

Significant silver mineralisation at depth and along strike across Las Animas and Evangelina vein systems

11 July 2017 - Santana Minerals Limited (“Santana”) is pleased to report drill assay results for the remainder of the recently completed RC drill program at its Mojardina prospect at the Company’s Cuitaboca Project in Sinaloa, Mexico (**Figure 1**).

Highlights:

- MJRC044 6m @ 100g/t Ag from 118m
 and 12m @ 148g/t Ag from 204
- MJRC046 32m @ 104g/t Ag from 98m
 including 19m @ 153g/t Ag
 and 5m @ 93g/t Ag from 179m
- MJRC047 12m @ 118g/t Ag from 99m
 including 6m @ 183g/t Ag
- MJRC049 5m @ 121g/t Ag from 15m

Discussion:

Having confirmed a new zone of near-surface silver mineralisation at Mojardina South in the first phase of the May-June 2017 drill program (ASX: 29 June 2017) the second phase of drilling (holes 41-50 – **Figure 2**) was designed to test below the two previously identified controlling vein systems of Las Animas and Evangelina in the north-western part of the Mojardina structure.

The Company is pleased to report several significant intersections that suggest mineralisation continues at depth across both of these vein systems.

Drill hole MJRC044 intersected 6m @ 100g/t Ag from 118m and importantly continued on to intersect the footwall of the Evangelina structure, returning 12m @ 148g/t from 204m. This intercept is the deepest intercept to date within the Evangelina shoot. It remains open at depth and along strike.

Drill holes MJRC046 (32m @ 104g/t Ag, including 19m @ 153g/t) and MJRC047 (12m @ 118g/t Ag including 6m @ 183g/t) demonstrate significant levels of mineralisation and indicate a material extension of the previously identified Las Animas shoot. Initial interpretation suggests that a change in strike and increase in dip may be coincident with the increase in grade and widths, also resulting in an open zone of >100 g/t Ag at depth and along strike. Further interpretative work and future drill planning is already underway.

The Company is highly encouraged by the overall results of the drill program at Mojardina with a new zone of mineralisation identified at the southern extent of the structure and expansionary drilling below Evangelina and Las Animas confirming mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike (**Figures 3 and 4**). Each of the three RC drill programs undertaken at the Mojardina prospect have added significantly to its advancement and delivered material results that confirm the potential for a near surface, bulk tonnage silver resource.

For further information please contact:

Tony McDonald
Managing Director
tmcdonald@santanaminerals.com
+61 417 726 364

Cameron Peacock
Investor Relations and Business Development
cpeacock@santanaminerals.com
+61 439 908 732

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 polymetallic 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 Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton is a part time consultant to Santana. Mr Beckton 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 Beckton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

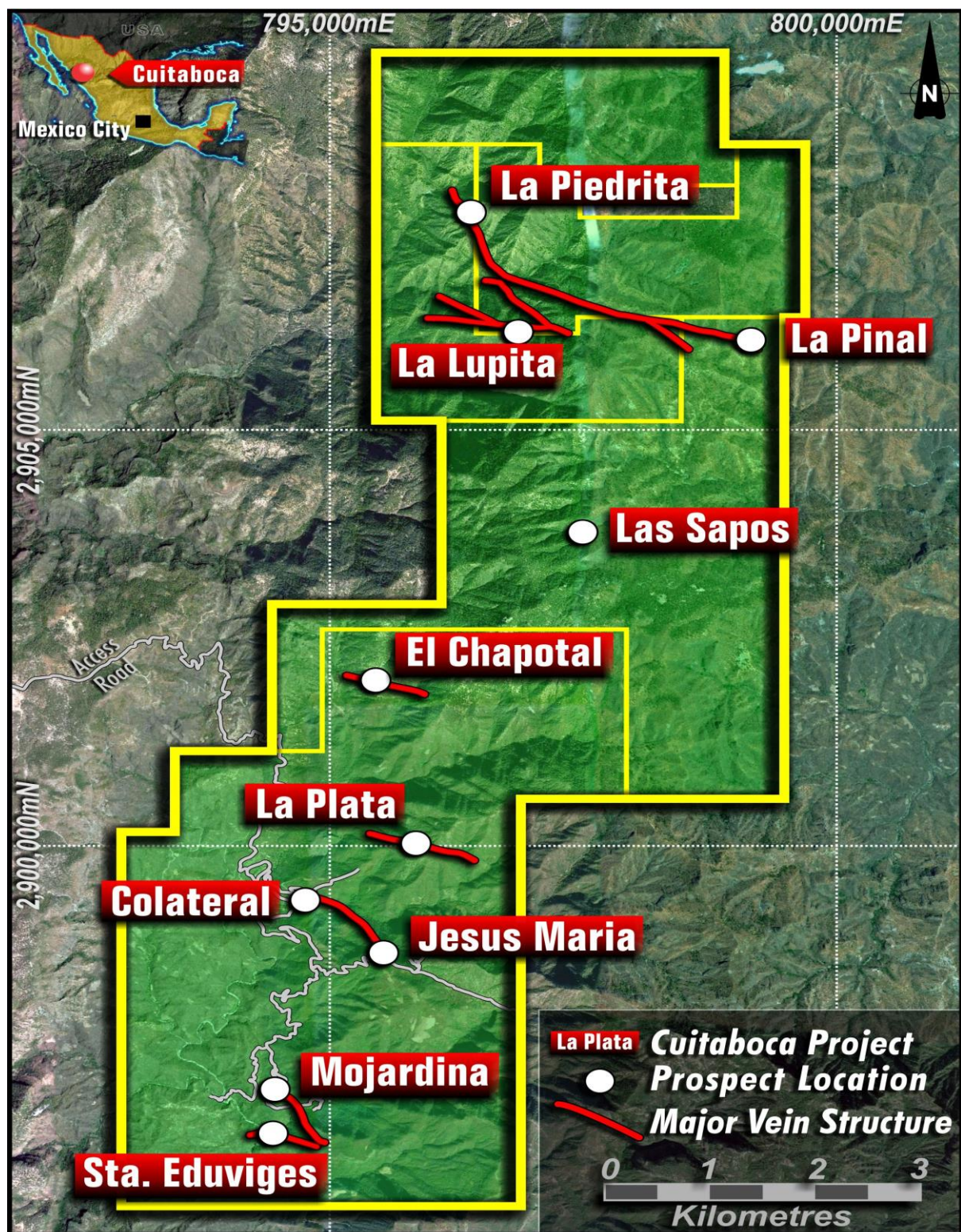


Figure 1: Cuitaboca location map

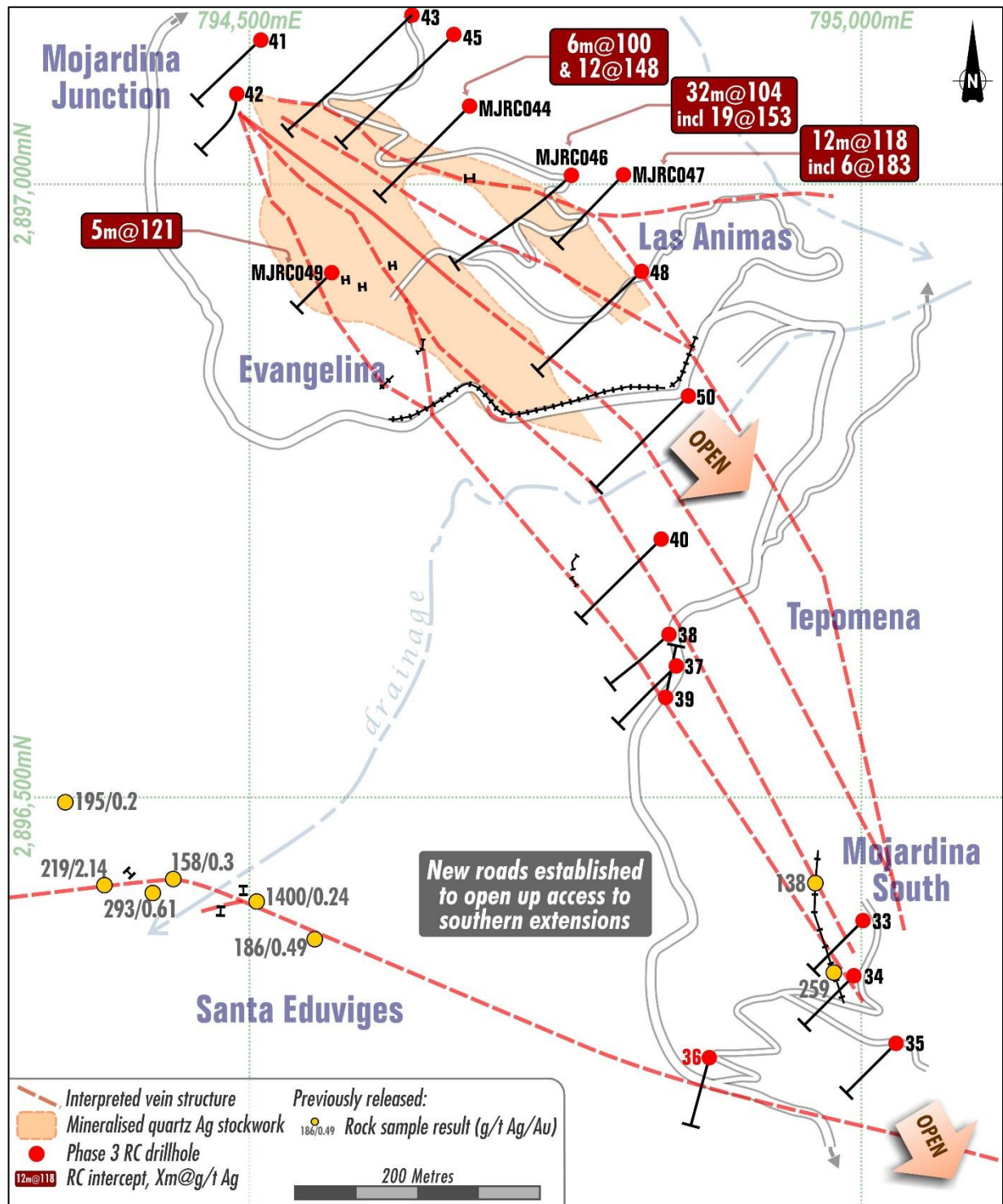


Figure 2: Mojardina Plan View

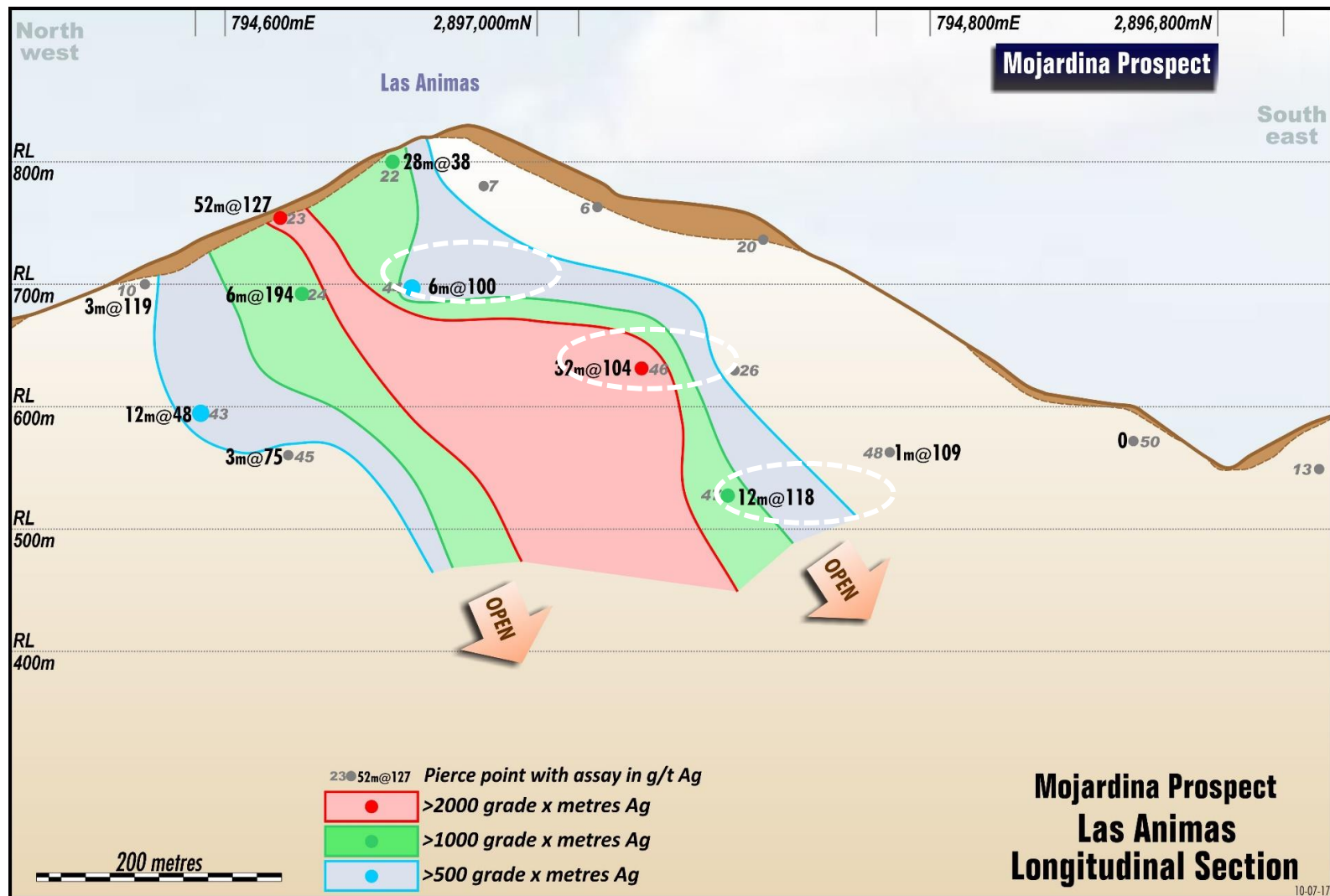


Figure 3: Las Animas Long Projection

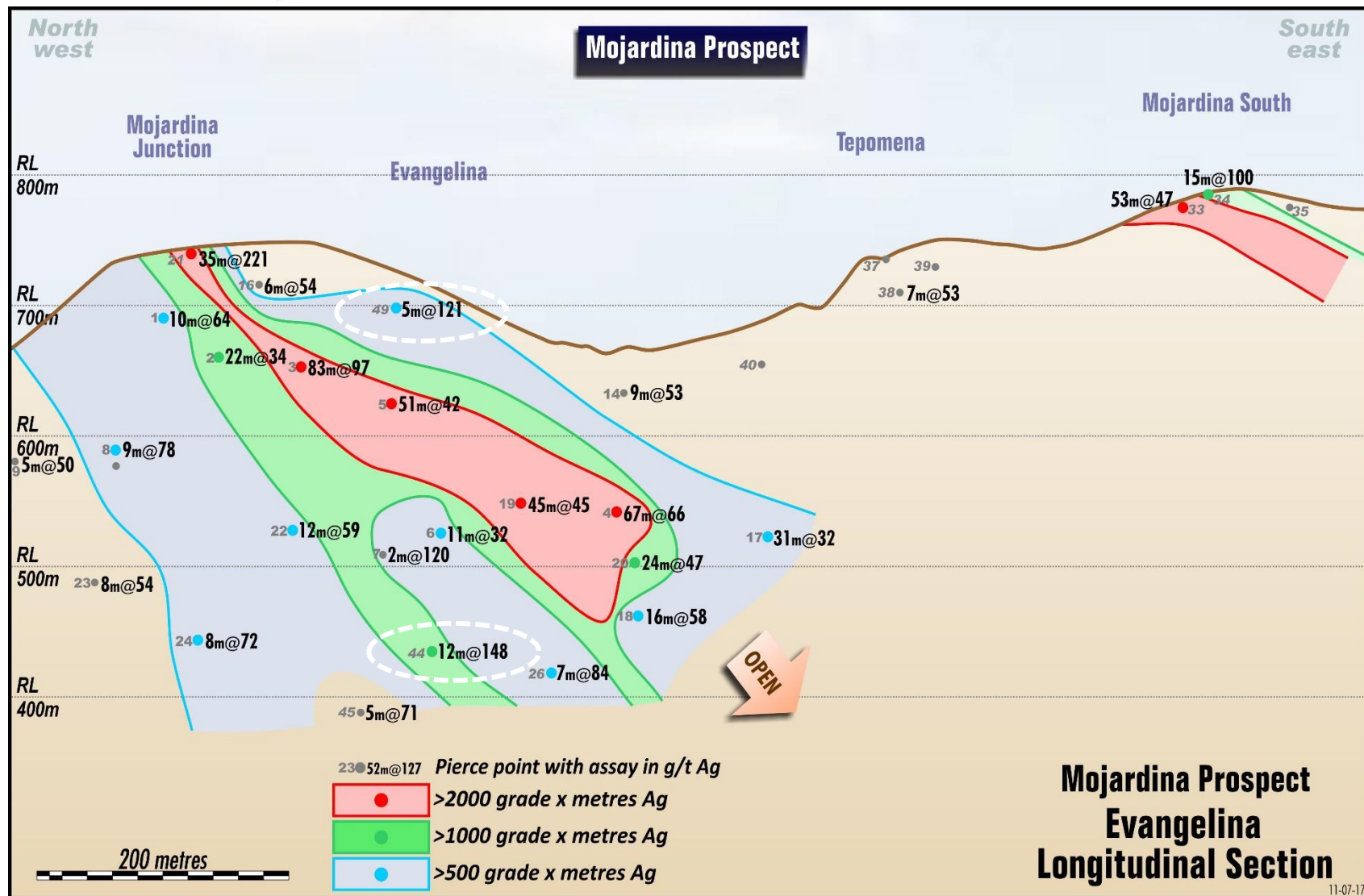


Figure 4: Evangelina Long Projection

A. RC Drilling Sample Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected at 1m intervals under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Collar locations were surveyed by a qualified surveyor. Spilt samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken every metre by standard dry splitter. Drill holes were maintained dry. Standards inserted and duplicates taken on a frequency of at least one QAQC sample per 20 samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	RC Drilling, Reverse Circulation Drilling. 51/4 inch diameter hammer-,face simple return (non cross over to reduce any contamination)
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Logging and Supervising Geologist on the rig to ensure all QAQC and geological quality control in the first RC program for this project. No recovery issues were noted
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were geologically logged on a per metre basis and chip trays used to retain representative samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC geology was recorded metre by metre.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	RC samples are collected in a cyclone and discharged through a riffle splitter at the end of each one meter drill run. The sample is further split through the Riffle Splitter to form an "assay" sample and a "field duplicate" which is retained on site
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC samples picked up by ALS Chemex from site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in either Hermosillo or Zacatecas for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm. Pulps are analyzed by ALS Vancouver (Canada) using method code ME-ICP61a, a 33 element determination using a four acid digestion, Au-AA26.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>RC Duplicate sampling every 40m and Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory CSV files are automatically merged with RC geology logs using unique sample numbers as the key. No adjustments made to assay data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>RC Collar have been picked up and drill pads and associated roads planned and emplaced using Surveying control.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are located using an independent surveyor. UTM projection WGS84 Zone 12N is the Datum of the area with Orthometric elevation as per national standard of Mexico.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this early stage of the exploration program the drill hole spacing is variable, ranging from 30 to 50m. No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <p>Within the operational limits of the drill rig holes are drilled orthogonal to the mapped vein orientation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Hermosillo by ALS Truck with sample collection from site camp and sample number accounting onsite by Santana geologists. Samples were not left unattended at any time.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization	<p>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.</p> <p>Within the Cuitaboca project area there have been 9 discreet polymetallic low sulphidation epithermal Ag-Au veins recognised that have undergone historical manual mining. 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.</p> <p>Host rocks identified as interlayered Cretaceous age andesitic lavas, volcanics and volcanoclastic 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 through going 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.</p> <p>Mineralised veins lie within nine NW-SE (120°TN) trending structures interpreted as listric style normal faults formed in association with regional extension within the Sierra Madre. NW trending vein dips vary from steep to 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. Interpretation of the regional digital terrain model suggests NNE trending transfer structures might segment the listric faults and contribute towards the localisation of mineralisation.</p> <p>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</p>																				
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole length.	<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>X_East</th><th>Y_North</th><th>Z_RL</th><th>Depth</th></tr><tr><td>MJRC-041</td><td>794509.3</td><td>2897118</td><td>739.4</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-042</td><td>794490</td><td>2897074</td><td>749</td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>794633</td><td>2897138</td><td>774</td><td>225</td></tr></table>	Hole_ID	X_East	Y_North	Z_RL	Depth	MJRC-041	794509.3	2897118	739.4	120	MJRC-042	794490	2897074	749	91	MJRC-043	794633	2897138	774	225
Hole_ID	X_East	Y_North	Z_RL	Depth																		
MJRC-041	794509.3	2897118	739.4	120																		
MJRC-042	794490	2897074	749	91																		
MJRC-043	794633	2897138	774	225																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																											
	<i>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.</i>	<table><tr><td>MJRC-044</td><td>794680</td><td>2897064</td><td>803</td><td>228</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-045</td><td>794667</td><td>2897122</td><td>785</td><td>228</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-046</td><td>794764</td><td>2897007</td><td>804</td><td>228</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-047</td><td>794806</td><td>2897007</td><td>774</td><td>228</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-048</td><td>794821</td><td>2896928</td><td>742</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-049</td><td>794608</td><td>2896895</td><td>760</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-050</td><td>794859</td><td>2896827</td><td>700</td><td>144</td></tr></table> <p>NB All Coordinates are Zone 12N WGS84</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">DH_Survey</th></tr><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Depth</th><th>UTM_Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th></tr><tr><td>MJRC-041</td><td>0</td><td>225</td><td>-55</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-041</td><td>50</td><td>226.4</td><td>-53.9</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-041</td><td>100</td><td>226.8</td><td>-51.9</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-042</td><td>0</td><td>180</td><td>-50</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-042</td><td>0</td><td>225</td><td>-55</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-042</td><td>50</td><td>225.4</td><td>-52.3</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-042</td><td>85</td><td>225.3</td><td>-51</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>0</td><td>225</td><td>-55</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>0</td><td>225</td><td>-55</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>50</td><td>225.7</td><td>-53.2</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>100</td><td>227.1</td><td>-52</td></tr><tr><td>MJRC-043</td><td>150</td><td>227.4</td><td>-51.3</td></tr></table>	MJRC-044	794680	2897064	803	228	MJRC-045	794667	2897122	785	228	MJRC-046	794764	2897007	804	228	MJRC-047	794806	2897007	774	228	MJRC-048	794821	2896928	742	200	MJRC-049	794608	2896895	760	63	MJRC-050	794859	2896827	700	144	DH_Survey				Hole_ID	Depth	UTM_Azimuth	Dip	MJRC-041	0	225	-55	MJRC-041	50	226.4	-53.9	MJRC-041	100	226.8	-51.9	MJRC-042	0	180	-50	MJRC-042	0	225	-55	MJRC-042	50	225.4	-52.3	MJRC-042	85	225.3	-51	MJRC-043	0	225	-55	MJRC-043	0	225	-55	MJRC-043	50	225.7	-53.2	MJRC-043	100	227.1	-52	MJRC-043	150	227.4	-51.3
MJRC-044	794680	2897064	803	228																																																																																									
MJRC-045	794667	2897122	785	228																																																																																									
MJRC-046	794764	2897007	804	228																																																																																									
MJRC-047	794806	2897007	774	228																																																																																									
MJRC-048	794821	2896928	742	200																																																																																									
MJRC-049	794608	2896895	760	63																																																																																									
MJRC-050	794859	2896827	700	144																																																																																									
DH_Survey																																																																																													
Hole_ID	Depth	UTM_Azimuth	Dip																																																																																										
MJRC-041	0	225	-55																																																																																										
MJRC-041	50	226.4	-53.9																																																																																										
MJRC-041	100	226.8	-51.9																																																																																										
MJRC-042	0	180	-50																																																																																										
MJRC-042	0	225	-55																																																																																										
MJRC-042	50	225.4	-52.3																																																																																										
MJRC-042	85	225.3	-51																																																																																										
MJRC-043	0	225	-55																																																																																										
MJRC-043	0	225	-55																																																																																										
MJRC-043	50	225.7	-53.2																																																																																										
MJRC-043	100	227.1	-52																																																																																										
MJRC-043	150	227.4	-51.3																																																																																										

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		MJRC-043	200	229.3	-50.6
		MJRC-044	0	225	-55
		MJRC-044	0	225	-55
		MJRC-044	50	224.9	-55.2
		MJRC-044	100	224.6	-53.3
		MJRC-044	150	223.2	-52.2
		MJRC-044	200	222.6	-50.4
		MJRC-045	0	225	-55
		MJRC-045	0	225	-55
		MJRC-045	50	223.9	-56.8
		MJRC-045	100	227.4	-56.2
		MJRC-045	150	226.8	-55.9
		MJRC-045	200	227.6	-56
		MJRC-046	0	225	-55
		MJRC-046	0	232	-55
		MJRC-046	50	232.6	-57.8
		MJRC-046	100	232.6	-58.6
		MJRC-046	150	237.1	-58.7
		MJRC-046	200	235.3	-59.6
		MJRC-047	0	225	-55
		MJRC-047	0	225	-60
		MJRC-047	50	222.9	-54.3
		MJRC-047	100	224.8	-55.4

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		MJRC-047	120	226.3	-53.3
		MJRC-048	0	225	-55
		MJRC-048	0	225	-55
		MJRC-048	50	226.8	-54.9
		MJRC-048	100	227.5	-54.8
		MJRC-048	150	226.7	-53.9
		MJRC-049	0	225	-55
		MJRC-049	0	225	-55
		MJRC-049	50	225.8	-54.5
		MJRC-050	0	225	-55
		MJRC-050	0	235	-55
		<p>In terms of Intercepts the significant results (>20 g/t Ag, > 1m generally) holes are reported; Mojardina – Evangelina and Las Animas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MSRC033 53m @47g/t Ag from 1m Including 23m @75g/t Ag from 30m; and 8m @ 157g/t Ag from 45m ➤ MSRC034 15m@100g/t Ag from 3m Including 5m @197g/t from 45m ➤ MSRC038 7m @53g/t Ag from surface <p>Mojardina Junction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MJRC042: 8m @ 24Ag from 0m <p>Las Animas and Evangelina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MJRC043: 12m @ 48Ag from 183m – Las Animas/Evangelina ➤ MJRC-044: 6m @ 100 Ag from 118m – Las Animas ➤ MJRC-044: 12m @ 148 Ag from 204m - Evangelina 			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MJRC-045: 3m@75Ag from 125m and – Las Animas 5m@71Ag from 179m - Evangelina ➤ MJRC-046: 32m @ 104Ag from 98m – Las Animas 5m@93Ag from 179m - Evangelina ➤ MJRC-047: 12m @ 118Ag from 99m – Las Animas ➤ MJRC-048: 1m @ 109 Ag from 150m – Las Animas ➤ MJRC-049: 5m @ 121 Ag from 15m - Evangelina
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent grades were not used in any tables or summations of the data. • For intervals of less than standard 1 metre width included within 1 metre standard intercepts, a Sum Product weighted average was used. • Quoted intervals are mineralised zones are defined by top and bottom silver values of at least 20 ppm Ag, with internal bulk or carry rules, a raw average is applied over the nominated intervals. • No weighted averages are applicable as all intervals are 1m exactly.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampled intervals are reported and no lower cut is applied as campaign is a geological investigation of bulk grades of entire mineralised system.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and results received for RC Drillholes are displayed in the attached maps and/or Tables.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results for all material samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or Tables.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is dependent on management review of the existing data.