling 11 holes for approximately 2000m.
- Drilling has extended low sulphidation precious metal hydrothermal system a further 1km east of historical footprint which remains untested at depth – ie deeper than 200m.
- Broad zones of pervasive silica-sericitic alteration plus anomalous precious and associated pathfinder elemental concentrations are apparent in multiple holes which is typical of the shallow levels of caldera style low sulphidation epithermal systems in south central Nevada.
- Hydrothermal alteration has been confirmed over more than 4.5sq km based on recent and historical drilling supporting the hypothesis that Needles has district scale potential.
- Shallow (less than 200m from surface) geophysical targets have been tested and support the interpretation that resistivity targets identified from IP/Resistivity surveys provide compelling drill targets and are often indicative of hydrothermal alteration as well as anomalous precious metal mineralisation.
- Further deeper drilling on current targets is recommended as well as detailed follow up of historical targets that still remain untested by drilling.

Astro Resources NL (ASX "**ARO**" or the **Company**) is pleased to provide the following in relation to the drilling work undertaken on the Needles Project, in Nevada , USA.

Background to the Needles Project

First discovered in 1919, the Needles property consists of a contiguous land block of 104 unpatented mining lode claims that are located in Arrowhead Mining District, Nye County, Nevada.

Originally called the Arrowhead and Arrowhead Extension Mines it produced silver-antimony-gold ore from 1920 to 1939. This early development included sinking the inclined Arrowhead shaft to a depth of 350 feet with drifting on four levels and a second 150 foot two compartment shaft with two working levels. The principal deposit style targeted in the Needles area is an epithermal gold, silver and base metals mineralization related to calderas. Epithermal gold-silver deposits are the largest producing deposits in northern Nye County since discovery of silver-rich veins in the Tonopah district in the early 1900's.

The Needles geological setting is analogous to the Round Mountain mine, a large gold-silver mine located approximately 65 miles NW of the property. The Round Mountain Mine is a classic epithermal deposit with a large tonnage low grade gold-silver halo zone that has produced more than 15,000,000 oz of gold and 11,000,000 oz of silver since 1907. The mine is operated by Kinross Gold Corporation. The Needles property is fairly typical of other well-known gold occurrences in the Walker's Lane area of Nevada as well as the Midas Mining District.

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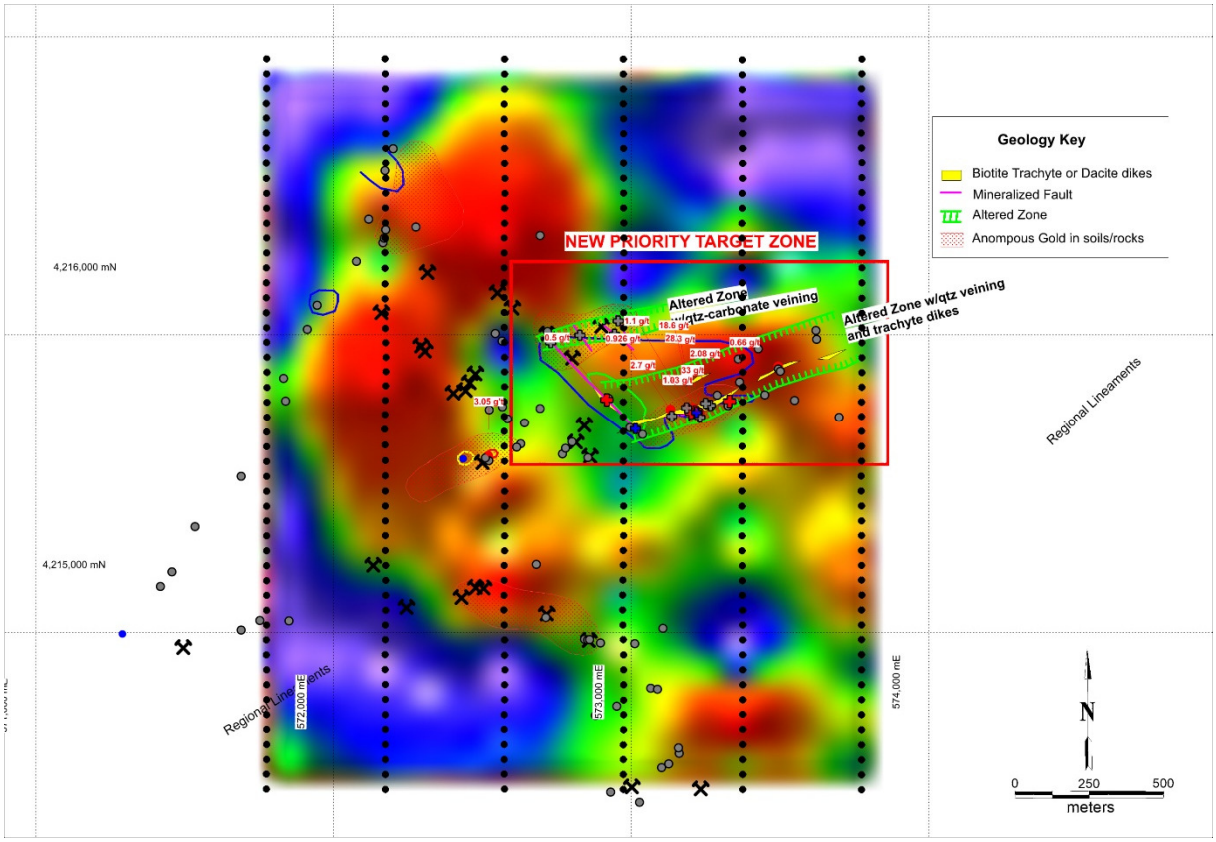
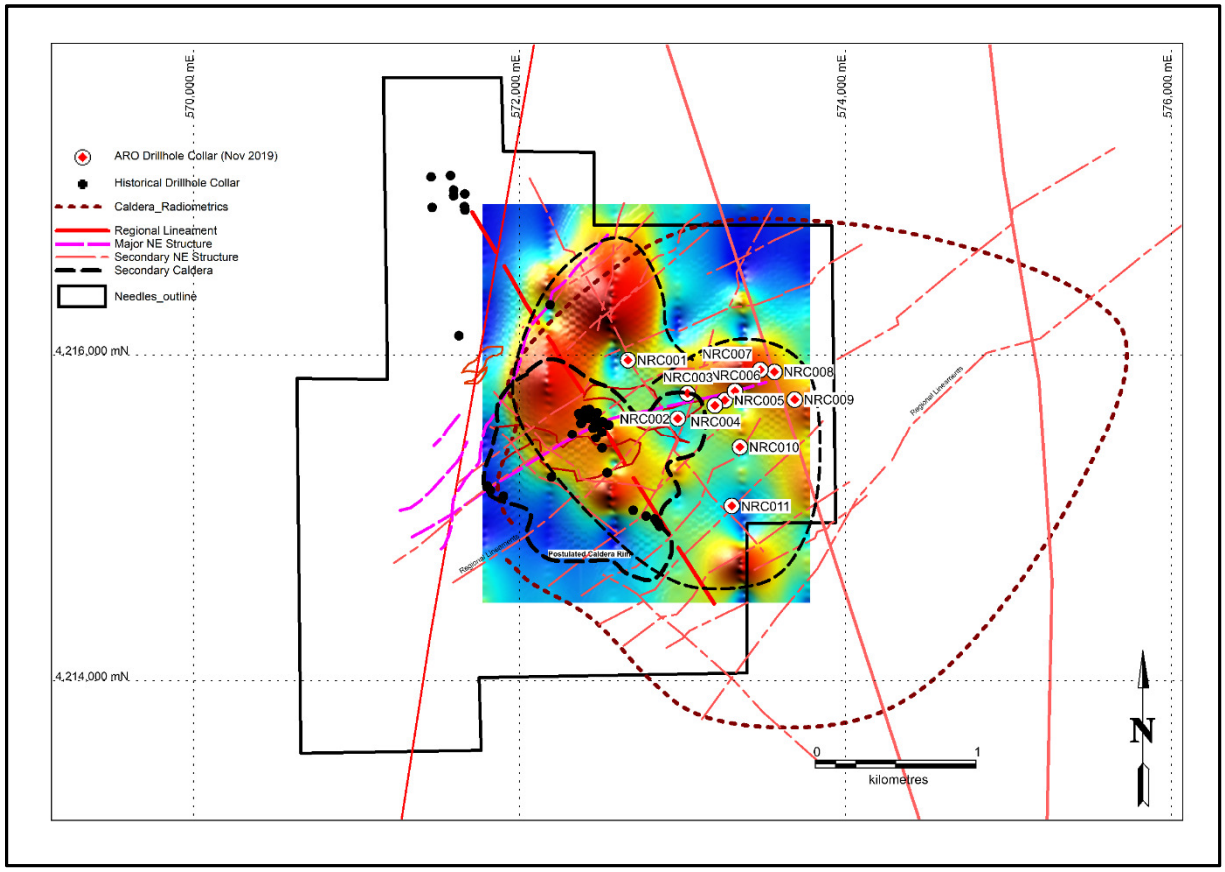
Previous work undertaken

ARO completed an IP/Resistivity ground geophysics survey after acquiring the property as well as a targeted mapping program focussed on a relatively small area near the historic Arrowhead and surrounding area. Surrounding the old mine shaft and waste dumps are a large number (> 30) shallow pits where elevated gold and pathfinder elements (Ag As Te Sb Bi Cu Pb Zn) were encountered, typical of epithermal gold-silver deposits. The area shown in Map 1 was then targeted for the maiden drilling campaign which consisted of 11 percussion drill holes, both angled and vertical, to an average depth of 550ft (165m), given its circular shape shown in the resistivity survey was suggestive of a caldera rim so warranted drilling, particularly at below 150m.



HoleID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Az_degree	Dip	UTM_Grid_ID	Purpose	Tot_Depth_ft	Tot_Depth_m	Company
NRC001	572665.6	4215968.1	0	-90	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	460	140.208	CMM
NRC002	572970.9	4215610	0	-90	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	600	182.88	CMM
NRC003	573030.7	4215764.8	180	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	650	198.12	CMM
NRC004	573199.4	4215689.9	320	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	465	141.732	CMM
NRC005	573260.1	4215721.7	20	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	640	195.072	CMM
NRC006	573321.6	4215778	20	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	640	195.072	CMM
NRC007	573477.4	4215908.8	195	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	615	187.452	CMM
NRC008	573564.3	4215896.1	340	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	630	192.024	CMM
NRC009	573688	4215726.8	0	-60	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	580	176.784	CMM
NRC010	573352.6	4215429.5	0	-90	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	575	175.26	CMM
NRC011	573302.4	4215069.5	0	-90	WGS84 Z11N	Exploration	445	135.636	CMM

Table 1 – Needles drill collars



Map 2 – ARO drill hole locations

The holes were designed to test the various geophysical targets as well as the general area to the north-east of the historic Arrowhead underground mine, which had never been previously drilled. The hypothesis is that the high grade lode style, structural controlled gold-silver mineralisation is the upper portion of a large caldera-related epithermal system, likely occurring at depth (Map 2).

Results

The results have been positive with multiple holes, in particular at deeper levels (>500feet) having intersected highly anomalous multi elemental zones with sericite-silica alteration, a typical signature for low sulphidation epithermal mineralisation warranting further deeper drilling. Table 2 below shows the most important intersections, warranting follow-up. Elemental concentrations, in particular gold, silver, antimony, and arsenic are many times background levels providing strong evidence supporting the target.

It is very clear that the Needles property contains a very compelling and very large (> 4.5 sq km) target with elemental signatures typical of low-sulphidation epithermal mineralisation and associated caldera style alteration (silica-sericite). The recent drilling is highly encouraging with the deepest holes ever drilled on the property intersecting the targets and justifying further deeper drilling.

Next steps

The Company will begin planning of the next phase of work which is expected to begin in the June 2020 Quarter, being the northern hemisphere Spring.

HoleID	SampNo	SAMPLE	from__ft_	to__ft_	Au ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm
NRC011	534146	534146	280	285	-5	0.11	48.6	0.81	3.2	18.7	6.03	56
NRC011	534148	534148	290	295	-5	0.23	15.9	0.26	2.4	16.4	5.07	65
NRC011	534150	534150	300	305	-5	0.37	20.9	0.59	6.7	31.2	5.84	87
NRC011	534152	534152	310	315	-5	0.27	20.6	0.47	2.8	19.6	5.94	58
NRC011	534154	534154	320	325	-5	0.49	24.3	1.55	3.2	19	5.61	59
NRC010	534037	534037	315	320	-5	0.18	47.3	0.02	2.3	8.4	17.4	40
NRC010	534040	534040	330	335	-5	0.03	11.7	0.03	2.3	13.3	3.14	52
NRC010	534043	534043	345	350	-5	0.05	40.8	0.03	2.1	13.8	9.13	43
NRC010	534045	534045	355	360	-5	0.06	63.7	0.03	2.1	11.3	13.25	40
NRC010	534050	534050	380	385	-5	0.09	44.6	0.06	2.3	14.4	9.5	46
NRC010	534053	534053	395	400	-5	0.07	30.8	0.04	1.9	9.7	7.42	45
NRC010	534056	534056	410	415	5	0.25	40.4	0.04	7	13	5.2	44
NRC010	534059	534059	425	430	-5	0.13	58.6	0.05	2.6	16	8.4	55
NRC010	534061	534061	435	440	-5	0.19	47.1	0.06	4	18.4	9.7	51
NRC010	534063	534063	445	450	-5	0.12	41.4	0.03	2.6	16.9	9.98	60
NRC010	534064	534064	450	455	-5	0.06	16.3	0.04	3.8	15.8	3.9	53
NRC010	534066	534066	460	465	-5	0.16	43	0.05	3.3	14.5	7.74	47
NRC010	534067	534067	465	470	-5	0.13	38.1	0.04	3	13.3	6.99	46
NRC010	534069	534069	470	475	-5	0.06	16.7	0.05	2.3	12.5	6.2	43
NRC010	534071	534071	480	485	-5	0.11	23.8	0.04	2.5	15.9	9.79	46
NRC010	534073	534073	490	495	-5	0.09	38.8	0.05	3.6	15.9	8.17	43
NRC010	534075	534075	500	505	-5	0.07	31.4	0.06	2.7	16.5	6.87	51
NRC010	534076	534076	505	510	-5	0.13	42.2	0.05	1.8	14.3	8.53	49
NRC010	534077	534077	510	515	5	0.1	47.9	0.05	2.2	16.5	12.4	50
NRC009	515912	515912	40	45	-5	0.04	23.3	0.09	54.1	21	1.66	60
NRC009	515916	515916	60	65	13	0.26	67.6	0.1	8.2	22.7	3.69	63
NRC009	515920	515920	80	85	5	0.12	78.5	0.07	8.5	25.9	8.24	65
NRC009	515923	515923	95	100	-5	0.1	25.4	0.1	7.9	21	3.45	59
NRC009	515929	515929	125	130	-5	0.15	10.1	0.1	8.5	22	2.68	73
NRC009	533953	533953	495	500	16	0.68	39.6	0.09	16.7	25.3	10.35	43
NRC009	533955	533955	505	510	70	0.72	110.5	0.08	3.1	16	24.5	43
NRC009	533956	533956	510	515	28	0.53	59.8	0.12	7.9	20	14.85	31
NRC009	533958	533958	520	525	9	0.64	28.5	0.03	2	13.2	12.4	36
NRC009	533960	533960	530	535	9	0.58	28.4	0.07	2.9	15.9	9.74	42
NRC009	533962	533962	540	545	9	0.52	38.3	0.08	3.9	17.2	10.2	54
NRC009	533965	533965	555	560	9	0.42	28	0.11	3.1	18	8.31	43
NRC009	533968	533968	570	575	9	0.66	43.9	0.09	3.7	16.2	13.85	38
NRC007	515859	515859	390	395	-5	0.64	42.3	0.06	2.5	14.4	6.77	32
NRC007	515862	515862	405	410	-5	0.13	7.9	0.09	2.5	17.2	3.85	45
NRC007	515868	515868	435	440	-5	0.31	16.7	0.09	4.2	19.8	3.46	51
NRC007	515871	515871	450	455	12	1.5	51.7	0.07	2.9	17.2	5.31	35
NRC007	515874	515874	465	470	8	0.78	28.2	0.07	2.6	14.4	4.66	36
NRC007	515877	515877	480	485	-5	0.37	19.5	0.07	2.3	18.7	4.67	40
NRC007	515880	515880	495	500	-5	0.48	69.2	0.11	2.7	21.9	8.87	45
NRC007	515884	515884	515	520	22	1.23	122.5	0.1	4	24.2	15.35	38
NRC007	515885	515885	520	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRC007	515887	515887	530	535	10	0.42	102	0.1	3	18.5	6.18	42
NRC007	515890	515890	545	550	64	1.24	238	0.08	3.7	34.9	17.6	50
NRC007	515893	515893	560	565	22	0.63	165	0.12	3.7	19.6	10.35	45
NRC007	515895	515895	570	575	9	0.29	43.6	0.07	3.4	17.7	7.8	38
NRC007	515899	515899	590	595	-5	0.17	27.3	0.1	2.3	19.9	5.03	41
NRC007	515903	515903	610	615	13	0.24	66.8	0.11	3.5	21.5	6.03	41
NRC007	517104	517104	370	375	138	0.03	2.5	0.12	2.8	17.1	1.99	50
NRC005	516899	516899	0	5	5	0.56	42.6	0.14	2.6	23	8.72	56
NRC005	516904	516904	20	25	6	0.09	188.5	0.02	5.9	24.9	10.45	75
NRC005	516907	516907	35	40	-5	0.17	62.5	0.12	5.7	19	7.67	55
NRC005	516909	516909	45	50	6	0.15	50.1	0.13	4.8	20.7	5.09	66
NRC005	516912	516912	60	65	-5	0.08	25.1	0.07	4.3	29.5	3.79	52
NRC005	516915	516915	75	80	6	0.09	19.3	0.08	4.2	16.2	3.22	55
NRC005	516916	516916	80	85	-5	0.15	21.9	0.11	4.4	30.4	4.82	57
NRC005	516920	516920	100	105	-5	0.28	29.2	0.1	8.5	24.1	4.54	56
NRC005	516921	516921	105	110	22	0.25	49.3	0.1	9.9	20.6	6.99	61
NRC002	516074	516074	135	140	8	0.71	247	0.05	8.2	20.2	10.5	91
NRC002	516075	516075	140	145	65	1.75	876	0.07	11	29.8	21.1	78
NRC002	516076	516076	145	150	50	1.3	732	0.05	12	25.2	25.7	63
NRC002	516077	516077	150	155	65	2.15	703	0.05	15.9	20.5	16	23
NRC002	516078	516078	155	160	22	0.55	194.5	0.05	20.9	22.3	9.01	74
NRC002	516079	516079	160	165	8	0.86	260	0.06	9.5	24.6	11.95	99
NRC002	516124	516124	385	390	10	0.42	37	0.06	4.7	15.3	4.01	47
NRC002	516128	516128	395	400	59	1.26	785	0.07	6.6	20.4	13.5	35
NRC001	515957	515957	10	15	52	0.58	385	0.16	12.9	32.3	5.14	99

Table 2 – anomalous intersections from recent drilling by ARO

ENDS

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The information in this report that relates to the Needles Property is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Straw, a Director of Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd. Mr Straw, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Straw consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling conducted in July-October 2019 was percussion with samples collected very 5 feet. Samples were split using a riffle splitter. Samples were collected based on 5 foot intervals and may cross geological boundaries. The same sample collection and splitting techniques were used for each sample collected and supervised by the CP. • Each split sample was placed into a separate sample bag with a unique sample number and the depth of each sample was recorded. • Samples were sent for assay based on visual interpretation of cuttings, see assay techniques listed below.
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).*	• Percussion with cross over sub above drill bit using hammer drilling, 5.5" diam bit
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Samples collected on a 5-foot basis were weighed periodically throughout the program. Total sample weights averaged around 60-100 lbs/5' interval – or about 60-95% recovery. Each 5-foot interval was collected in the cyclone and split using a Gilson bar splitter. Water was hit at approximately 200 feet in each hole with all samples collected below this depth being wet. This may have introduced some smearing of samples however given these are first stage exploration holes with ultra-low levels of detection used is not of concern.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All cuttings were logged on a 5-foot basis and are adequate for geological interpretation, noting rock type, color, alteration, and any obvious structure or mineralization. The logging was qualitative in nature, and representative samples of each 5-foot drill interval were preserved in chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples above 200 feet were collected dry and were split via a Gilson bar and Jones riffle splitters and placed in heavy cloth sample bags. Sample weights shipped for analysis ranged from 5 to 8 lbs/sample and were adequate for the very fine-grained type of gold mineralization being tested. Samples were processed by ALS Chemex at its Reno, Nevada laboratory utilizing a standard preparation (ALS code PREP-61) and a 30gm fire assay (ALS code Au-AA23). A suite of 58 elements was also assayed for using method ME-MS61. No internal duplicates were collected or sent for assay.
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.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method used is specifically designed to detect very low concentrations of most elements and is deemed appropriate for this exploration drill program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data*	• All sampling was supervised by the CP on site. • All date was collected on hard copy sheets recording pertinent information relating to sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards and blanks inserted in sample runs).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Logs were scanned and sent to database manager along with sample sheets for entry into the Company's proprietary database where additional QAQC procedures are used to check the data. The database has been used on many projects over the last decade and meets JORC/industry standards for quality control.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were located by GPS using a Garmin Etrex 20x hand held with 3m accuracy. Measurements were made in UTM NAD83 projection.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All drill holes were drilled to test targets generated form historical and recent work. Hole spacing varies depending on the target. • The drilling is considered early stage prospecting. • No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 11 holes were drilled and were targeting both geophysical and geological targets. If structural targets were tested then an angled hole was drilled, for deeper geophysical targets vertical holes were used. It is not know at this early stage whether sample intervals show true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill samples were placed in large woven plastic shipping bags upon completion of each hole and transported to the geologists' campsite where they were under constant supervision. Samples were transported by Centric representatives every 3 or 4 days to a FEDEX shipping agent in Kingman Arizona, where the shipping bags were placed on pallets and shipped via FEDEX directly to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada. Numbered security ties were placed on each shipping bag.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits have been done on the recent drilling program.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• ARO has 100% of the mineral rights, via a wholly owned US subsidiary, to 113 contiguous unpatented lode mining claims in Nevada, USA referred to as the "Needles Property". These claims encompass an area of 945 hectares. • There is a 2% NSR on the Property held by District Gold Inc. • The claims are renewed annually on or before September 1 each year through the payment of an annual fee per claim to the BLM.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been summarised in the NI43-101 Report available on SEDAR titled "NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT Concerning THE NEEDLES Au-Ag PROPERTY NYE COUNTY, NEVADA, USA" (2006)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Primary target is a caldera type, low sulphidation gold silver epithermal deposit.

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.*
		• **Historical Drilling**
		• Some historical drilling was completed by third parties prior to ARO's acquisition, summaries of the results can be found in the afore mentioned NI43-101 Technical Report

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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for*	• No data aggregation has been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• These are early stage exploratory holes testing various geophysical, geological and geochemical targets defined by previous work. It is unclear what the controls of mineralisation are at this stage.
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.*	• See news release for maps
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.*	• NA
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.*	• Groundwater encountered during drilling at approximately 200 feet. • The metalliferous mineralization and surrounding alteration consist of silica and sericite with Fe oxide staining throughout much of each hole. Elevated pathfinder metals or trace elements (such as As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Cu, Sb, Bi) are present and elevated in many places • Minor sulphides were noted in some places
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is recommended.