SABRE RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 June 2020

ASX code: **SBR**

Exploration Update

Highlights:

- **Sampling of historic waste rock and tails at Baltika and Lucas Post prospects confirm high levels of vanadium, lead and zinc with values up to 2.74% V_2O_5, 7.48% Pb, 15% Zn**
- **Postponed magnetic survey at the Bonanza Gold Project being rescheduled to continue**
- **Exploration fieldwork recommencing as Covid-19 restrictions lifted**

Sabre Resources Limited ("Company" and "Sabre") is pleased to announce that exploration fieldwork is recommencing following the easing of travel restrictions. In Namibia, results have been received from rock chip and auger sampling at the Baltika and Lucas Post prospects and sampling of other targets has recommenced. In Western Australia, exploration at the Bonanza-Beacon Gold projects will commence as soon as possible.

Bonanza-Beacon Project, Western Australia

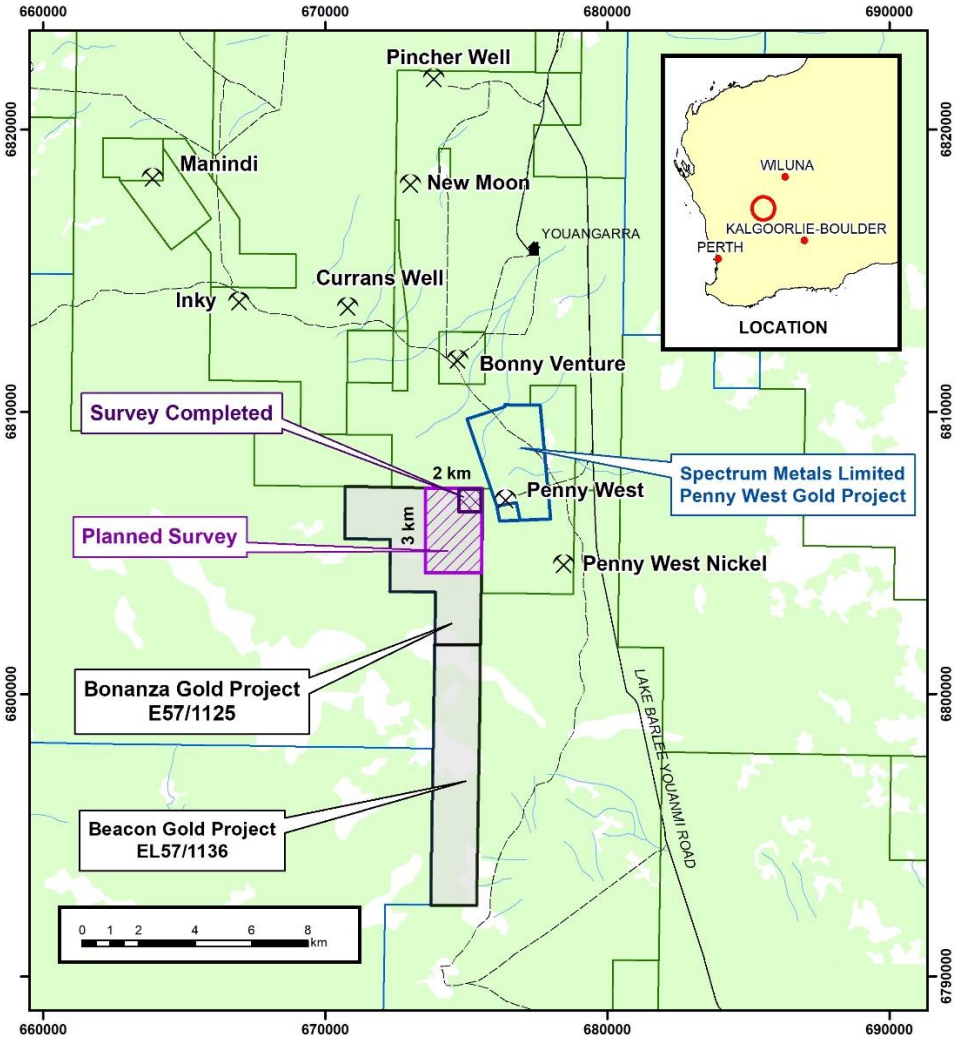

Figure 1: Location plan Bonanza-Beacon Gold Project showing area of magnetic survey

At the Bonanza-Beacon Gold projects, a geophysical contractor was mobilized in February to conduct a detailed aeromagnetic survey on a 2km by 3km area in the northeast portion of EL57/1125, which is located ~500m from the Penny West gold mine (Figure 1). The survey was commenced but could not be completed prior to the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed. The New South Wales based contractor has been unable to return to site to complete the survey because of the travel restrictions. Sabre is working with the contractor to obtain permits to enter Western Australia and complete the survey. Detailed processing and imaging has not been conducted on the small area covered by the initial survey, however, an unprocessed image showed several features of interest close to the northeast boundary of the tenement near the Penny West discovery. The remainder of the survey will need to be flown to better delineate these features and to generate targets for drill testing.

Otavi-Ongava Project, Namibia

Assay results have been received for rock chip and auger sampling conducted at the Baltika and Lucas Post prospects earlier in the year. Analysis of the samples was delayed because of travel restrictions in Namibia and internationally.

Sampling at the **Baltika prospect,** located on the western end of EPL3540, returned high levels of vanadium, lead and zinc in tails and waste rock from the historic mining operations. The highest values are 1.26% V_2O_5, 15.0% Zn and 3.8% Pb (Figure 2-3, Appendix 1).

The Baltika mine was worked for 11 years producing 5,820 tonnes of concentrate at a grade of 9% vanadium pentoxide[1]. The high-grade vanadium-basemetal mineralization is contained in a narrow steeply dipping veins that were mined from an adit extending under the hill. Additional high-grade mineralization may extend below the level of the adit and has not been tested with drilling. Processing of the surface waste dumps and tails may also be possible.

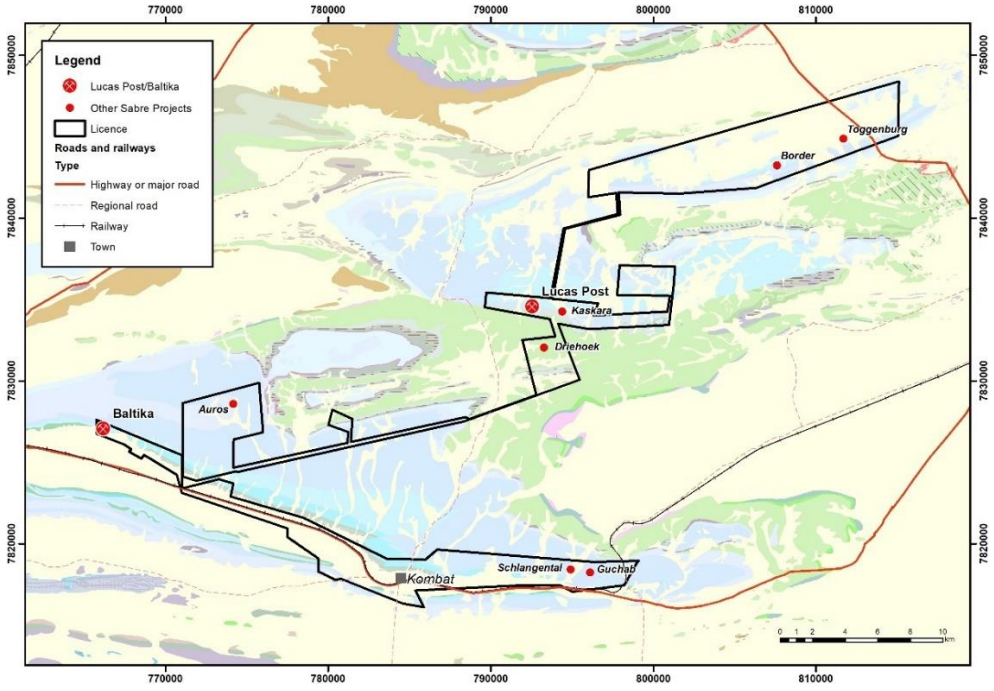

Figure 2: Location plan showing the Otavi Project (EPL3540) and the Ongava Project (EPL3542) and prospects

[1] *Cairncross, B., 1997. The Otavi Mountainland Cu-Pb-Zn-V deposits, Namibia. The mineralogical Record. Volume 28, March-April 1997. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects this information.*

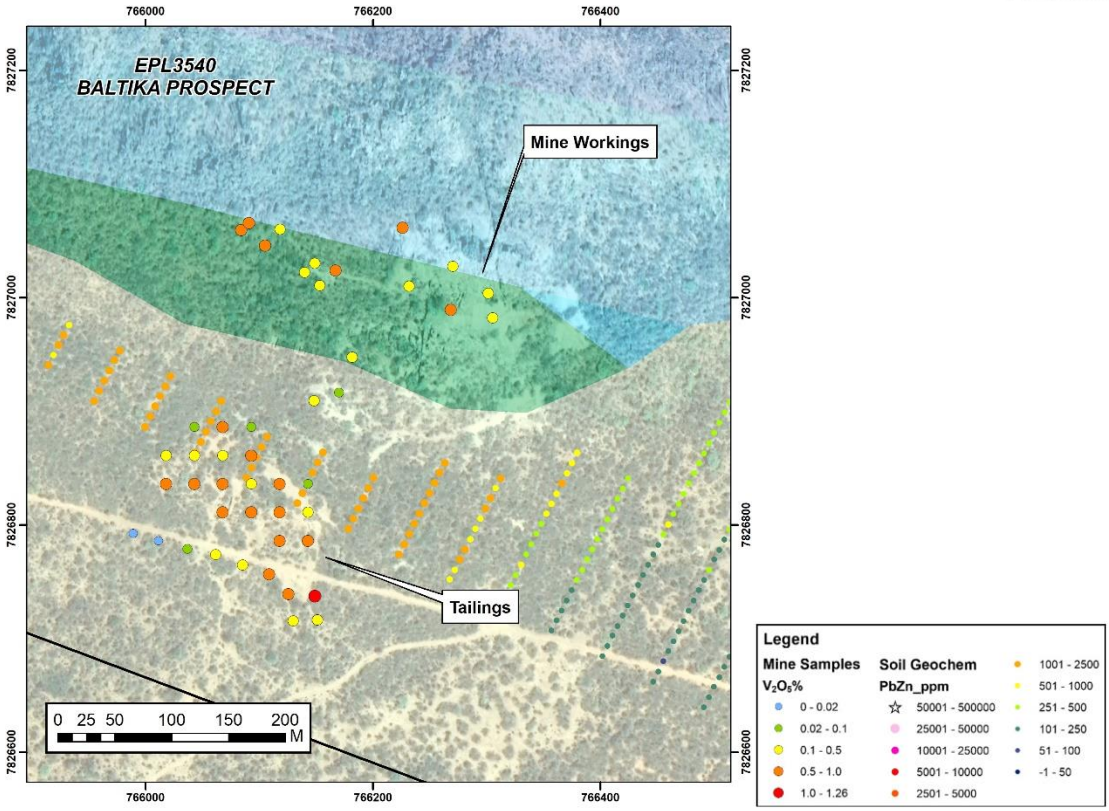

Figure 3: Rock chip and auger soil sample results at the Baltika prospect

29 rock chip samples were taken on a grid pattern at the **Lucas Post Prospect** to test waste dumps around the historic working. The results contain elevated vanadium pentoxide, lead and zinc with peak values of 2.74% V_2O_5, 1.54% Zn and 7.48% Pb (Figure 4, Appendix 2).

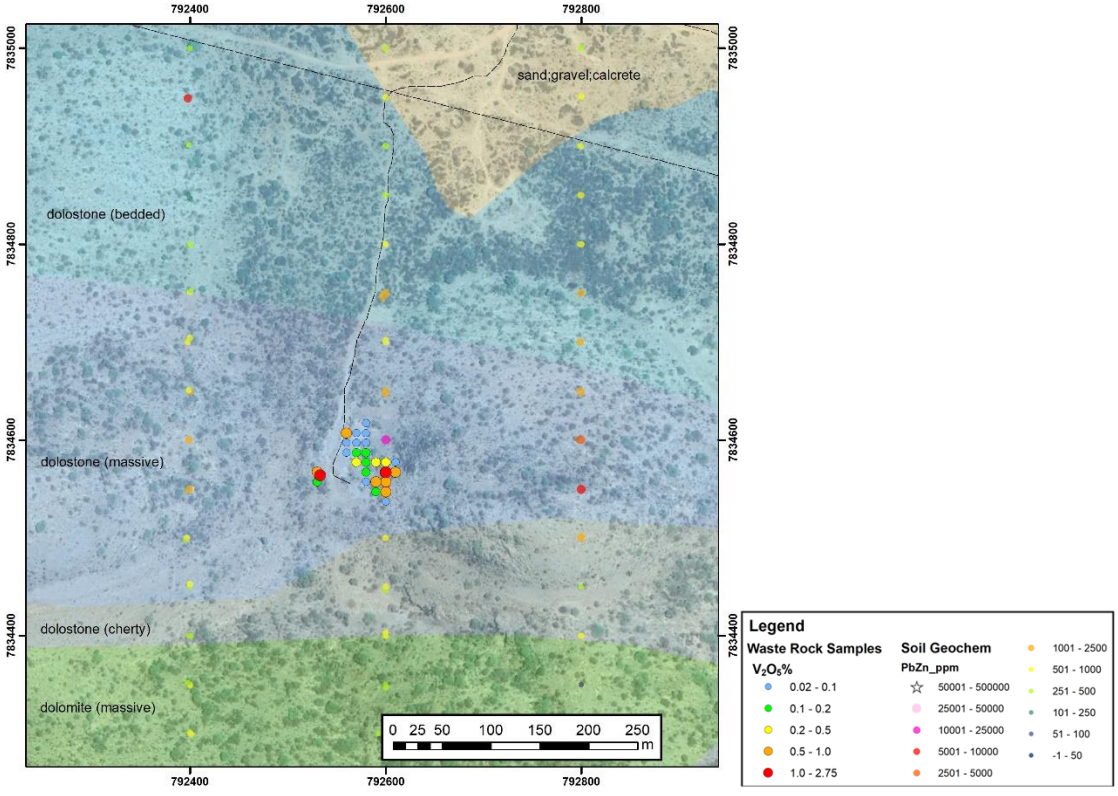

Figure 4: Rock chip sample results at the Lucas Post prospect

On 2 June 2020, seven channel samples were taken at the **Schlangental Copper Prospect** located 1.2km west of the Guchab prospect (Figure 1). The samples were taken from three old trenches that contain strongly silicified dolomite with malachite, chalcocite and bornite copper mineralization. The samples have been submitted for multielement analysis and metallurgical testwork.

Previous channel sampling at Schlangental returned high-grade copper and silver mineralization[2].

SCCS001	**15m @ 4.21% Cu, 28.06g/t Ag**
SCCS003	**42m @ 3.58% Cu, 18.34g/t Ag**

The Guchab Prospect is an area of historic workings with outcropping breccia hosted copper mineralization that extends for 350m. Previous drilling by Sabre intersected significant intervals of copper mineralization, commonly from surface. Best intersections include:

GCDD0014	**53.10m @ 1.23% Cu, 11.2g/t Ag from surface[3]**
GCDD0045	**21.86m @ 2.22% Cu, 44.59g/t Ag from 183m[4]**

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

ENDS

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[2] Sabre Resources Ltd (ASX: SBR) announcement 11 June 2013: "High-Grade Copper at Schlangental".
[3] Sabre Resources Ltd (ASX: SBR) announcement 8 April 2013: Wide Intercepts of Copper Mineralisation".
[4] Sabre Resources Ltd (ASX: SBR) announcement 13 November 2013: "Deeper Drilling Success at Guchab".

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Sabre Resources. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Sabre Resources as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Martin Bennett, a consultant to Sabre Resources Ltd, and a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bennett has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1

Baltika Prospect - Rock Chip and Auger Samples

Sample Details and Assay Results

Site_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Depth	Cu-pct	Pb_pct	Zn_pct	V2O5_pct	Ag_ppm	Sample_Type
BTS001	7826836	766018	1608	1	0.19	**2.67**	**1.65**	**0.83**	1.83	TAILS
BTS002	7826861	766018	1602	0.8	0.09	**1.04**	0.70	**0.32**	1.08	TAILS
BTS003	7826836	766043	1609	1	0.14	**1.73**	**1.16**	**0.62**	1.38	TAILS
BTS004	7826861	766043	1608	1	0.11	**1.35**	0.96	**0.43**	1.19	TAILS
BTS005	7826886	766043	1604	0.5	0.01	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.40	TAILS
BTS006	7826811	766068	1608	1	0.15	**2.08**	**1.46**	**0.71**	1.57	TAILS
BTS007	7826836	766068	1606	1	0.25	**2.78**	**1.80**	**0.85**	1.67	TAILS
BTS008	7826861	766068	1606	0.8	0.08	**1.36**	**1.55**	**0.45**	1.78	TAILS
BTS009	7826886	766068	1607	0.6	0.23	**2.56**	**1.26**	**0.86**	1.20	TAILS
BTS010	7826811	766093	1608	1	0.20	**1.88**	**1.06**	**0.63**	1.52	TAILS
BTS011	7826836	766093	1606	1	0.09	0.90	0.70	0.25	0.96	TAILS
BTS012	7826861	766093	1606	0.5	0.10	**1.69**	**1.53**	**0.56**	2.13	TAILS
BTS013	7826886	766093	1608	0.5	0.02	0.32	0.19	0.08	0.64	TAILS
BTS014	7826786	766118	1609	1	0.16	**2.16**	**2.06**	**0.75**	2.75	TAILS
BTS015	7826811	766118	1607	1	0.11	**1.61**	**1.74**	**0.51**	1.99	TAILS
BTS016	7826836	766118	1607	1	0.20	**2.62**	**1.94**	**0.90**	2.15	TAILS
BTS018	7826786	766143	1611	1	0.13	**2.36**	**2.93**	**0.74**	3.81	TAILS
BTS019	7826811	766143	1606	1	0.06	0.92	0.86	0.24	1.46	TAILS
BTS020	7826836	766143	1607	0.25	0.02	0.24	0.11	0.09	1.63	TAILS
BTS021	7826737	766149	1597	0.5	0.22	**3.82**	**3.54**	**1.26**	4.04	TAILS
BTS022	7826739	766126	1597	1	0.10	**1.94**	**1.81**	**0.61**	1.95	TAILS
BTS023	7826715	766130	1595	1	0.04	0.71	0.61	0.21	0.94	TAILS
BTS024	7826716	766151	1595	1	0.03	0.37	0.26	0.13	0.63	TAILS
BTS025	7826757	766109	1598	1	0.11	**2.53**	**1.98**	**0.78**	2.23	TAILS
BTS026	7826765	766086	1597	1	0.02	0.38	0.28	0.11	0.74	TAILS
BTS027	7826774	766062	1597	1	0.03	0.55	0.66	0.17	0.95	TAILS
BTS028	7826779	766037	1598	1	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.26	TAILS
BTS029	7826786	766011	1597	1	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.45	TAILS
BTS030	7826793	765989	1597	1	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.38	TAILS
BWR001	7827060	766084	1669		0.18	**2.20**	**1.79**	**0.66**	1.38	WASTE
BWR002	7827046	766105	1666		0.12	**1.89**	**2.49**	**0.53**	4.79	WASTE
BWR003	7827022	766140	1664		0.06	0.90	**15.04**	0.17	17.42	WASTE
BWR004	7827030	766149	1675		0.09	**1.58**	**1.03**	**0.45**	0.63	WASTE
BWR005	7827060	766118	1679		0.06	**1.49**	**5.27**	0.26	6.47	WASTE
BWR006	7827066	766091	1678		0.14	**2.22**	0.81	**0.73**	0.80	WASTE
BWR007	7827061	766226	1707		0.09	**2.27**	0.97	**0.65**	0.48	WASTE
BWR008	7827028	766270	1700		0.06	**1.08**	**5.34**	0.26	3.40	WASTE
BWR009	7827004	766302	1690		0.06	**1.09**	0.47	**0.34**	0.48	WASTE
BWR010	7826982	766305	1680		0.06	**1.38**	0.71	**0.42**	1.07	WASTE
BWR011	7826989	766268	1678		0.12	**2.53**	**2.20**	**0.69**	4.11	WASTE
BWR012	7827010	766232	1679		0.02	0.47	0.32	0.13	0.56	WASTE
BWR013	7827024	766167	1675		0.11	**2.72**	**5.44**	**0.83**	12.83	WASTE
BWR014	7827011	766153	1666		0.05	**1.30**	**3.44**	**0.35**	4.86	WASTE
BWR015	7826948	766182	1642		0.03	0.47	**3.82**	0.11	1.51	WASTE
BWR016	7826916	766170	1632		0.01	0.15	0.17	0.02	0.58	WASTE
BWR017	7826909	766148	1624		0.02	0.46	0.32	0.11	0.67	WASTE

APPENDIX 2

Lucas Post Prospect - Rock Chip and Auger Samples

Sample Details and Assay Results

Site_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Cu_pct	Pb_pct	Zn_pct	V2O5_pct	Ag_ppm
LPWR001	7834557	792530	1706	0.06	0.43	0.14	0.18	0.38
LPWR002	7834567	792530	1706	0.22	**2.71**	0.75	**0.98**	0.94
LPWR003	7834587	792560	1699	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.56
LPWR004	7834597	792560	1701	0.02	0.25	0.29	0.06	1.41
LPWR005	7834607	792560	1703	0.14	**1.41**	0.43	**0.56**	0.83
LPWR006	7834577	792570	1700	0.12	**1.28**	0.45	**0.44**	1.21
LPWR007	7834587	792570	1701	0.03	0.30	0.16	0.12	0.58
LPWR008	7834597	792570	1702	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.4
LPWR009	7834607	792570	1702	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.49
LPWR011	7834557	792580	1697	0.02	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.37
LPWR012	7834567	792580	1697	0.04	0.47	0.27	0.15	0.95
LPWR013	7834577	792580	1700	0.04	0.39	0.22	0.14	1.19
LPWR014	7834587	792580	1701	0.03	0.32	0.19	0.11	1.3
LPWR015	7834597	792580	1703	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.68
LPWR016	7834607	792580	1704	0.02	0.19	0.13	0.07	0.46
LPWR017	7834617	792580	1704	0.02	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.66
LPWR018	7834547	792590	1673	0.02	0.28	0.15	0.11	0.38
LPWR019	7834557	792590	1698	0.13	**1.94**	0.66	**0.69**	0.8
LPWR021	7834577	792590	1703	0.09	0.87	0.33	**0.32**	1.67
LPWR022	7834537	792600	1688	0.02	0.20	0.19	0.06	0.52
LPWR023	7834547	792600	1687	0.15	**1.98**	0.58	**0.72**	0.85
LPWR024	7834557	792600	1693	0.19	**2.21**	0.65	**0.79**	0.74
LPWR025	7834567	792600	1700	0.26	**3.42**	0.88	**1.22**	1.83
LPWR026	7834577	792600	1706	0.06	0.80	0.30	0.29	1.85
LPWR027	7834567	792610	1703	0.16	**1.87**	0.55	**0.70**	1.39
LPWR028	7834577	792610	1698	0.02	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.88
LPWR029	7834564	792533	1706	0.33	**7.48**	**1.80**	**2.75**	0.81

APPENDIX 3

JORC 2012 Edition - 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.*	• Exploration results are based on industry best practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. • **Auger Holes**: A handheld powered auger was used to take samples of the tails. Holes were drilled vertically on a 25m x 25m grid to the depth of the original land surface (~0.5-1m). 2-3kg samples were collected at 1m depth intervals (or part thereof) to the base of the tailings. • **Rock chip samples**: 2-3kg samples of coarse material were taken on a 25m x 25m grid to depths 0.3m.
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).*	• **Auger Holes:** A handheld powered auger was used to obtain samples. • **Rock chip samples:** Sample holes were hand dug to a depth of ~0.25m.
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.*	• **Auger holes:** Sample recovery was monitored by the field geologist. There were no significant sample recovery issues encountered during the drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• **Auger holes:** All logging is completed according to industry best practice. Samples were logged at 1m intervals by a geologist. Logging records include lithology, colour and texture.
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.*	• **Auger:** The sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate as per industry best practice. Auger sample from the entire 1m interval (or part thereof) was collected and submitted for laboratory analysis. Samples are dried and then pulverised to 95% passing 105 microns. • **Rock chip samples:** A 2-3kg sample was taken from the material dug from a hole of 0.3m depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All samples are submitted to the Intertek Laboratories sample preparation facility at the Tschudi Mine near Tsumeb in Namibia where a pulp sample is prepared. The pulp samples are then transported to Intertek in Perth Australia for analysis. • Pulp sample(s) have been digested with a mixture of Four Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids for a total digest. • V, Cu, Pb, Zn, As have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • A Field Standard, Duplicate or Blank is inserted every 20 samples. The Laboratory inserts its own standards and blanks at random intervals, but several are inserted per batch regardless of the size of the batch.
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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least two senior personnel before release to the market. • No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to Datashed in raw original format. • All data are validated using the QAQCR validation tool with Datashed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
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.*	• All auger holes and rock chip samples were located with GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The survey co-ordinates are UTM33 South.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration. Where a mineral resource is estimated, the appropriate data spacing and density is decided and reported by the competent person. • For mineral resource estimations, grades are estimated on composited assay data. The composite length is chosen based on the statistical average, usually 1m. Sample compositing is never applied to interval calculations reported to market. A sample length weighted interval is calculated as per industry best practice.
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.*	• Orientation of sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the waste dump/tailings geometry. • The sampling was conducted perpendicular to the layering in the material sampled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples remain in the custody of company geologists and are fully supervised from point of field collection to laboratory drop-off.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None yet undertaken for this dataset.

JORC 2012 Edition - 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.*	• All samples results are from EPL3540 or EPL3542 near Grootfontein in Namibia. EPL3540 is held by Ganzania Investments Nine Pty Ltd. EPL3542 is held by Sabre Resources Namibia Ltd. The tenements were renewed on the 7th May and 8th May 2019 respectively for a period of two years. • The Government of Namibia has a 3% royalty on any vanadium or base metal production. • There are no material issues, native title or environmental constraints known to GED which may be deemed an impediment to the continuity of EPL3540 and EPL3542.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No significant previous exploration has been conducted at Lucas Post prospect. The Baltika prospect was explored by Gold Fields Namibia and The South West Africa Co. Pty Ltd who conducted geological mapping, geophysical surveys and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Baltika deposit is located on the northern limb of the Otavi valley syncline. The vanadate ore is hosted in carbonate rocks, which also contain stratabound Zn-Pb sulphide and willemite bodies. Vanadium mineralization consists of discrete descloizite concentrations associated with calcite in north-south trending veins but also as cement in collapse breccias. At Lucas Post high-grade descloizite is hosted by narrow veins in dolomite.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• Refer to Appendix 1 of this ASX announcement.

	○ *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.*	
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 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.*	• All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low grade material. • A nominal low-grade cut-off of 0.1% V_2O_5 is used with a maximum internal dilution of 1m for reporting of results.
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').*	• Sampling was conducted to intersect the mineralised layering within the tails at a high angle.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 1-3 of this ASX announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Relevant assay results from the reported intervals are provided in Appendix 1-2.
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;*	• No other data is material to this report.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• No further work is planned at this stage.