ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Code: ARD

31 May 2022 **ASX Release**

NEW HIGH PRIORTY IP DRILL TARGETS OVER TRUNKEY CREEK GOLD PROJECT

Ground reconnaissance and modern geophysics planned to recommence exploration

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Trunkey Creek gold Project lies within the Trunkey Creek Mineral Field which extends for 5.5 km by 500 m wide with over 2,900 oz of gold extracted from small scale mining.
- Argent Minerals Limited completes re-interpretation of historical Induced Polarisation (IP) traverse over Trunkey Creek Project resulting in significant chargeable (detects sulphides) and resistive (detects quartz/silica zones) IP anomalies.
- The new inversion model has delineated three distinct resistive/chargeable zones (Northern, Central, Southern).
- Sub-parallel main quartz reefs are spaced 30m to 50m apart over a strike length of 2 km. The distribution of shafts along the reef indicates two main centres of mineralisation.
- Grades have been estimated to be between **12g/t and 20 g/t Au** based on historical mining records. Some grades at depth yield close to 3 oz/t from ore quartz and mullock ran 3.3 g/t Au.
- EL5748 has over 10 gold prospect areas with an extensive array of shallow workings striking in an NNE direction.
- Very limited RC drilling has yielded shallow high-grade mineralisation along the Mervyn Henrys Mine, delineating gold results of **2m @ 33.05 g/t Au from 6m**.
- Limited rock chip sampling from CRA across numerous quartz vein lodes have yielded high grade gold assays varying from **2.68 g/t Au to 123 g/t Au**.
- The ground IP survey has delineated High Resistivity Zones within a 3.8 km length by 500m wide area with IP anomalies coinciding with historical gold workings.
- All High Resistivity Zones remain untested by drilling and are considered to have excellent potential to host significant shallow high grade gold mineralisation.
- The resistive trends may represent silica rich veins prospective for gold mineralisation at Trunkey Creek. The gold mineralisation is reportedly associated with sulphides in the quartz veins which should return chargeable responses where present.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD) ("**Argent**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the results from a geochemical and IP geophysical review over its 100% Trunkey Creek Gold Project.

About the Trunkey Gold Project Area

The Trunkey Creek Project (EL5748 – total area 59.7 km^2) is located over the township of Trunkey approximately 38km southwest of Bathurst in NSW. Access to the licence is via bitumen roads from Bathurst or via bitumen and dirt roads from Blayney. The areas were first discovered in 1851 and worked from 1852 to 1880, and then again from 1887 to 1908. By 1873, there were 2,500 people at Trunkey and nearby Tuena with many rich veins being mined for gold.

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Argent Minerals Limited CEO Mr. Kastellorizos commented:

"We are extremely pleased to have received an incredibly geophysical and geochemical positive data review which highlights significant gold mineralisation potential at Trunkey Creek. The high-grade historical rock chip assays, drill grades and historical mine grades in the order of +12 g/t gold has highlighted the significant exploration potential over the Trunkey Creek Project area".

"The high-resolution ground IP interpretation has clearly defined extensive high resistivity zones (potential quartz veins) and chargeability zones (potential sulphides) which have excellent potential for hosting gold mineralisation. These targets have been defined as "stand up" and will be systematically tested by RC drilling in 2022. By completing this process, we have advanced the Company's strategy by identifying and priority target areas which have the potential for delineating undiscovered gold mineralisation".

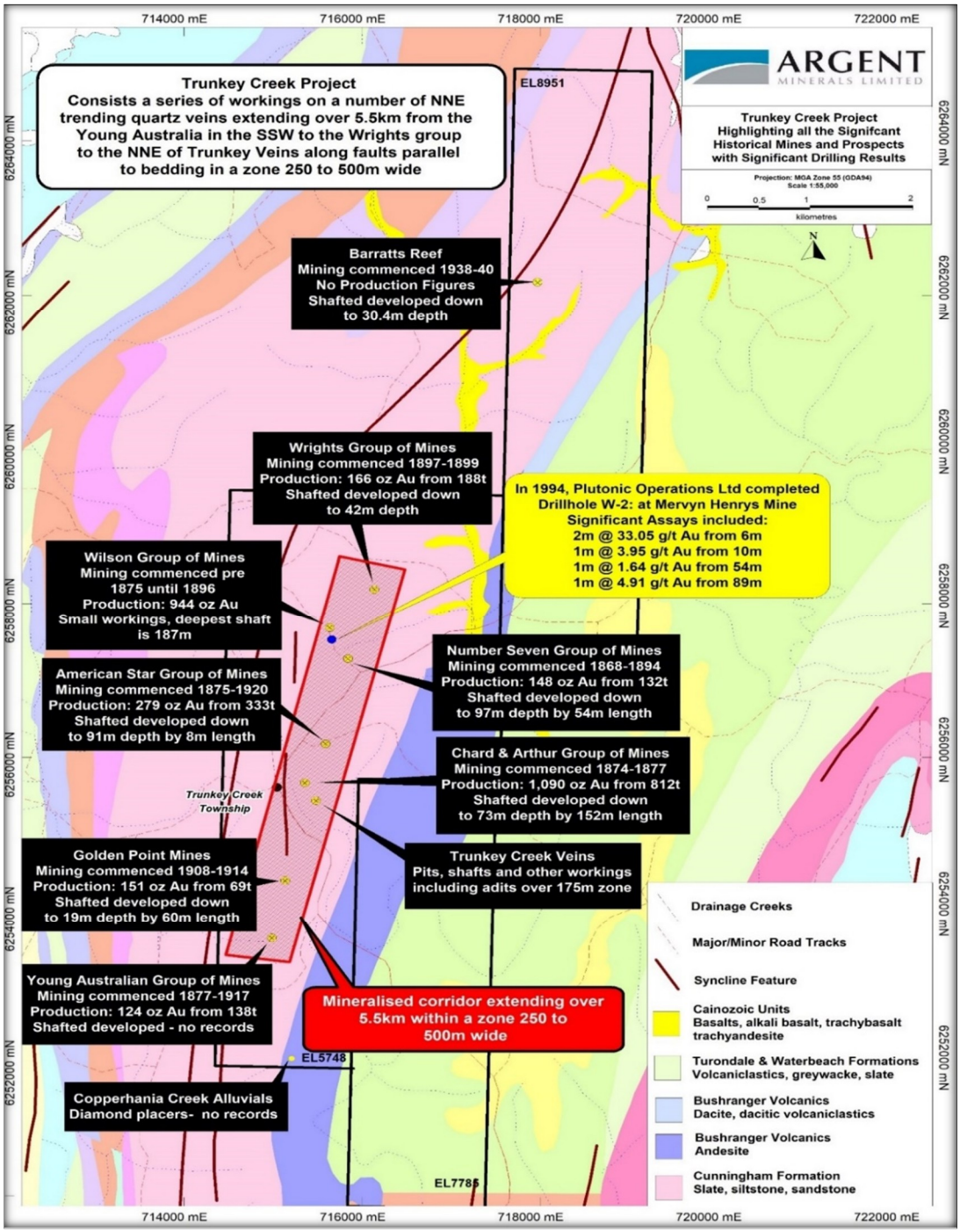

Figure 1 - *Trunkey Creek Location Map showing the Regional Geology and nearby Mineral occurrences*

Regional Geology

Trunkey Creek is situated in the Hill End Synclinal Zone which is bounded nearby to the west by the Copperhania Thrust. Along with the underlying Crudine and Mumbil Groups these rocks are folded into the Trunkey Creek Syncline.

The gold mineralisation is in the form of near vertical to steep westerly dipping quartz veining along faults parallel to bedding surfaces within schistose carbonaceous shales and phyllites.

There is minor sandstone interbedded with slate and phyllites. Within the project area, thin talus rick, skeletal soil and shallow alluvium flank broad drainage flats, which have been extensively worked for alluvial gold.

Gold Mineralisation

The mineral field extends for about 5.5 km and in general is approximately 250m in width and in other areas where the zone is up to 500m wide. Almost all hard rock workings strike north and are hosted in bedding and/or cleavage parallel structures.

The sub-parallel main quartz reefs are spaced 30m to 50m apart over a strike length of 2 km. The distribution of shafts along the reef indicates two main centres of mineralisation. Other workings suggest the presence of occasional spur veins between the lodes

The gold mineralisation occurs with pyrite in the quartz and patchy trace arsenopyrite and galena. Gold mineralisation is sporadic and probably has a pronounced nugget effect requiring bulk samples for representative sampling. Grades have been estimated to be between 12 and 20 g/t Au based on historical mining records. Some grades at depth yield close to 3 oz/t from ore quartz and mullock ran 3.3 g/t Au.

Most of the workings are less than 30m deep and in general did not persist below the water table. It seems that the sulphide zone mineralisation was not refractory. The stamper battery was seen suggesting free-milling gold, but its use may have been limited to the oxidised zone only.

The worked veins appear to be limonitic stained and fractured vein quartz. In many cases solution cavities and box work textures indicate that the mineralised veins were quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. Fresh vein material from Wilson Reef consists of fractured vein quartz, calcite and minor pyrite, and commonly have thin chloritic selvages.

Almost all hard rock workings strike just east of north and are hosted in bedding parallel structures. Workings are often continuous along strike for up to 500m but narrow.

Recent Exploration

Plutonic Operations Ltd drilled 3 RC holes between 1994 and 1995 for a total of 481m. The most significant mineralisation intersected came from drill WR-2 collared beneath Mervyn Henrys Mine. Results from WR-2 follows:

Table 1 *- Significant RC Assay Result*

Hole Id	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Grade g/t Au
WR-2	715781	6257424	90	-60	96	6	8	2	**33.05**
						10	11	1	**3.95**
						54	55	1	1.64
						89	90	1	**4.91**

Detailed mapping and minor rock chip sampling from CRA during the 1998 yielded significant gold mineralisation along the various quartz reefs.

Table 2 *- Significant High Grade Rock Chip Assay Result*

MGA_N metres	MGA_E metres	Au ppm
715856	6256471	**123**
715836	6256396	**18**
715816	6256545	**12.4**
715518	6255809	**9.1**
715518	6255809	**60.2**
715451	6255157	**5.5**
715646	6256260	**5.74**
715380	6255584	**16**
715634	6256230	**2.68**
715316	6255006	**5.48**
715322	6255041	**5.14**
715237	6255501	**5.1**

Work Completed by Argent in 2022

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd was engaged by the Argent to complete a re-interpretation of the Gradient Array IP survey conducted over the Trunkey Creek Project by Golden Cross Operation Pty Ltd in 1996. The survey was centred over the historic Trunkey Creek mining field over a 4km by 1.3km area. Resistivity readings were carried out on 100m spaced lines and 20m stations, with chargeability collected on 200m spaced lines and 20m stations.

One of the strongest chargeability responses is semi-coincident with the resistivity anomaly which lies immediately east of the township (Refer to Figure 2 – Chargeability Anomaly 2. Another 2 strong chargeability responses are evident at the southern boundary and in the north-west of the survey area also (Refer to Figure 2). Additional lower order zones are evident which provide some correlation to the historical mining operations workings.

Coincident resistive and chargeable anomalies and trends represent priority targets for follow up investigations. A total of 6 high priority IP targets have been delineated for drill testing – these have a good correlation to historical workings.

Several discrete linear resistivity trends are evident which provide some correlation to the historical mining operations. The resistive trends may represent silica rich veins prospective for gold mineralisation at Trunkey Creek. The gold mineralisation is reportedly associated with sulphides in the quartz veins which should return chargeable responses where present.

Forward Strategy

A ground reconnaissance program is currently being planned to complete site visits over all the geochemical and geophysical targets. Once the reconnaissance program has been finalised, the Company will commence planning a small systematic shallow depth RC drill program to test the potential bearing sulphides/quartz lodes at depth.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Pedro Kastellorizos, Chief Executive Officer.

-ENDS-

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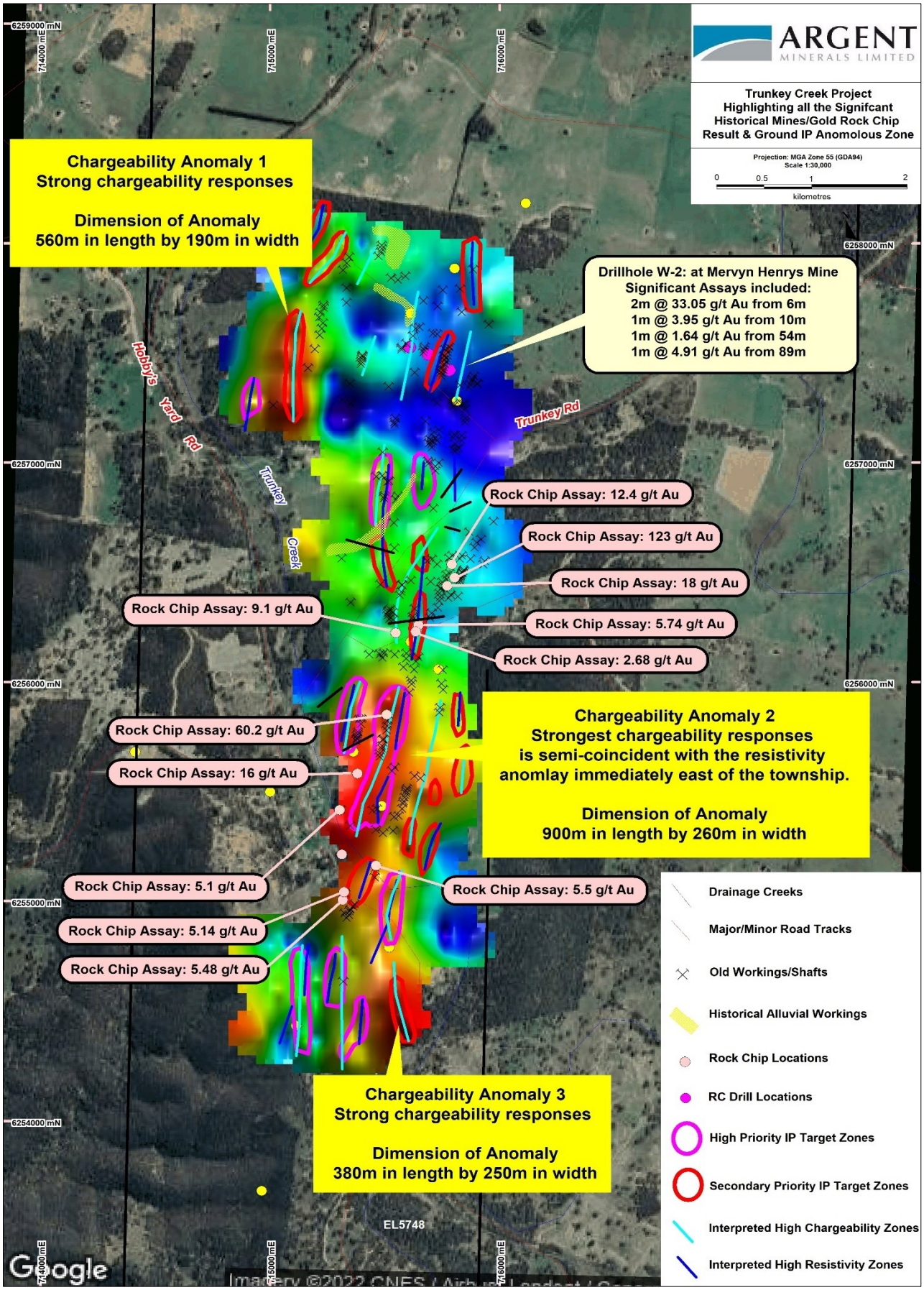

Figure 2 - *Trunkey Creek Project area highlighting Chargeability/Resistivity IP Anomalies*

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About Argent Minerals Ltd

Argent Minerals Limited is an ASX listed public company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction, and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer, mining 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a mine life of the order of 20 years. The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane extending from northern NSW through Victoria and into Tasmania. Argent Minerals' three projects, in each of which the Company owns a controlling interest, is strategically positioned within a compelling neighbourhood that is home to Australia's first discovery of gold, and today hosts world class deposits including one of the largest underground copper-gold mines in the southern hemisphere, Newcrest's Cadia Valley Operation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Chief Executive Officer of Argent Minerals Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

References

Hartcliff, P G., 1997. Sixth Annual report EL 4078, 4199 & 4131 Trunkey Creek and Wilson Reef" Reporting period 14th October 1997.Golden Cross Operation Pty Limited GS1997_121.

Stevens, B.P. Mine data Sheets to accompany Metallogenic map – Bathurst 1:250,000 Sheet. NSW Geological Survey, Sydney.

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Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	3 RC drill holes was completed between 1994-95 totalled approximately 285m. Samples were collected 1 m intervals and an approximate 1 kg sample was split off and submitted to ASL Orange, where composite samples across 4 m intervals were prepared, crushed, pulverised and assayed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag by AAS method (internal code G001 method). For any composite sample reporting greater than 0.2 g/t Au, the individual samples making up the composite sample were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by fire assay **Rock Chip samples** 7 selective rock chip samples were taken by CRA. The rock chip locations and assay data has been extracted from the historical reports. Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn were assayed.
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).*	No mention of type of drill rig used with no information regarding the drill size bit

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No relationship is evident between sample recovery and grade. Due to the generally standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the RC drill chip samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged. All assay data have been included throughout each hole from start to completion. RC samples were collected at 2m intervals. Drill sampling is considered to be representative of the formations intersected of industry standard. Drilling techniques and drill sampling are considered to be of industry standard.
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.*	RC drill chips were wet sieved and geologically logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets and transferred into excel spreadsheets and MS Access Masterfile. No photos were available in the reports. Logging was qualitative in nature.
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.*	No diamond drilling was used – not applicable. RC samples taken Dry RC drill cuttings passed through a cone splitter. Each sequential 1 metre interval was then collected directly into a bulk plastic bag and a 2kg calcio sample bag. The calico was submitted to the laboratory. Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised laboratory Orange ALS i.e., Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so that 95% passing - 75 µm. Duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence The sampling method described above ensured representivity of the in-situ material. Rock Chip Sampling: The rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in the field. Samples were submitted to SGS in Perth. Entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing <75 um., <3.5 kg. No duplicate samples were assayed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample sizes are appropriate and typically range from 1.5 to 2.5 kg. The laboratory has internal quality control procedures to ensure a representative sub sample
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All assay information has been digitized form historic open file reports. Samples were assayed for Au, Au repeat and Au Screen fire assay. Assay summary report sheets reports have been inspected. Geophysical Tools: Not Applicable Rock Chips: The samples were collected by a highly experienced geologist in which the samples were selected based on geological observation in the field. The rock chip samples were submitted to SGS Perth WA. The entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing <75 um. The rocks were analysed for the full suite of elements including; Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Au ICPMS.
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.*	Alternative company staff have verified the significant results that are listed in this report. No Twinned Holes were used All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been 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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sample positions were recorded by differential GPS (0.1m expected accuracy) which is suitable for this stage of exploration. All data used in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 55 Topographic control was gained using government DTM data with handheld GPS check.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Samples were taken from random location based on the different lithological units observed in the field The locations of the samples are provided with the results in Figure 2. The sample results released in this report will not be used to calculate mineral resources. 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.* *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.*	Not Applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No information relating to the sample security have been identified.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No details observed on any previous sampling reviews or audits. It's assumed that industry standard practices and procedure were implemented at that time.

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.*	Exploration Licence Trunkey Creek, NSW held by Argent (Kempfield) Pty. Ltd. is located approximately 10 kilometres south-west of the township of Trunkey and 65 kilometres south from Bathurst. The tenement was granted on the 12 December 2013 and is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Limited. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. The Company's Exploration Licences is in good standing and expires 12 December 2022. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area was first discovered in 1851 and worked from 1852-1880 and then again from 1887 to 1908. A number of companies have held exploration licences over the area since then, the most significant being CRA who held EL2682 and completed detailed mapping and sampling over part of the area.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Plutonic Operations Ltd drilled 6 RC holes between 1994 – 1995 for a total of 481m. From 1991-1999, Golden Cross Operations worked on the current tenure with literature reviews and base map compilation including soil geochemical surveys and a VLF EM survey completed in 1993. This established that anomalous gold values are largely contained by the area of known workings. Detail mapping of the old workings and rock chip sampling was undertaken in 1995.

In 1996, a 26 line km grid expanded the mapping and conducted an IP and resistivity survey over the area which highlighted a number of anomalies and trends as outlined in the announcement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The deposit is considered to be of Orogenic gold - quartz vein hosted gold type placing it with the Hill End, Hargraves, Trunkey Creek and Mt Dudley group of deposits. The deposit model is consistent with Slate Belt Gold Type Deposits similar to Tuena and Hill End in NSW.

Trunkey Creek is situated in the Hill End Synclinorial Zone which is bounded nearby to the west by the Copperhania Thrust. Along with the underlying Crudine and Mumbil Groups these rocks are folded into the Trunkey Creek Syncline.

The gold mineralisation is in the form of near vertical to steep westerly dipping quartz veining along faults parallel to bedding surfaces within schistose carbonaceous shales and phyllites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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.</td><td>All drillhole information is presented below within the body of the report.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole Id</th><th>MGAE</th><th>MGAN</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Total Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>WR - 1</td><td>754711</td><td>6364999</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>87</td></tr>
<tr><td>WR - 2</td><td>754273</td><td>6364945</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>WR - 3</td><td>753649</td><td>6364685</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>102</td></tr>
</table>

Easting and Northing coordinates are all referenced to Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94), Map Grid of Australia (MGA) projection, Zone 55.

Collar positions were supplied in local coordinate system then converted to MGA94 Zone 55 co-ordinate system to conform to the Government LIDAR topographic data. The transformed collar positions were verified with collar positions shown on the drillhole location plan provided in the Mineral Ventures map.

Collar elevations were derived by pressing the collars to the LIDAR digital terrain model (DTM).</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *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.*	Not Applicable
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not Applicable
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 provided in the body of the report
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.*	The assay results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.
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.*	All available exploration data relevant to this report has been provided.
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.*	A resource infill drilling program is planned to adequately define mineralisation within the Trunkey Creek Project through RAB or RC drilling.