17 AUGUST 2020

TABAKOROLE DIAMOND DRILLING DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE ZONES AND CONFIRMS RESOURCE CONTINUITY

38m at 2.1g/t gold including 14m at 4.7g/t gold

SUMMARY

- Assays received from an 8-hole (totalling 1,544m) Diamond Drilling (DD) program completed at the Company's Tabakorole Gold Project, Mali
- Intercepts include:
  - **38m at 2.1g/t gold** from 145m, including **14m at 4.7g/t gold** from 145m
  - **31m at 1.2g/t gold** from 191m, including **6m at 2.1g/t gold** and **4m at 4.0g/t gold**
  - **12m at 1.2g/t gold** from 41m (within 600m north-west extension)
- Reconnaissance DD-hole 20TBK-DD_008 was completed within the 600m north-west extension (where recent aircore drilling intersected **6m at 6.2g/t gold** including **3m at 11.0g/t gold**)[1] and successfully intersected two interpreted mineralised structures New results have extended high-grade plunges intersecting gold mineralisation not included in the historical 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate (**historical 2007 MRE**)[2]
- Mineralisation remains open to the south-east and represents a high priority target for follow-up stage 2 drilling, commencing in Q4 2020
- Since 2007, 11,736m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and 1,936m of DD drilling has been completed at Tabakorole, which was not included in the historical 2007 MRE (Appendix 2)
- The new results, combined with the RC/DD drilling not included in the historical 2007 MRE will now be incorporated into a Maiden Resource Estimate, which is currently underway
- The Company has scheduled 3,500m of drilling at its Lakanfla Project, expected to commence next month. Lakanfla lies 6km to the south-east of the tier 1 Sadiola gold mine (13.5Moz) and 35km SE of the Yatela gold mine (4.5Moz)

[1] ASX Announcement 6 August 2020.
[2] See Appendix 2 for the historical 2007 MRE.

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Commenting on the results, Managing Director Phil Hoskins:

"*We are encouraged by the broad widths and high grades achieved in the south-east plunge extension with all three holes in this zone returning greater than 30-metre widths and good to high-grade gold mineralisation. This zone remains open along strike to the south-east and further down plunge and represents a high priority target for follow-up drilling.*

Since the historical 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate, Tabakorole has seen over 11,000m of reverse circulation and nearly 2,000m of diamond drilling, including many high-grade intersections. These results will feed into our maiden JORC resource at Tabakorole ahead of our Stage 2 drill program, commencing later in the year.

The Company has identified numerous opportunities to expand the resource including high-grade plunge extensions which remain open, strike extension to the south-east and the 600m north-west strike extension following-up recent aircore drilling which included intersections such as 6m at 6.2g/t gold."

Graphex Mining Limited[3] (ASX: GPX) (**Graphex** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the assay results from recently completed diamond drilling on the Tabakorole deposit, located in southern Mali. The location of the 8 drillholes is shown in Appendix 1.

The 8 hole, 1,544m program was designed to:

- Test high-grade plunge extensions;
- Drill untested gaps in the deposit;
- Drill a single hole into the north-west strike extension; and
- Provide QAQC support for the deposit model.

TESTING HIGH-GRADE PLUNGE EXTENSIONS

The Stage 1 drill program was designed to target the interpreted high-grade plunge extension to the south-east. Three holes were planned following-up on historical intersections of 24m at 2.5g/t gold (hole 10FLRC-01A) and 24m at 2.6g/t gold (hole 10FLRC-06A)[4]. Drilling successfully confirmed and expanded the high-grade plunge extension and returned the following results:

- **20TBK-DD_004**: 38m at 2.1g/t gold from 145m, including 14m at 4.7g/t gold from 145m
- **20TBK-DD_001:** 31m at 1.2g/t gold from 191m, including; 6m at 2.1g/t gold and 4m at 4.0g/t gold
- **20TBK-DD_003**: 35m at 1.0g/t gold from 170m, including 20m at 1.3g/t gold from 173m

These intersections are shown in the long section in Figure 1 below.

[3] The change to the Company's name from Graphex Mining Limited to Marvel Gold Limited was approved by shareholders at the general meeting held on 20 July 2020 and took effect with the Australian and Securities Investment Commission on the same day. Please note that the change of name with ASX and new ASX ticker code (MVL) will however only take effect following completion of the Entitlement Offer on or around 19 August 2020.

[4] ASX announcement 17 June 2020.

Figure 1: Long section showing recent drilling and resource upside[5]

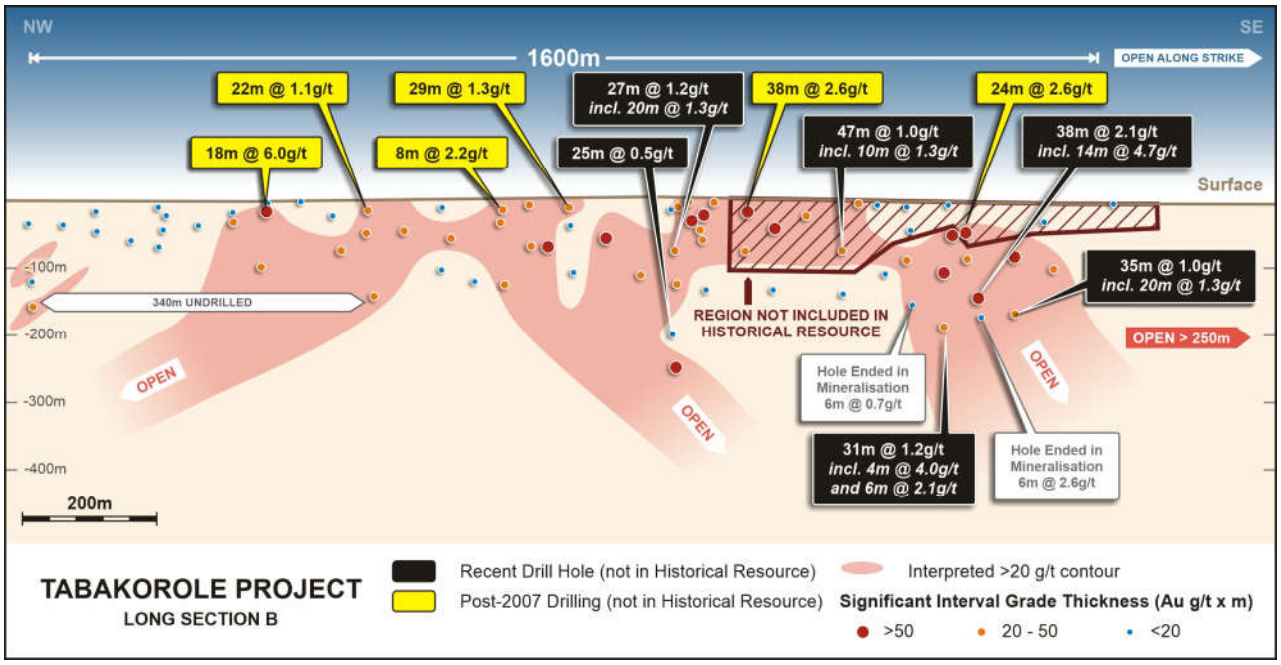


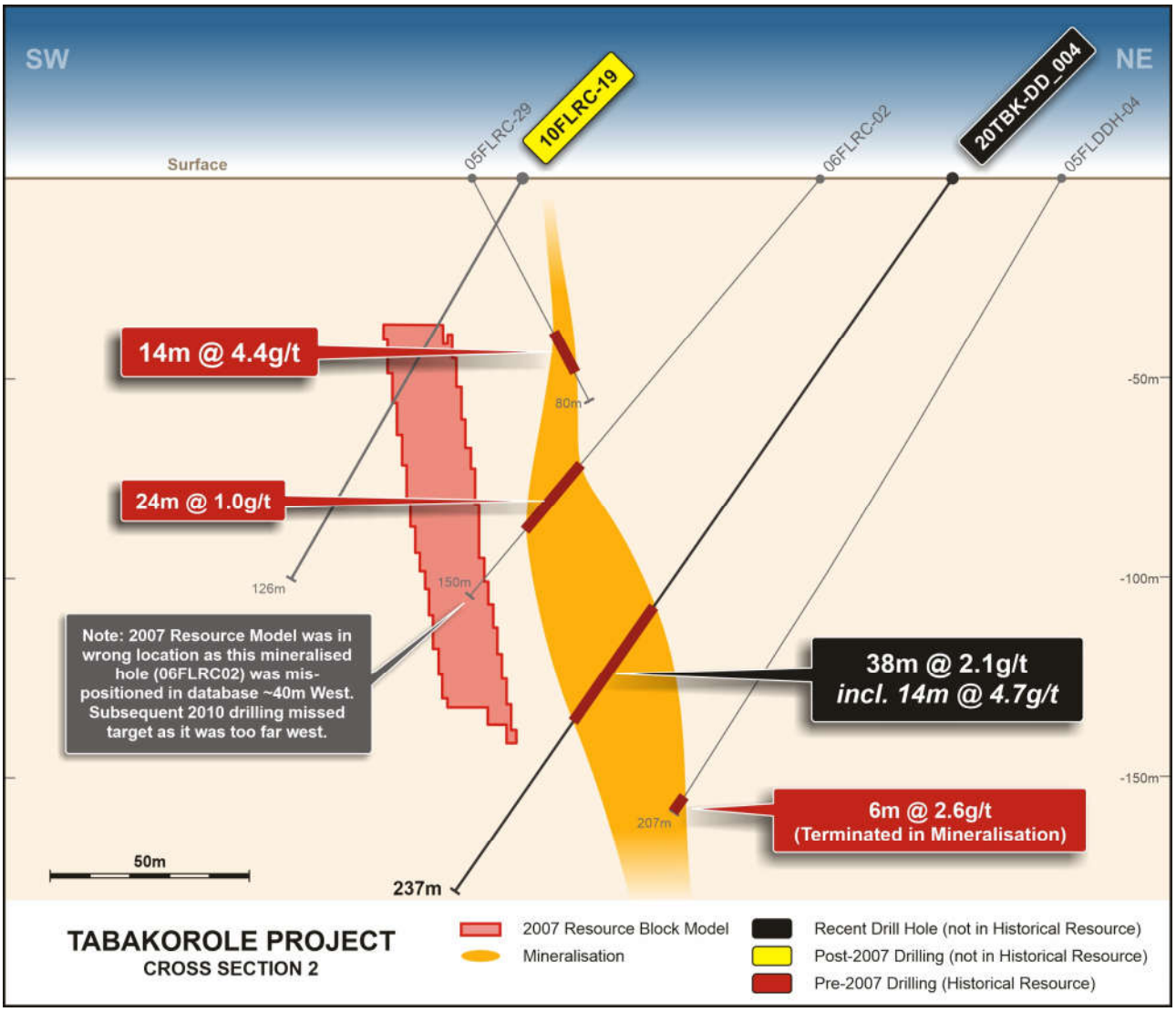
Figure 1 highlights a region approximately 500m long with an average depth of 60m which represents a gap in the historical 2007 MRE. This region has had multiple significant intercepts from 2010-2020 drilling and is expected to materially improve the Mineral Resource Estimate.

[5] In relation to results of post-2007 drilling not included in the historical 2007 MRE, as shown in Figure 1, see ASX announcement 17 June 2020.

HOLE 4 - 20TBK-DD_004

Hole 4 intersected 38m at 2.1g/t gold, including 14m at 4.7g/t gold (Figure 2) and confirms that the adjacent historical hole 05FLDDH-04 ended in mineralisation. The grade in this hole is >2g/t which is a significant improvement on the historical 2007 MRE. This mineralised zone remains open at depth.

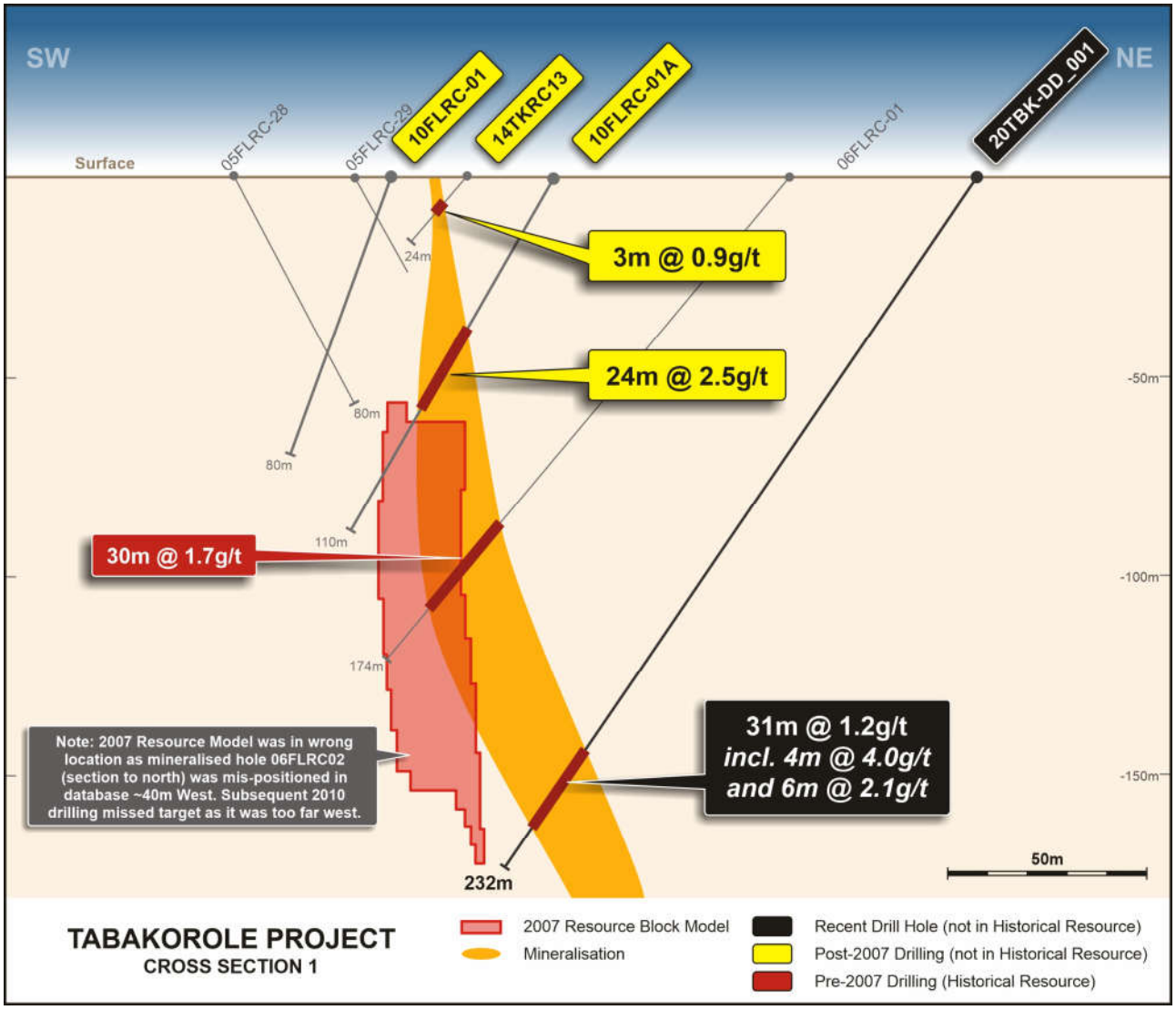
Figure 2: Cross-section of 20TBK-DD_004



HOLE 1 - 20TBK-DD_001

Hole 1 intersected 31m at 1.2g/t gold, including 6m at 2.1g/t gold and 4m at 4.0g/t gold (Figure 3). This hole successfully extended the orebody down dip by 60m to a total vertical depth of 160m.

Figure 3: Cross-section of 20TBK-DD_001[6]



Hole 3 (20TBK-DD_003) extended the orebody down dip to a vertical depth of 140m and intersected 35m at 1.0g/t gold, including 20m at 1.3g/t gold.

Following continued interpretation of the geology in the SE plunge extension, the Company makes the following observations:

- Historical hole 05FLDDH-05, shown in Figure 1, intersected 6m at 0.7g/t gold and appears to have ended in mineralisation. Given hole 1 (31m at 1.2g/t gold) is approximately 50m along strike to the south-east and hole 4 (38m at 2.1g/t gold) is 100m along strike to the south-east, there is strong potential that the mineralisation in this zone is an improvement on what has historically been modelled in this area.

[6] In relation to results of post-2007 drilling not included in the historical 2007 MRE, as shown in Figure 1, see ASX announcement 17 June 2020.

- Approximately 250m of strike extent further south has been poorly tested and may have been missed by historical drilling.

- With the average thickness of intercepts in excess of 30m and grades significantly higher than the historical resource grade, the Company believes that this area has the potential to significantly improve the Mineral Resource. The Company views the SE plunge extension as a key target for future growth.

DRILLING UNTESTED GAPS

Despite the amount of historical drilling, there are numerous untested gaps within the deposit with three holes drilled to infill those areas and provide greater continuity in the resource:

- Hole 5 (20TBK-DD_005) intersected 47m at 1.0g/t gold (including 10m @ 1.3g/t gold) to a maximum depth of 85m from surface. This area of the deposit did not previously contribute to the resource due to the low drill density and this hole was planned to infill a 240m gap between drilling along strike. This hole demonstrates the continuity of the resource and is higher grade than the material immediately down dip and is thus expected to contribute to an enhanced resource grade in this area.

- Hole 6 (20TBK-DD_006) was drilled up dip of historical hole 05FLDDH-14 (which intersected 9m at 11.2 g/t gold[7]). This hole intersected 25m at 0.5g/t gold.

- A further infill hole (20TBK-DD_002) was drilled on the same section as hole 6 and intersected 27m at 1.2g/t gold.

NORTHWEST EXTENSION

Hole 8 (20TBK-DD_008) tested the north-western extension in between previously drilled aircore holes and will aid in interpreting the orientation of the orebody in this area. This hole successfully intersected both interpreted lodes returning 12m at 1.2g/t gold from 41m and 8m at 0.8g/t gold from 111m.

The NW extension represents a significant opportunity as the Company seeks to grow the Tabakorole mineral resource. Results from this single diamond hole reinforce the potential to add ounces along this part of the deposit, particularly when viewed in light of the recent aircore drilling, which encountered a 28m wide zone with an average grade of 2.7g/t gold and a best intercept of 6m at 6.2g/t gold (ASX announcement 6 August 2020).

OTHER HOLES

One hole was planned to infill the northern section of the deposit for QAQC purposes and for metallurgical sampling and it returned results in line with expectations (Hole 20TBK-DD_007 – 12.5m at 1.2g/t gold).

NEXT STEPS

There has now been 11,736m of RC and 1,936m of diamond drilling completed since the historical 2007 MRE. All of these drill results will now be incorporated into a maiden resource estimate for the Tabakorole project in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.

[7] ASX announcement 17 June 2020.

The Company has already begun planning the next phase of drilling with numerous exciting opportunities to grow the resource, including:

- The 600m north-west strike extension to follow up 6m at 6.2g/t gold;
- Continued strike and plunge extensions, most notably to the SE; and
- Regional exploration opportunities.

This announcement has been approved by the Board.

PHIL HOSKINS
Managing Director

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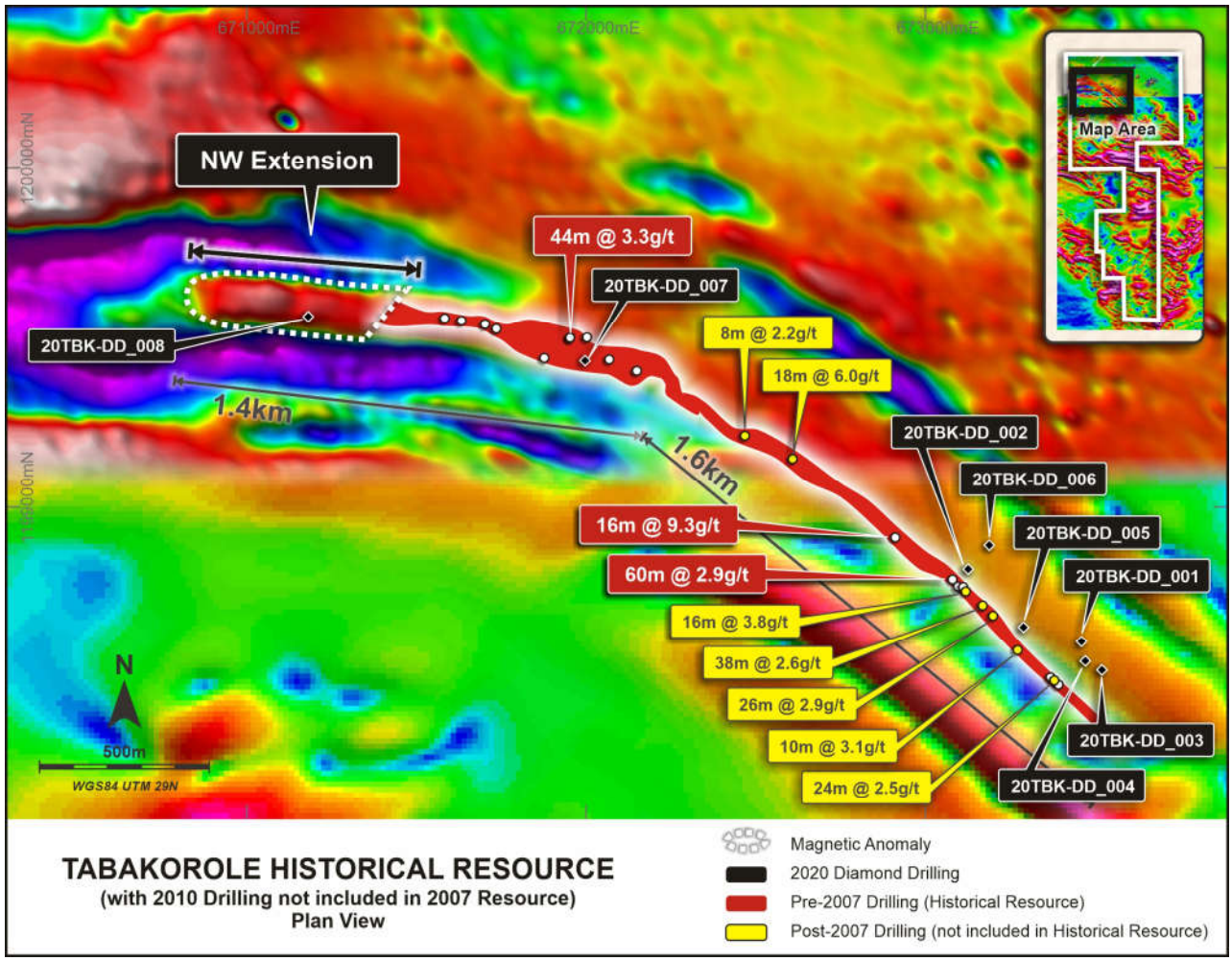
Reference to previous ASX announcements

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results at the Tabakorole Gold Project was announced on 17 June 2020. Graphex confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at Tabakarole is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Chris van Wijk, in his capacity as an Executive Director and Exploration Manager of Graphex Mining Limited. Mr. van Wijk is a Member of the AUSIMM and 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 as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr. van Wijk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Plan view showing recently completed diamond drilling at Tabakorole[1]



1. *ASX announcements 17 June 2020 and 16 July 2020.*

Appendix 2. 2007 Tabakorole MRE[1]

	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz (Au)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Oz (Au)
Oxide	1,040,000	1.01	34,000	960,000	1.13	35,000
Sulphide	6,840,000	0.94	207,000	9,590,000	1.04	318,000
Total	**7,880,000**	**0.95**	**241,000**	**10,550,000**	**1.05**	**353,000**

1. *ASX announcement 17 June 2020. The information in this announcement that relates to the historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tabakorole Gold Project (**Tabakorole MRE**) was announced on 17 June 2020. The Tabakorole MRE was not reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code; a competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the Tabakorole MRE as mineral resources in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code; and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the Tabakorole MRE will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code. Graphex confirms that it is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the Tabakorole MRE that materially impacts on the reliability of the Tabakorole MRE or Graphex's ability to verify the Tabakorole MRE as mineral resources in accordance with Appendix 5A of the 2012 JORC Code and the supporting information provided in the announcement of 17 June 2020 continues to apply and has not materially changed.*

Appendix 3. Drill hole Information

Best intercepts have 0.5g/t cutoff, Minimum length of 3m and no internal waste restrictions.

Hole	East	North	Dip	Azi	EOH	from (m)	to (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Intersection
20TBK-DD_001	673460	1198605	-58	218	227.8	191.5	223	31.5	1.23	31m at 1.23 g/t
including						*191.5*	*195*	*5.5*	*2.14*	*6m at 2.14 g/t*
and						*213*	*216.6*	*3.6*	*4.01*	*4m at 4.01 g/t*
20TBK-DD_002a	673126	1198818	-52	218	129.4	60	87	27	1.18	27m at 1.18 g/t
20TBK-DD_003	673520	1198520	-55	218	250.3	169.7	205	35.3	0.97	35m at 0.97 g/t
including						*173*	*193*	*20*	*1.34*	*20m at 1.34 g/t*
20TBK-DD_004	673474	1198548	-55	217	207.1	145	183.5	38.5	2.15	38m at 2.15 g/t
including						*145*	*159*	*14*	*4.73*	*14m at 4.73 g/t*
and						*165*	*183.5*	*18.5*	*0.80*	*18m at 0.8 g/t*
20TBK-DD_005	673289	1198647	-55	220	105.35	53.5	101	47.5	1.01	47m at 1.01 g/t
including						*91*	*101*	*10*	*1.29*	*10m at 1.29 g/t*
20TBK-DD_006	673188	1198888	-60	214	293.08	208	233.5	25.5	0.50	25m at 0.5 g/t
20TBK-DD_006						285	288	3	0.54	3m at 0.54 g/t
20TBK-DD_007	671995	1199430	-60	219.4	62.5	9	44	35	0.54	35m at 0.54 g/t
including						*31.5*	*44*	*12.5*	*1.24*	*13m at 1.24 g/t*
20TBK-DD_007a	671997	1199433	-59	39	129.5	54	59	5	0.80	5m at 0.8 g/t
20TBK-DD_008	671181	1199564	-52	20	201.1	41	53	12	1.21	12m at 1.21 g/t
20TBK-DD_008						111	118.5	7.5	0.78	8m at 0.78 g/t
20TBK-DD_008						146	149.5	3.5	0.80	3m at 0.8 g/t

Appendix 4. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.	Core assay samples were collected on half core sawed lengthwise with a diamond saw. Sampling intervals were marked by an appropriately qualified geologist depending on geology. Sampling intervals may vary between 0.3 and 5 metres in length with an average of 1 metre in mineralisation. Half of the core is retained on site and the sub-sample is marked and bagged on site.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation). Sample lengths are between 0.3 and 1.2m in mineralisation and may be up to 5m in unmineralised material. Core samples are crushed to -3mm, split and a 250g sub-sample is pulverised with gold determined by fire assay/AAS based on a 30-50g charge.
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).	Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ (63mm in diameter) in weathered material and then reduced to NQ (40mm in diameter) in fresh rock. Holes were drilled with a dip of between 45 and 60 degrees and oriented roughly perpendicular to mineralisation. Core was oriented using a Reflex ACT II core orientation tool.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 3m core run. Core recovery was calculated as a percentage by measuring the recovery of actual core length divided by expected core length.
	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.	Core recovery was routinely measured and monitored during drilling with a minimum 90% core recovery specified in the drilling contract. There is no known relationship between recovery and grade.
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.	All drill core is logged onsite by geologists 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.	Logging of drill core is qualitative and records colour, grain size, texture, lithology, weathering, structure, strain intensity, alteration, veining and sulphides. Geotechnical logging records core recovery, RQD, fracture counts and fracture sets. Density measurements are recorded for each core box using standard dry/wet weight techniques. All drill core is digitally photographed wet, and where possible dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core samples are selected at intervals typically between 0.3-1.2m in length. Core samples are labelled with a sample tag and aluminium tag recording the hole number, depth and sample number. Core samples are cut in half using a rock saw, with half of the sample retained in the core box and half inserted into a plastic sample bag.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA – Only Diamond drilling results reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation consisted of jaw crushing to -3mm, splitting 500 grams and pulverizing to 95% passing 75µ. A sub-sample of 150-200g (pulp sample) is retained for analysis. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Both Core and RC sample duplicates were submitted to monitor bias and ensure representivity of sampling.
	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.	Duplicates, Blanks and Standards (Certified Reference Material) was used to ensure assay quality and representativeness of sampling.
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.	All samples were assayed for gold by fire-assay with AAS finish by MSA Labs in Yamassoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. This is considered to be a total analysis for Gold.
	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.	Not Applicable, no such work carried out.
	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.	Industry best practice procedures were followed and included submitting blanks at a rate of 1:30 samples, field duplicates at a rate of 1:30 samples, the use of OREAS Certified Reference Material at a rate of 1:30 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All assays are reviewed by the Competent Person and significant intercepts are calculated as composites >0 5g/t Au with a minimum width of 3m. Composites are produced through Database export and verified by the Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging was completed on paper logging sheets and entered into spreadsheets before importation into the company Datashed database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted, and no averaging was employed.
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.	Drill hole collars were located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy and initial Dip and Azimuth determined using a handheld compass. A Reflex EZ Shot downhole survey tool was used to record drill hole deviation at intervals of 50m.
	Specification of the grid system used	Drill hole collars are recorded in WGS84 UTM Zone 29.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	RL recorded from handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill hole spacing is variable depending on the location within the deposit but is generally around 50m in areas within the Historical MRE.
	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 drill hole spacing is considered sufficient to establish the required degree of geological and grade continuity for the estimation of mineral resources.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to produce a weighted grade interval using a cut off 0.5g/t Au and a minimum width of 3m.
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.	Drill holes are generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of geology and shallow dips of drilling are used to intersect the structures at a high angle.
	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.	As drill holes were generally drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation it is not believed that there has been any sampling bias introduced based on the current understanding of the structural orientations and the dip and strike of mineralisation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Drill samples were collected by Company personnel directly from the drilling rig and transported to the exploration camp for processing. Prepared samples were then transported directly to the laboratory by road by representatives of the company. Other than sub sampling in the form of core cutting, no sample preparation was conducted by the company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits of the current program have been carried out at this time.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	• Legend Gold Mali SARL is the 100% owner of both the Tabakorole and Lakanfla licences. • The Tabakorole permit was granted under Arrêté N°2015-1823 on the 25th of June 2015 and renewed on the under Arrêté N°2018-3538 on the 8th of October 2018 (First renewal). The permit is currently undergoing it's second renewal which was lodged with the DNGM on 25th of February 2020. The Company expects that the second renewal of this license should be granted imminently.
	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.	• Both licences were confirmed to be in good standing as of the 20th of September 2019 via letters of Attestation from the Malian DNGM. Subsequent due diligence carried out by independent specialists engaged by the Company confirmed that both licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Tabakorole project was initially covered by regional geochemical sampling by BRGM in the 1950's, however the first mining company to carry out work on the license area was BHP in 1993. The first drilling was conducted by Ashanti Gold Company in 2001. A comprehensive work history has been detailed in the Announcement dated 17th June 2020. The majority of the work carried out subsequently has been by Legend Gold.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• The Tabakorole ore deposit as it is currently recognised is an orogenic, hydrothermal gold deposit with much in common with other volcano-sedimentary hosted Birimian style orogenic gold deposits throughout the region.
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	All relevant drill hole details are provided in Appendix 3.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
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.	Significant intercepts are determined above a 0.5g/t Au cutoff grade with minimum 3m intercept. No top cuts have been applied.
	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.	As above.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
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 only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intercepts reported as downhole lengths. True widths of mineralisation have not yet been determined.
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 body of announcement for diagrams.
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.	All results have been reported.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):	Not applicable, no other substantive exploration data reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
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 to extend the strike and depth extents of the current resource at Tabakorole is dependent on results from the 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate due to be reported in Q4 2020.