

ACQUISITION OF THE HISTORICAL KING SOLOMON MINE ADJOINING THE LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hawkstone has signed an Option Agreement to acquire the historical King Solomon Mine (KSM) from Jervois Mining Ltd
- The proposed acquisition consolidates the Company's land holding in the Lone Pine area, Idaho, USA
- KSM was explored during the early 1900's via 3 adits (no production numbers are available)
- Exploration work to date indicates the existence of broad northeast trending, southeast dipping mineralised zone parallel to the Lone Pine Vein Zone
- In the 1990's 18 reverse circulation exploration drill holes intersected:
 - 1.5 m @ 14.9 g/t Au
 - 1.5 m @ 14.8 g/t Au
 - 18.0 m @ 3.75 g/t Au
 - 18.0 m @ 2.3 g/t Au
 - 1.5 m @ 3.9 g/t Au
- A recently completed photogeological and structural interpretation of the Lone Pine Project highlighted two drill targets within the KSM claims, one of which corresponds to the area of drilling, enhancing the prospectivity of the remaining drill targets
- Due diligence has commenced which will include mapping and sampling to follow up on the previous high grade surface samples reported at KSM
- Drilling at the Lone Pine Project is underway with assay results to be reported as they become available

Hawkstone Mining Limited (ASX:HWK) ("Hawkstone" or the "Company") is pleased to announce it has signed an option to acquire the adjoining historical King Solomon Mine (KSM) from Jervois Mining Ltd. Located 900m southeast of the Lone Pine vein zone, the KSM acquisition will consolidate the Company's land position and build the exploration potential of the Lone Pine Project.

The proposed acquisition brings with it significant historical data including the results of previous drilling, mapping and sampling. Ongoing compilation of the data has demonstrated the significant potential of the area and its importance in the overall prospectivity of the Lone Pine Project.

Hawkstone Mining Managing Director, Paul Lloyd, commented: “The proposed Acquisition of the King Solomon Mine from Jervois Mining Ltd increases the Company’s holding of known mineralisation at the Lone Pine Project in Idaho, USA. The ongoing compilation of available data has demonstrated the significance of the acquisition for the Lone Pine Project and suggests that both the Lone Pine and King Solomon mineralised zones may be part of a larger system, which we aim to explore further in the near term.”

LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT

Location and Access

The Lone Pine Gold Project is located approximately 10km west of Salmon, Idaho, USA and consists of 2 patented claims 16.77 ha (Figures 1 & 2) surrounded by a further 75 BLM lode claims covering 607 Ha.

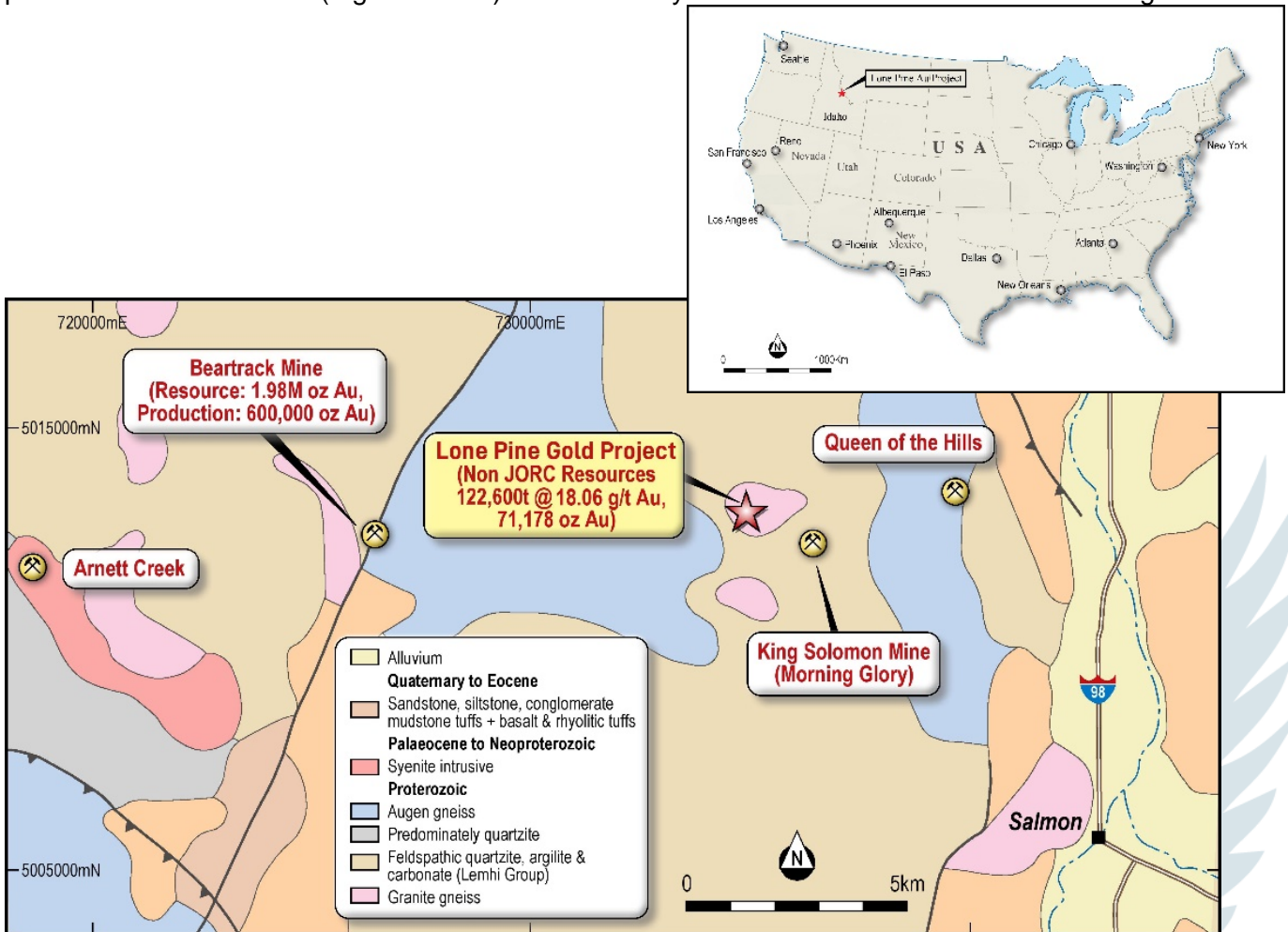


Figure 1 – Location, Lone Pine Gold Project, Idaho, USA

The Lone Pine Project lies 16km and 8km east respectively of the Arnett Creek and Beartrack mines operated/explored by Revival Gold Inc., 5km west of the historic Queen of the Hills mine and, subject to exercise of the option, the Project will also include the King Solomon Mine (Morning Glory Project) acquired from Jervois Mining Ltd (Figure 1).

Geology

The Lone Pine Gold Project contains precious metal occurrences related to the Trans-Challis Fault System that has produced more gold than any other area in Idaho.

Gold mineralisation in the Lone Pine vein zone is hosted by quartz in a northeast-trending steeply 80° north-west dipping shear in a granite. The quartz vein zone has been traced by adits and trenches for 480m and has been traced down dip via adits for up to 150m. The mineralisation is open to both the NE and SW as well as down dip (Figures 2, 3 & 4).

At the entrance to Adit # 5 the vein zone averaged **14.46 g/t Au** over 2.6 metres representing the weighted average of 5 samples. High grade, select float samples from the vein have returned assays up to **45.67 g/t Au / 20.75 g/t Ag**.¹

Previously reported historic resource calculations have estimated a non JORC resource of 71,178 oz Au¹.

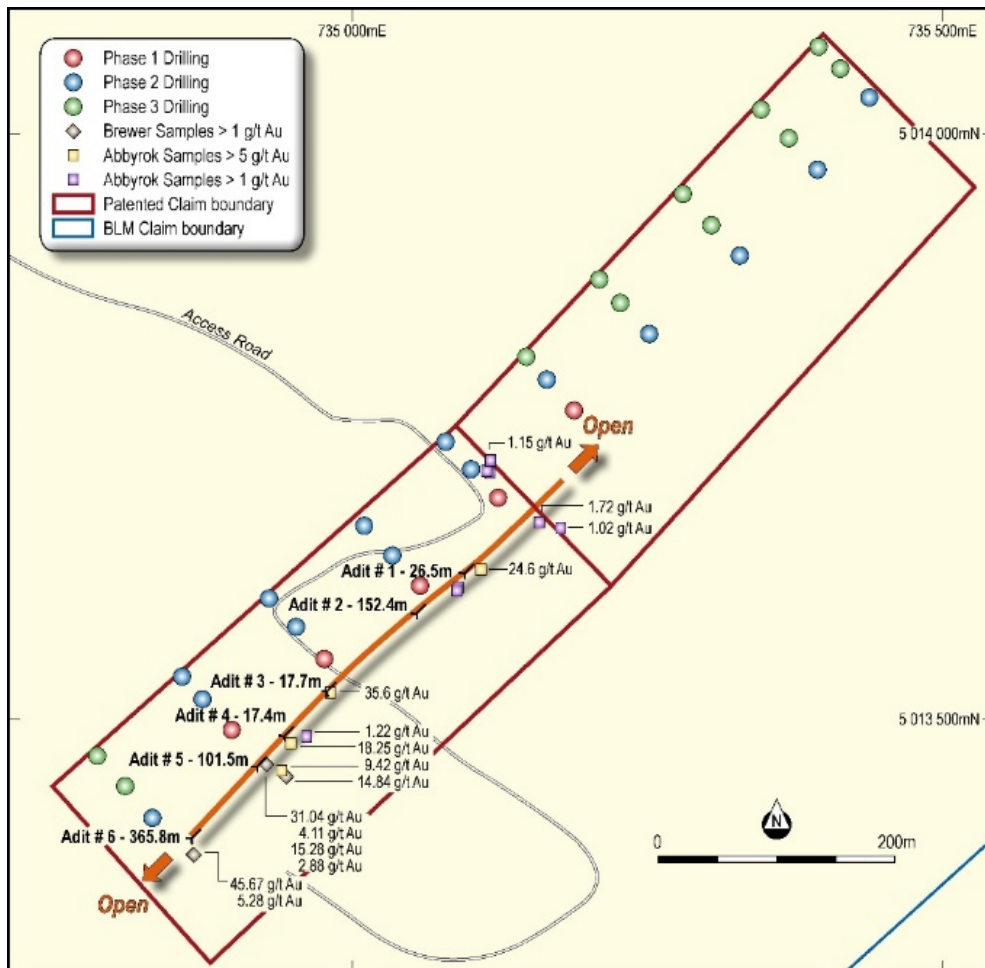


Figure 2 – Vein, Adits and Sampling

¹ HWK Announcement February 3, 2020, ACQUISITION OF HISTORICAL HIGH-GRADE LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT, IDAHO, USA

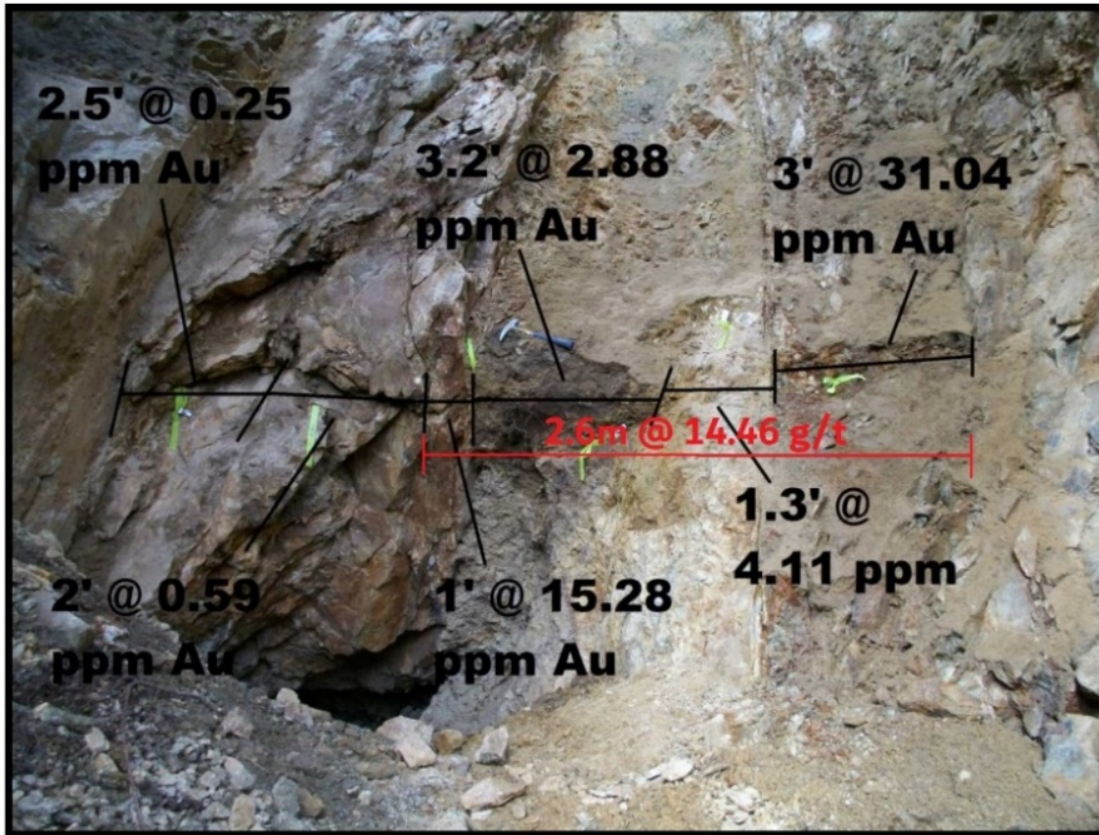


Figure 3 – Adit # 5 Sampling

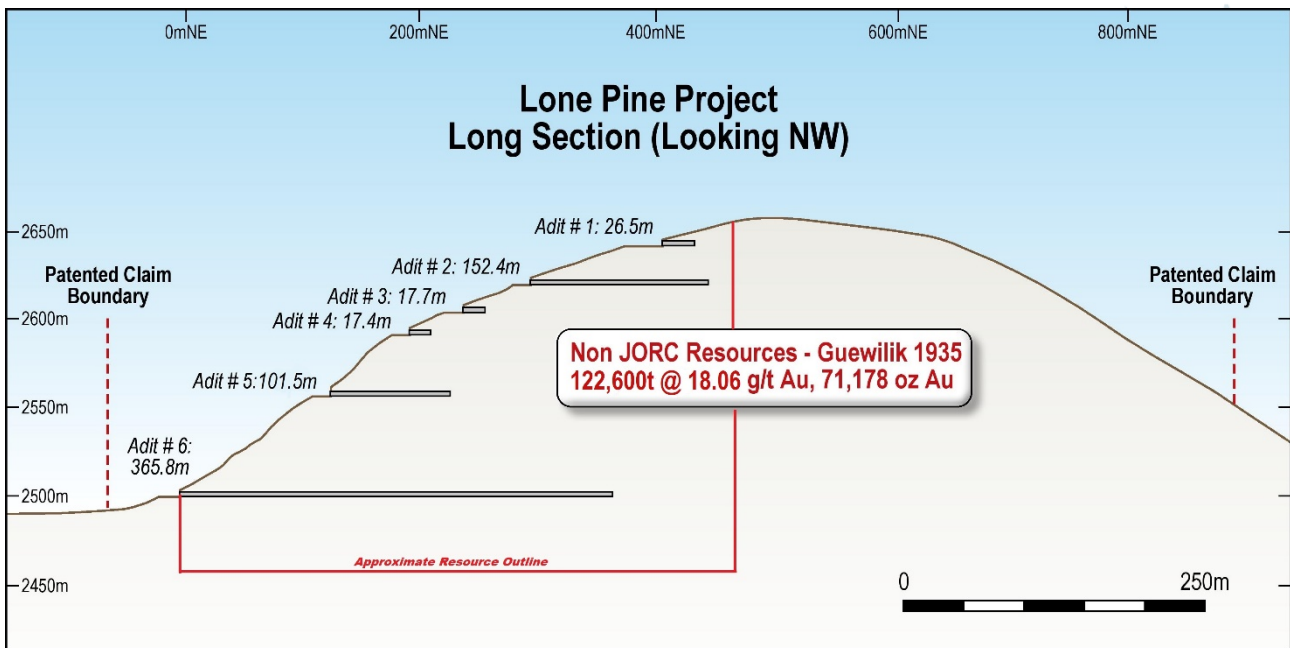


Figure 4 – Lone Pine Gold Project, Long Section Looking NW (plane of vein)

KING SOLOMON MINE

History

The King Solomon Mine lies to the southeast of the Lone Pine vein zone, with both areas sharing a similar history, with King Solomon being explored during the early 1900's via 3 adits, the East, West and Northeast (Figure 5).

In 1988, Frontier Capital acquired the King Solomon Mine as part of a regional portfolio before exploring in the area in 1992. This exploration was undertaken with their joint venture partners, initially Teck Resources Inc in 1990 followed by Pathfinder Gold Corporation in 1992. Trenching, underground and surface mapping and sampling in conjunction with drilling were completed. This work indicates the existence of broad northeast trending, southeast dipping mineralised zone parallel to the Lone Pine Vein Zone.

In addition, numerous phases of soil geochemistry and geophysics including VLF2 and magnetics were completed.

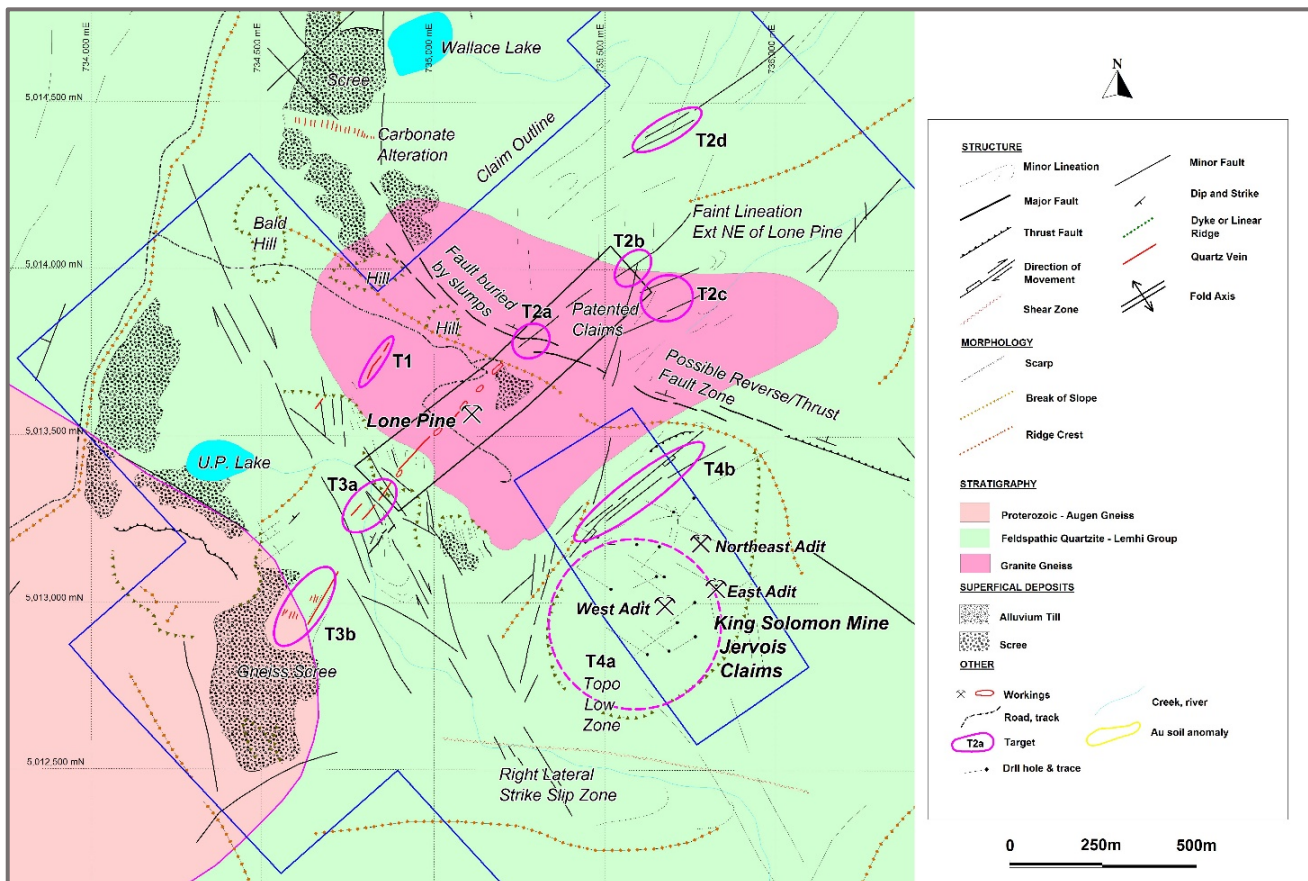


Figure 5 – Lone Pine Gold Project – Photogeological Interpretation

² VLF is an electromagnetic method that relies on transmitted currents inducing secondary responses in conductive geologic units.
https://archive.epa.gov/esd/archive-geophysics/web/html/very_low-frequency_vlf_method.html

Drilling

Two phases of drilling were completed at the King Solomon Mine in the early 1990's. The initial drill holes (KS-90 series) were orientated to intersect a NW mineralized trend, whereas the 1992 drill holes (KS-92 series) were oriented to test north-east striking mineralised zone (Figures 5, 6, 7 & 8).

The original drill logs and assay sheets are available for the KS90 series holes, however results for the KS92 series holes have been taken from various reports and drill sections. Drill location coordinates have been generated from drill plans (Table 2) and both phases of drilling were completed using a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig and sampled on 5ft (1.5m) intervals. No mention is made of sampling procedures, the presence of water or sample weights.

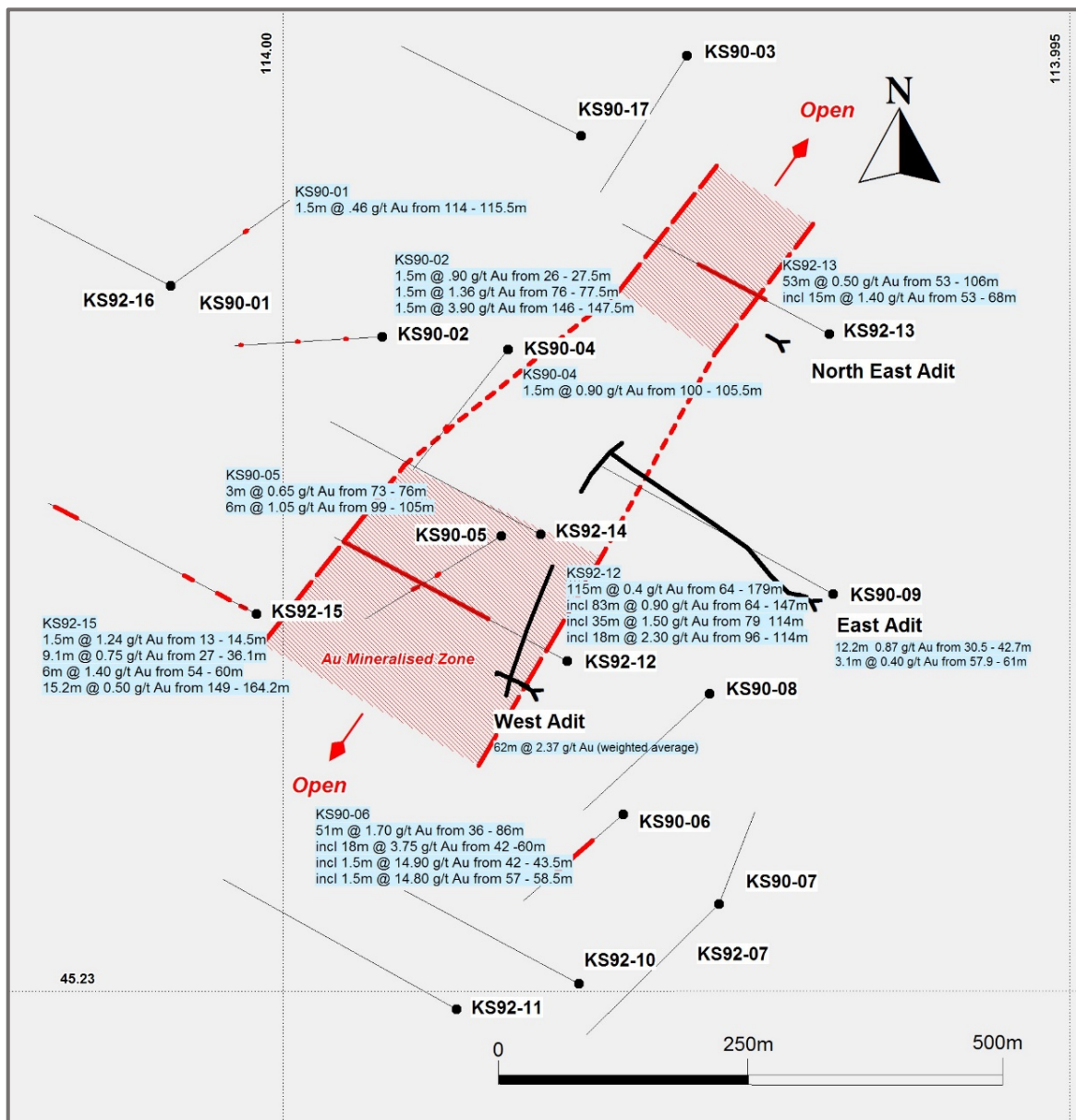
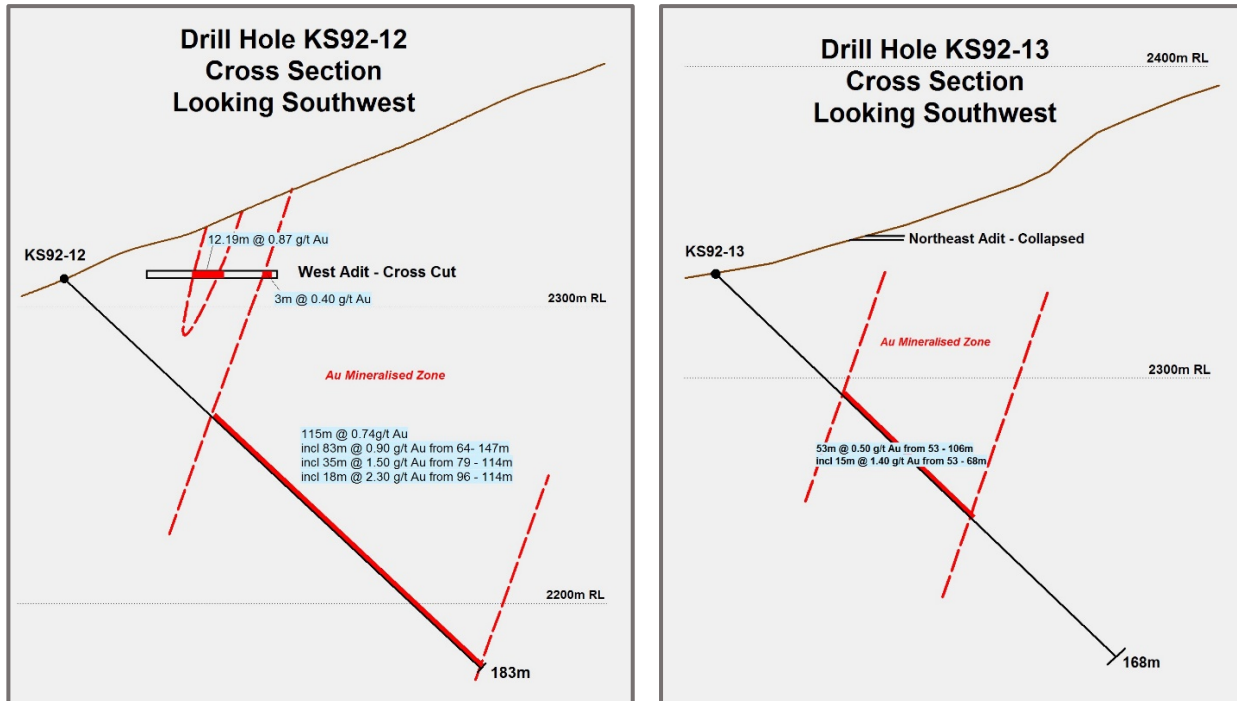


Figure 6 – Location Plan Drill Holes KS90-01 to 07 and KS92-07 to 15

This drilling returned some highly anomalous results including 1.5m @ 14.90 g/t Au from 42m and 1.5m @ 14.80 g/t Au from 57m in KS90-06 (Table 1).

Cautionary Statement: These historical drill results are used to demonstrate the presence of gold mineralisation. They are not logged and reported to a standard required by the JORC code for the estimation of a JORC compliant resource.



Figures 7 & 8 – Cross Sections Drill Holes KS92-12 & 13

Table 1 – Significant Intercepts KS90-01 to 07 & KS92-07 to 15

Hole ID	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
KS90-01	1.5	114	115.5	0.46
KS90-02	1.5	26	27.5	0.90
	1.5	76	77.5	1.36
	1.5	146	147.5	3.90
KS90-04	1.5	100	101.5	0.90
KS90-05	3.0	73	76	0.65
	6.0	99	105	1.05
KS90-06	51.0	36	86	1.70
incl	18.0	42	60	3.75
incl	1.5	42	43.5	14.90
incl	1.5	57	58.5	14.80
KS92-12	115.0	64	179	0.74
incl	83.0	64	147	0.90
incl	35.0	79	114	1.50
incl	18.0	96	114	2.30
KS92-13	53.0	53	106	0.50
incl	15.0	53	68	1.40
KS92-15	1.5	13	14.5	1.24
	9.1	27	36.1	0.75
	6.0	54	60.0	1.40
	15.2	149	164.2	0.50

Table 2 – Drilling KS90 and 92 Series Collar File

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
KS90-01	246,360	5,013,269	2445	55	-60	152.4
KS90-02	264,464	5,013,240	2423	270	-60	152.4
KS90-03	264,619	5,013,373	2429	215	-60	157.0
KS90-04	264,526	5,013,232	2411	220	-60	152.4
KS90-05	264,518	5,013,140	2387	240	-60	152.4
KS90-06	264,572	5,013,000	2323	230	-60	129.5
KS90-07	264,623	5,012,957	2292	25	-60	99.1
KS92-07	264,623	5,012,957	2292	228	-54	167.6
KS92-08	264,619	5,013,059	2332	229	-53	144.8
KS92-09	264,684	5,013,106	2326	300	-44	182.9
KS92-10	264,551	5,012,918	2295	300	-45	140.2
KS92-11	264,491	5,012,908	2307	300	-43	182.9
KS92-12	264,550	5,013,077	2356	300	-44	182.9
KS92-13	264,686	5,013,235	2374	300	-45	167.6
KS92-14	264,539	5,013,141	2384	300	-45	167.6
KS92-15	264,397	5,013,106	2396	300	-45	167.6
KS92-16	264,360	5,013,269	2445	300	-45	106.7
KS92-17	264,565	5,013,336	2426	300	-45	137.2

Note: Easting and Northing NAD83 Zone 12

Underground Mapping and Sampling

The East and West adits at KSM were opened by Pathfinder Gold Corporation (**PGC**) to allow underground mapping and sampling. The Northeast Adit was unrecoverable, however this work defined a northeast trending vein zone and led to the alignment of the KS92 series holes to intersect this trend.

The underground mapping defined a broad northeast trending vein zone that dips at 65° to the southeast. Channel sampling was completed every 6.1m along the northeast trending strike drives and chip sampling every 3m in the northwest trending drives cross cutting the veins. The strike drive in the West adit contained results from 0.28 to 10 g/t Au averaging 2.37 g/t Au over 62m (stated to be a weighted average). The assays completed suggested that coarse gold might be present and preliminary results from screen fire assays on 8 samples in this adit were stated to demonstrate a 75% grade increase. Sampling on the West adit cross cut defined two zones 12.19m @ 0.87 g/t Au and 3m @ 0.40 g/t Au³.

The East adit, that cross cut the veined zone, returned two zones; 15.24m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 21.34 – 36.58m and 35.05m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 97.54 – 132.59m⁴.

Conclusions from Historical Exploration

- The King Solomon mineralisation is hosted in a broad northeast trending altered and quartz veined zone interpreted to dip at approximately 65° to the southeast.
- The mineralisation is hosted in a quartz monzonite intrusive exhibiting all the zonal characteristics of a porphyry system with a secondary late stage shear overprint.
- The 1994 Nesbit report stated that the fracturing is interpreted to become intense to the northwest towards the Lone Pine vein zone.

³ DR Miller, November 1992, Monthly Status Report – Morning Glory, Pathfinder Gold Corporation

⁴ PC Nisbet and ER Hosinger, 1994, Exploration Report on Morning Glory Project for Formation Capital Corporation

- The same report observed that the drilling KS90 and 92 series holes were completed on the weakest of several geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies due to easy access. The report recommended testing of the stronger geophysical and geochemical anomalies lying northwest toward the Lone Pine vein zone. Prospects and trenching in this area are stated to have returned up to 249 g/t Au.
- PGC also identified areas to the southwest along strike on the Lone Pine vein zone where samples from small dumps and outcrops returned results up to 62 g/t Au.
- Both Nesbit and PGC recommended diamond drilling for future programs.

Photogeological Interpretation

The Company engaged independent consultant Dr Richard Russell to complete a photogeological interpretation on the Lone Pine Gold Project using detailed composite satellite images (Figure 5).

This interpretation, completed prior to the acquisition of the historical KSM data supplied by Jervois Mining Ltd, has been extremely valuable in the overall understanding of the geology and has produced 9 target areas that will require geological followup and sampling. Two of the drill targets, T4a and T4b, lie within the KSM claims clearly demonstrating the value of the interpretation and provide considerable confidence for the other targets.

The 9 targets are as follows:

T1 - There appears to be what may be a small outcropping NE trending shear.

T2a - A possible reverse/thrust fault intersects with the mineralised shear immediately NE of the mined area. Light coloured alteration in the cliff on the breakaway may mark the position of the fault.

T2b - A possible N-S trending structure intersecting the Lone Pine trend near the granite gneiss/quartzite contact.

T2c - Lineations in the granite gneiss indicating possible extension faults.

T2d - Lineations on-trend with the Lone Pine shear in the quartzites on the right bank tributary of Wallace Creek.

T3a - Mineralised shear potentially extends SW into a zone of NW trending right lateral faulting in the quartzites.

T3b - A small ridge of quartzite extends for about 100m on-trend with the Lone Pine shear. Possible saprolitic weathering products are shedding from breakaways immediately to the west of the ridge. Historical sampling in this general area has returned values up to 62 g/t Au.

T4a - A circular topographically low zone with a diameter of about 500 metres could represent a relatively easily weathered alteration zone in the quartzites. It lies predominantly within the King Solomon claims and contains the area of the historical KS series drilling.

T4b - Lying predominantly within the King Solomon claims this target contains northeast trending lineations occurring on the northwest flank of the topographic low parallel the Lone Pine quartz vein zone. Limited drill and underground data recently acquired from Jervois Mining Ltd demonstrate the presence of a northeast trending, possibly southeast dipping (-60°) vein zone paralleling and to the south of this trend.

This interpretation is in agreement with the observations of Nisbet, 1994 where he stated that the the fracturing is interpreted to become more intense to the northwest.

Exploration at the Lone Pine Project

The following exploration activities are being carried out on site at the Lone Pine Project:

- Drilling is ongoing and assay results are expected in Q3 2020.
- Mapping, rock chip sampling, trenching and ground checking of the targets identified by the structural interpretation.
- Due diligence for the KSM proposed acquisition including mapping and rock chip sampling.
- Ongoing compilation and digitising of all historical data pertaining to the KSM.

Option Terms

The Company has paid a non-refundable deposit of \$1,000 USD for a 90 day due diligence period over KSM that is made up of four granted Bureau of Land Management claims adjoining the Lone Pine Project. Subject to successful completion of due diligence, the Company will complete the acquisition by making an \$18,000 USD payment to Jervois Mining Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Smith is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.	All sampling was undertaken by previous operators. While results of previous sampling programs have been documented in numerous formal (historical) reports, the details of sampling and assay procedures is not recorded in these reports, hence is currently unknown.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No measures documented.
	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 1m 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.	The historical results are considered indicative of the presence of mineralisation. The drill samples from the KS90 series drill program were taken from 1.5m of RC drill cuttings from which and unknown amount was pulverised to produce a charge for fire assay. Coarse gold was noted and mentioned in the reports but there is only one mention of screen fire assaying on the adit samples.
Drilling techniques	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.).	RC drilling was employed in the historical KS90 and KS92 drill programmes. No historical diamond drilling has been completed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Available historical reports do not provide any details of sampling techniques and sample preparation for samples taken from the RC drilling programs at the King Solomon Mine Mine.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The historical records contain no measures used to maximise recovery and or refer to the representivity 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.	The historical documentation contains no information to enable assessment of any sample bias.

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.	Historical logs are only available for the KS90 series RC drill holes. The remainder of the information has been taken from various reports and cross sections.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Available logging is qualitative in nature and no photography has been completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No documentation is available.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No historical diamond drilling was completed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No documentation is available.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No documentation is available.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No documentation is available.
	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.	No documentation is available.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No documentation is available.
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.	Where available, the assay/analysis techniques used are standard in the industry.
	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.	VLF (very low frequency electromagnetics) and magnetics have been completed. No historical data is presently available. No documentation is available.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.	No documentation is available.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were shown in the available data.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical data is standard for the early 1990's. Plans and sections of drill holes and underground mapping are presented as plates in reports. All scanned historical in lodged on 3 computers and in cloud storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment was made to assay data.
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.	None of the historical data will be used in a mineral resource estimate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM NAD83 Zone 12 or latitude / Longitude
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's assigned to the historical data are taken from 1:24,000 USGS topographic sheets.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The historical exploration results are not at spacing or quality that can be used in the estimation of a JORC compliant mineral resource.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The historical exploration results are not at spacing or quality that can be used in the estimation of a JORC compliant mineral resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample 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.	The historical exploration results are not at spacing or quality that can be used in the estimation of a JORC compliant mineral resource.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The historical exploration results are not at spacing or quality that can be used in the estimation of a JORC compliant mineral resource.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No documentation is available.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have been completed.

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 Lone Pine Gold Project consists of 2 Patented mining claims and 75 BLM claims covering 20 acres each located on Bureau of Land Management Federally administered land. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited old workings, circa early 1900's, are present at the Lone Pine Project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The mineralisation is hosted in altered and quartz veined shear/fault zones within quartzite and granite.
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.	All available historical information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	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.	Weighted averages have been reportedly used for the drill holes and the adit sampling.

	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.	No aggregate intercepts are known in the historical data.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Where thicknesses are stated from the historical drilling and sampling the intercepts reflect the downhole extent of the historical intercept. If the mineralisation dips as historically interpreted the reported width would be the true width.
	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').	If the mineralisation dips as historically interpreted the reported width would be the true width.
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.	Appropriate maps are included.
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.	This release is a compilation and presentation of available historical data. All available data has been reported.
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.	Geophysical surveys have historically reported but no data is available on these surveys.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Geological mapping of the project area incorporating the King Solomon Mine will be undertaken. This will include the sampling of all existing exploration pits and trenches as well as targets identified by the photogeological mapping.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Included diagrams contain the identified target areas and previous announcements detail the drilling planned for the Lone Pine vein zone.

