POSITIVE FIRST DRILL RESULTS AT CUITABOCA PROJECT, MEXICO

20 January 2015. Santana Minerals Limited ("Santana") is pleased to announce assay results from the first 3 drill holes at the Cuitaboca Project in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico.

Highlights:

- Two mineralised veins intersected in each of the 3 holes
- Primary zone of interest - Colateral mine vein structure (Colateral Structure):
  0.9m @ **1.88g/t Au + 78g/t Ag + 1.26% Pb + 4.4% Zn** from 187.3m (DD14CT001)
  1.1m @ **0.56g/t Au + 168g/t Ag + 6.11% Pb + 5.8% Zn** from 207.3m (DD14CT002)
  1.7m @ **0.28g/t Au + 178g/t Ag + 2.1% Pb + 1.16% Zn** from 183.3m (DD14CT003)
  (**incl 1m @ 0.29g/t Au + 270g/t Ag + 0.38% Pb + 1.16% Zn** from 184m)

Discussion:

On 10 December 2014 Santana commenced a 1,250m (approx.) 5 hole diamond core drill program at the Cuitaboca Project in Sinaloa State, Mexico. Three holes were bored into the Colateral Structure prior to the Christmas break. Drilling of the two remaining planned holes into the Jesus Maria vein structure (Jesus Maria Structure) recommenced on 16 January 2015.

Assays for the 3 diamond core drill holes into the Colateral Structure at the Cuitaboca Project have returned positive results.

Each hole intersected two quartz-carbonate veins.

The primary zone tested for ore shoots below a zone that had reported elevated silver from underground samples. Drilling intersected 1 - 1.7m wide (down hole) colloform banded, chalcedonic quartz with massive galena, low temperature white sphalerite and fine-grained argentite over a strike length of 90m and down-dip extent of 150m from surface within competent andesite.

Grades are most encouraging:
0.9m @ 1.88g/t Au + 78g/t Ag + 1.26% Pb + 4.4% Zn from 187.3m (DD14CT001)
1.1m @ 0.56g/t Au + 168g/t Ag +6.11% Pb + 5.8% Zn from 207.3m (DD14CT002)
1.7m @ 0.28g/t Au + 178g/t Ag + 2.1% Pb + 1.16% Zn from 183.3m (DD14CT003)
(incl 1m @ 0.29g/t Au + 270g/t Ag + 0.38% Pb + 1.16% Zn from 184m)

These three drill holes, along with historic workings and exploration, indicate the presence of a mineralised vein having a known strike length of 900 - 1,000m with down dip continuity of 150m from surface, open at depth and at each end. The drill holes intersected the Colateral vein some 50m (DD14CT001), 95m (DD14CT002) and 53m (DD14CT003) below the historic drive and drift; this drilling is the first ever exploration drilling at the Cuitaboca project. Data developed from this drilling should substantially improve our understanding of the geology and mineralisation with the aim of future exploration to search for wider vein structures. The along strike and down dip continuity of good grade mineralisation provides encouragement for future exploration.

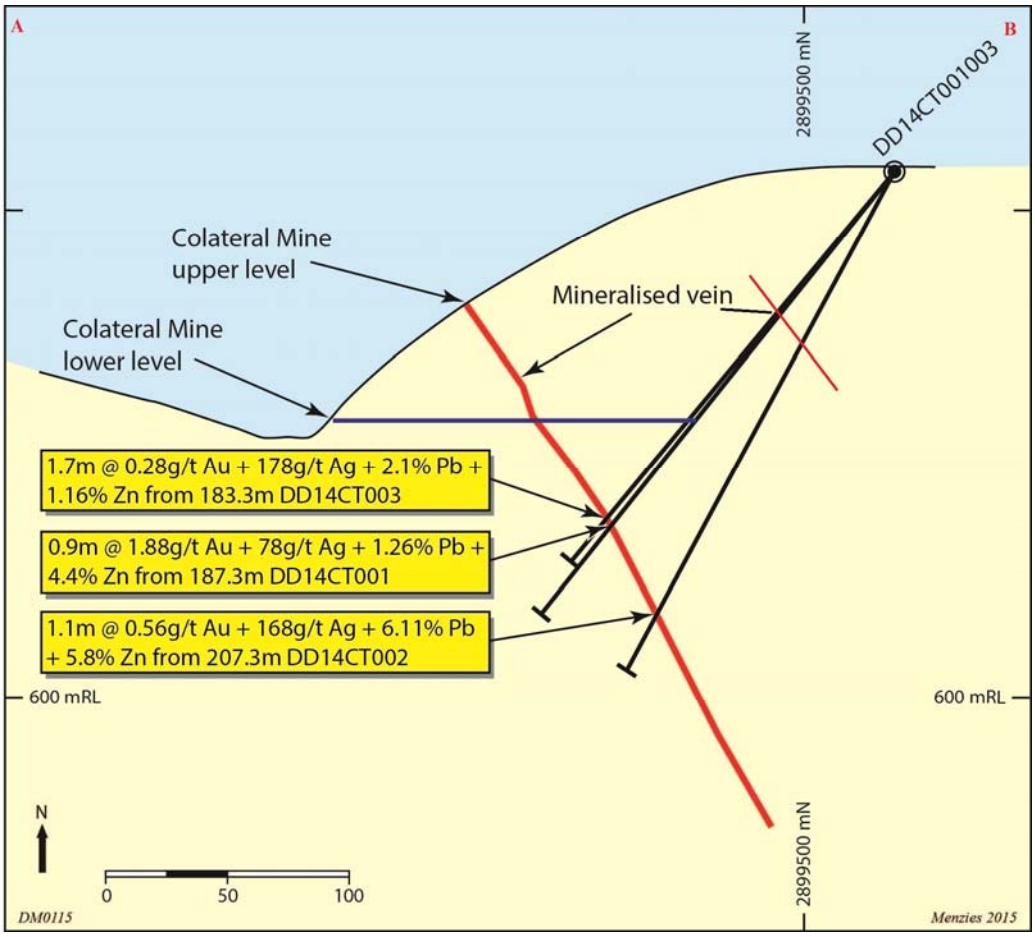

Figure 1: Cross-Section: DD14CT001 – 003 intersecting the Colateral vein

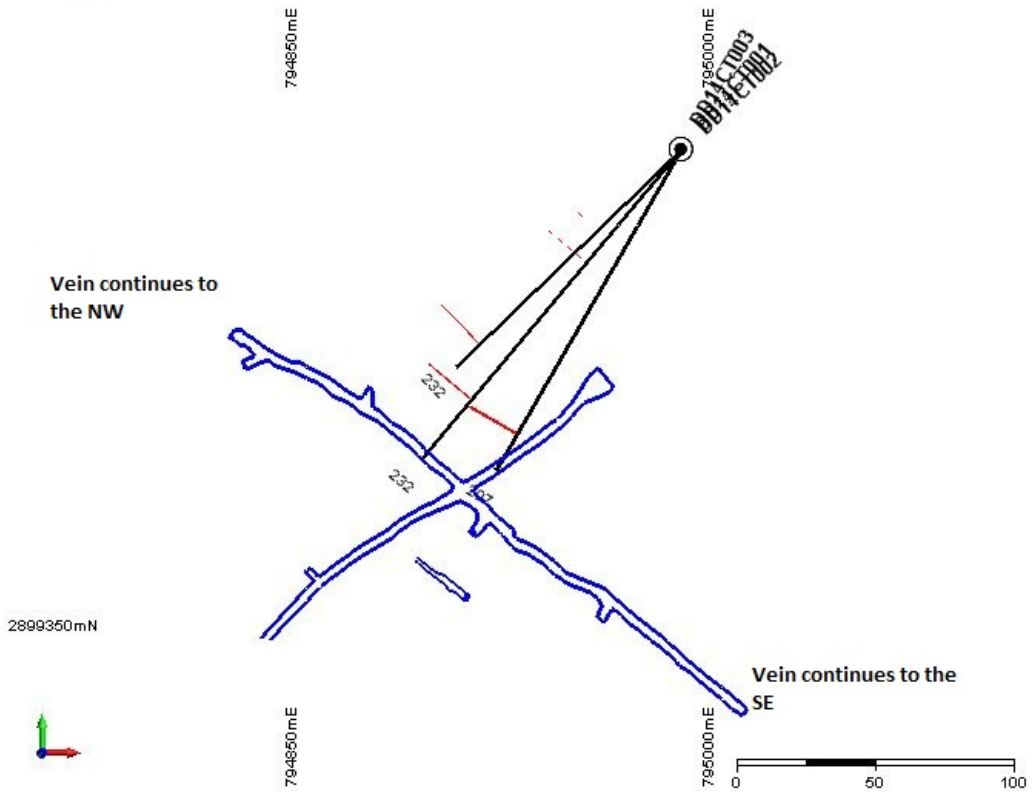

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location & Plan Projection of Colateral Vein intercept points (red) below historic drift

Towards the upper level a narrow (0.1 – 0.5m wide) vein was intersected, bearing:
1.0m @ 0.11g/t Au + 16g/t Ag + 0.65% Pb + 2.1% Zn from 84m (DD14CT001)
1.0m @ 0.02g/t Au + 68g/t Ag +0.13% Pb + 0.35% Zn from 86m (DD14CT002)
1.0m @ 148g/t Ag from 72m (DD14CT003)

Drilling of the Jesus Maria vein has commenced and will complete the 1,250m program of 5 diamond core holes.

About Cuitaboca Project:
The Cuitaboca Project consists of a series of veins with sulphide mineralisation carrying high grade silver and low grade polymetalic minerals. There are at least six well defined vein systems that outcrop and have observable thicknesses of between 0.5m to 4m wide. The area is dominated by andesite flows and tuffs of the lower volcanic group with minor rhyolites of the upper volcanic group at higher elevations.

Future drilling will likely test the continuation of the Colateral vein in the competent host andesite and one or more of the other veins identified and forming part of the Cuitaboca Project. That will follow further mapping and sampling of the other known structures.

The main structures are La Lupita, Los Sapos and Chapotal veins in the northern part and the Mojardina, Santa Eduwiges, Jesus Maria and Colateral veins in the south.

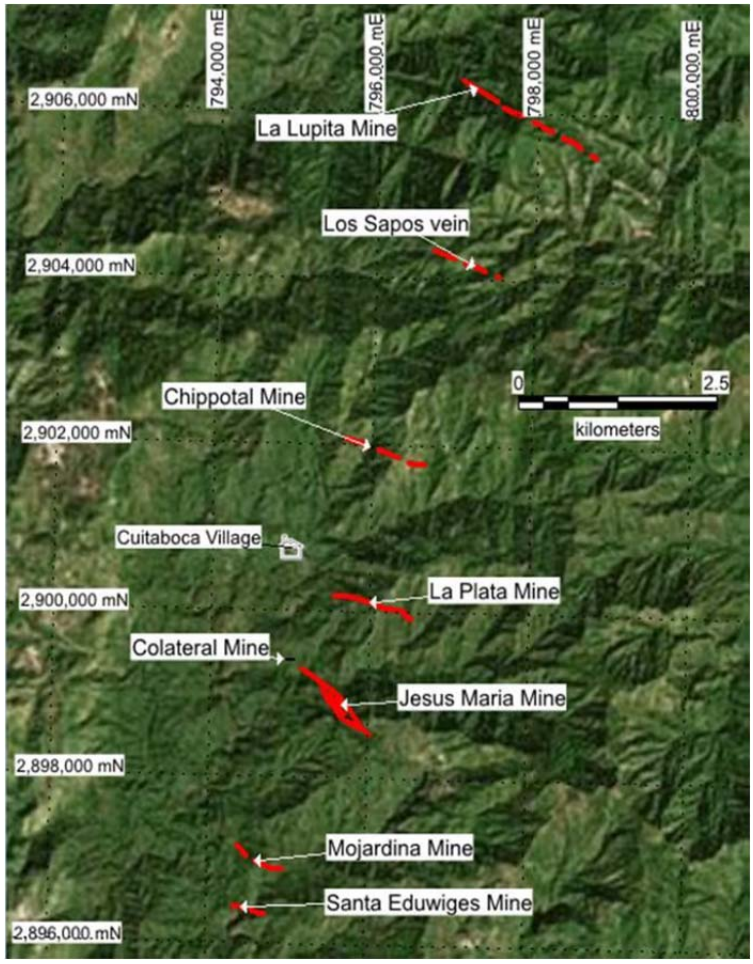

Figure 3: Regional scale map showing NW-SE veins in red and main mine locations

Santana has a contractual right to earn to an 80% interest in the Cuitaboca Project through a combination of work commitments and payments following which it enters into a joint venture on an 80:20 contribution basis.

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About Santana

Santana is a precious metals explorer focused on Mexico where it owns 100% of the Namiquipa (silver/lead/zinc) project in Chihuahua and is earning into ownership of the Cuitaboca Ag-Au polymetalic project in Sinaloa.

Additional information about Santana and its projects is available on the website: www.santanaminerals.com

Competent Person/Qualified Person.

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserve is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Keevers, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Keevers is a non-executive director of Santana. Mr Keevers 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 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Keevers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 CUITABOCA DIAMOND CORE DRILL PROGRAM REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Diamond drill hole CT14DD001 was drilled below the Colateral prospect at an orientation of -50˚ toward 218˚ to intersect the Colateral vein 50m below an area of elevated Ag reported from samples collected within a historically worked drive. Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) from surface to 231.8m (EOH). • Diamond drill hole CT14DD002 was drilled below the Colateral prospect at an orientation of -60˚ toward 223˚ to intersect the Colateral vein 50m below an area of elevated Ag reported from samples collected within a historically worked drive. Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) from surface to 231.8m (EOH). • Diamond drill hole CT14DD003 was drilled below the Colateral prospect at an orientation of -50˚ toward 207˚ to intersect the Colateral vein 50m below an area of elevated Ag reported from samples collected within a historically worked drive. Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) from surface to 207.4m (EOH). • Sample representivity was ensured through quality controls procedures (QC) and quality assurance tests (QA). Quality controls used include a combination of daily work place inspections and rigorous sample collection procedures and quality assurance tests involved the submission of blanks and certified standards to the laboratory. • Detail inspection of all drill core involved the collection of lithological, structural and mineralisation data which was then used to determine the sample collection intervals. Samples intervals were collected over identified zones of pyrite-galena-sphalerite-argentite mineralisation. • All diamond core samples were cut in half and sampled every 1 metre (m) which was placed into micropore sample bags labeled with a pre-assigned sample number. A matching water proof sample tag was placed into each bag for added sample control. • Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Hermosillo by Santana geologist and were not left unattended at any time. • ALS Minerals Hermosillo laboratory conducted sample preparation for each batch of drill core that was delivered and the pulps were then shipped by ALS Minerals Hermosillo to ALS Vancouver where analysis of pulps was completed using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy analysis (ME-ICP61) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, In, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn and Au by 50gm fire assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish (Au-AA26).
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).*	• Major Drilling of Hermosillo, Mexico was contracted by Santana to conduct the diamond core drill program and supplied a track mounted Sandvick UDR200 drill rig. Diamond drilling used HQ (63.5mm internal diameter) drill bits with a standard tube configuration. Diamond drill core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool. • Down-hole surveying was completed at 15m and 30m and then at 30m intervals until the end of each drill hole using Imdex Reflex Eze-trac tool which was tested in purpose-built calibrated stand on site. Regular checks of the downhole magnetic intensity found the high magnetite content of the host rocks cause spurious azimuth reading which meant that the orientation of the drill rig had to be surveyed with a differential GPS for control.
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.*	• Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded with holes generally reporting greater than 90% recovery. • Diamond drill core was reconstructed into continuous runs in angle iron at the rig site then again in the core trays before being logged. Hole depths were checked against the depth annotated on core blocks by the driller who also carried out routine rod counts to confirm depths. • No analysis of the impact of sample bias has been undertaken
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Geological logging of core followed company procedures and used industry best practices qualitative logging which included: lithology, mineralogy, alteration, vein density and type, structure, and the degree of oxidation. RQD geotechnical data was also collected. The orientation of structures was collected using the alpha/beta angle technique

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and then analysed, along with all other data, in Micromine software. • All logging of core is quantitative, based on empirical visual field estimates. Systematic photography of wet and dry drill core and, where appropriate, close-up handspecimen photography was completed. • Detail diamond core logging, with digital photography, was completed for 100% of the core by Santana's onsite geologists at the Cuitaboca project core shed.
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 HQ diameter drill core was cut in half using a diamond impregnated saw on site ready for sample collection. • Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included, but were not limited to, daily work place inspections of the drill rig, core saw and all other sampling equipment and procedures. • Blanks and certified reference samples were routinely submitted to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. • No second-half samples collection has been conducted during the drill program. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought.
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.*	• Selected drill core samples were sent to ALS Hermosillo and pulversised under method (PUL-31) and a 0.25g samples is digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. Perchloric acid is added to assist oxidation of the sample and to reduce the possibility of mechanical loss of sample as the solution is evaporated to moist salts. Analysis of pulps was completed using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy analysis (ME-ICP61) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, In, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn. The pulps were also analysed for gold using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy using method Au-AA26. This method involves a 50g sample being fused at approximately 1100˚C withi alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During this fusion lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused material is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at 900˚c where it oxides to lead oxide and is absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver and other precious metals. This prill is then dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume and the gold content is deremined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. These techniques approach total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate method for Ag-Au epithermal mineralisation. • No results have been reported using geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments. • Laboratory QAQC procedures involved the submissions of certified standards every 15 samples and blanks every 20 samples. The analytical laboratory also provide their own routine quality assurance practices. Results from the certified standards and blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.
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.*	• Significant assay results returned from the Cuitaboca Project drill core have been verified by Santana minerals geologists and an external consultant geologist. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Drill core data was collected in the field on paper and then entered into MS Excel tables which are stored on Santana Minerals servers. • No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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*	• Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling with a handheld Garmin GPS to an accuracy of ±3m and later resurveyed with a Trimble differential GPS to centimeter accuracy. This level of accuracy is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Single-shot down-hole surveys were conducted at 15m then every 30m until the bottom of the drill hole. • The grid system used at the Cuitaboca Project area is UTM (WGA84) Zone 12N. • At Cuitaboca Project area topographic control is achieve via the use of Trimble differential GPS.
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.*	• Drill holes bored into the Colateral prospect vein are shown in the attached plan and designed to test the strike and down-dip potential of the mineralised structure. • The paucity of drilling at the Colateral Prospect does not provide sufficient data distribution and spacing appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations. • At Cuitaboca Project sample intervals were based on lithological and mineralisation boundaries and were generally approximately 1m in length, with no interval less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m.
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.*	• A fan of drill holes were bored into the Colateral Prospect to test 50m and 90m below zones of elevated Ag-Pb-Zn reported from underground samples collected in the historically work drive and there is no perceived sampling bias from these orientations. • Drill holes have been orientated to intersect mineralised structures as close to a perpendicular orientation as possible, however there is insufficient drill data to determine if there is any sampling bias in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Hermosillo by Santana geologist and were not left unattended at any time.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Santana Minerals, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds an option to acquire 80% of the Cuitaboca Project which consists of 100% of the mining concessions: El Chapotal (126ha), San Rafael (528ha), Nuestra Senora del Carmen (79.46ha), San Pedro (29ha), Jesus Maria (13.6ha), San Rafael II (540ha), Cuitaboca (2,402ha) and Las Sapos (1,386ha). The commercial terms consist of multiple option payments which form part of a total purchase price of US$3.5M. The seller retains a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty. • The laws of Mexico relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Mexican mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Santana's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first report of mining in the Cuitaboca area was between 1760 and 1810 with small scale mine workings. In 1883 American and English investors took control of the Cuitaboca mining operations which continued for nearly a century. Between 1974 and 1975 Servicios Industriales Penoles undertook systematic exploration using surface and underground geological mapping and the collection of 180 samples. In 2006 Canadian-based First Majestic acquired the property after a merger with First Silver Reserve and initiated >300m of underground development at Colateral Mine which delineated a quartz-galena-sphalerite vein that reported elevated Ag-Pb-Zn. First Majestic withdrew from the project in late 2008 and retained no interest.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cuitaboca Prospect hosts polymetallic Ag-Au vein mineralisation investigated in order to identify ore shoots, defined as sites of wider and higher precious metal grade veins, which might represent drill targets. Other low sulphidation epithermal polymetallic Ag-Au vein deposits host most ore within ore shoots at the coincidence of ore controls defined as: competent host rocks, dilatant structures, higher Au-Ag grade mineralisation styles and efficient mechanisms of Au-Ag deposition. Host rocks identified as interlayered Cretaceous age andesitic lavas, volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks and lesser rhyolites of the Sierra Madre Occidental Volcanics, have been placed in a stratigraphic succession as an aid to the delineation of the andesite flows, and locally welded tuffs, recognised as the most favourable rocks to host throughgoing fissure vein mineralisation. In the Colateral adit the transition from incompetent lapilli tuff to competent andesite host rocks corresponds to a 110% increase in Ag and 250% increase in Au grades. An exploration target occurs where competent andesite is interpreted to underlie incompetent tuff. Mineralised veins lie within six NW-SE (120°TN) trending structures interpreted as listric style normal fautls formed in association with regional extension within the Sierra Madre. The NE structure which hosts the La Lupita mine continues to also localise the San Jose de Gracia Au mine, 20 km to the SE. NW trending vein dips vary from steep to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		moderate and may locally display a relationship to rock competency as moderate dipping structures refract to steeper dips in the more competent andesites. Steeper dips mostly host better veins within listric fault environments. Using a structural model derived from Palmarejo, no dilatant flexures were identified as changes in the strike of veins from NW towards the WNW-EW, where steep dipping veins should host core shoots. By contrast the NNW trending, shallow dipping, Jesus Maria veins might represent an ore shoot in a localised compressional domain. Interpretation of the regional digital terrain model suggests NNE trending transfer structures might segment the listric faults and contribute towards the localisation of mineralisation. The historically mined Cuitaboca polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn (± Au) bearing epithermal quartz veins comprise dominantly banded and brecciated quartz with galena, mostly yellow sphalerite, argentite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and gangue of carbonate (calcite and rhodochrosite), barite and fluorite. The adjacent wall rocks display K-feldspar and retrograde chlorite-illite/smectite alteration
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.*	• Easting, northing, collar elevation, length, and azimuth and dip of each hole is: HoleID East North RL Depth Azim Dip DD14CT001 794985 2899527 814 232 218 -50 DD14CT002 794985 2899527 814 232 223 -60 DD14CT003 794985 2899527 814 207 210 -50 • Down hole length and intercepts of reported results is included in the body of the announcement to which this schedule is attached
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.*	• Aggregated lengths where used are disclosed. • Equivalent grades were not used in any tables or summations of the data.
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').*	• Geological mapping in the historically worked drive identified a structure that dips at 65˚ towards to NE which exhibited a consistent orientation when intersected at depth in drill holes. • All intercepts reported are down hole lengths and not the true widths.
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.*	• Attached announcement includes a cross section and plan which show the location of drill holes and intercepts.
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.*	• Although all relevant (intersection of veins) 1m intercepts were assayed only those considered significant are reported in the summary tables. Mineralised semi-massive sulphide bearing vein intercepts were sampled as well as vein margins where disseminated sulphides were recognised. Where grades are not reported it can be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assumed that there were no significant gold silver or other metal grades intercepted.
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.*	• No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project.
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 work is dependent on management review of the existing data.