



22 September 2021

FIRST DRILL HOLE AT PRAIRIE CREEK INTERSECTS GOLD ZONES FROM SURFACE TO 150M DEPTH

Duke Exploration Limited (ASX: DEX) ("Duke" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the assay results from the first of three diamond exploration holes recently drilled at the Company's Prairie Creek Gold Project in Central Queensland, targeting a 1.6 km long 200m wide NE trending gold soil anomaly (0.5 – 5.0 g/t Au).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Six zones of epithermal gold mineralisation were intersected in the first exploration diamond drill hole completed by the Company at Prairie Creek from the surface to 150m down hole.
- The intersections include:
 - 2.30 m at 4.68 g/t Au from 7.00 m in PCDD001,
 - 20.40 m at 1.86 g/t Au from 11.40 m in PCDD001 and
 - 5.35 m at 2.95 g/t Au from 38.10 m in PCDD001.
- The association of mercury and silver with the epithermal gold mineralisation suggests the hole has intersected the top of an epithermal low sulphidation gold system with exploration potential for deeper higher grade gold mineralisation associated with feeder veins to the breccia style gold intersected.
- Assays pending for 2 further holes

Managing Director Philip Condon commented:

"The Prairie Creek project drilling programme strategy is to confirm previous exploration results and to gain a critical understanding of the geology, so we can begin to evaluate the project potential for an economic mining operation. We planned and drilled three diamond holes to achieve that goal and the assays from the first hole are the first positive glimpse of the outcomes of that programme. The first hole has provided encouraging geological information that the depth potential at Prairie Creek may be significant and untested. We are looking forward to the results from the next two diamond holes, which will provide further detailed information on the geometry and trends of the epithermal gold zones intersected in the first hole and allow us to plan follow up exploration drilling. The diamond rig has moved to Mt Flora to complete two diamond drill holes to provide metallurgical samples for a definitive metallurgical test work programme. The rig will then start the next phase of

exploration drilling to test the new targets developed from our profile targeting techniques, which will lead to the prioritisation of the next resource development opportunity at the Bundarra project.”

Future Work Programme

- Finalise the timing of step-out extension RC resource drilling at the Mt Flora resource to test the new mineralisation discovered to the north.
- Continue accelerated pXRF soil sampling, to be completed by the end of the year, to sample the entire Bundarra Pluton to help prioritise resource development work.
- Accelerate and extend collection of electrical geophysical data over the entire Bundarra Pluton.
- Start exploration diamond drilling to collect geological data to confirm targets mapped to date and help prioritise resource development work.
- Start scout RC drilling to determine the highest priority target for resource development drilling.
- Provide all exploration diamond drilling assay results from the Prairie Creek gold project by the end of October.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Technical Information

Prairie Creek Gold Project Exploration Drilling Details

The Prairie Creek Project is located 120 km southwest of Gladstone and 25 km southwest of Biloela, central Queensland, in EPM 26852 (Figure 1). This part of Central Queensland is prospective for epithermal gold mineralisation like the Cracow epithermal gold deposit 80 km to the south.

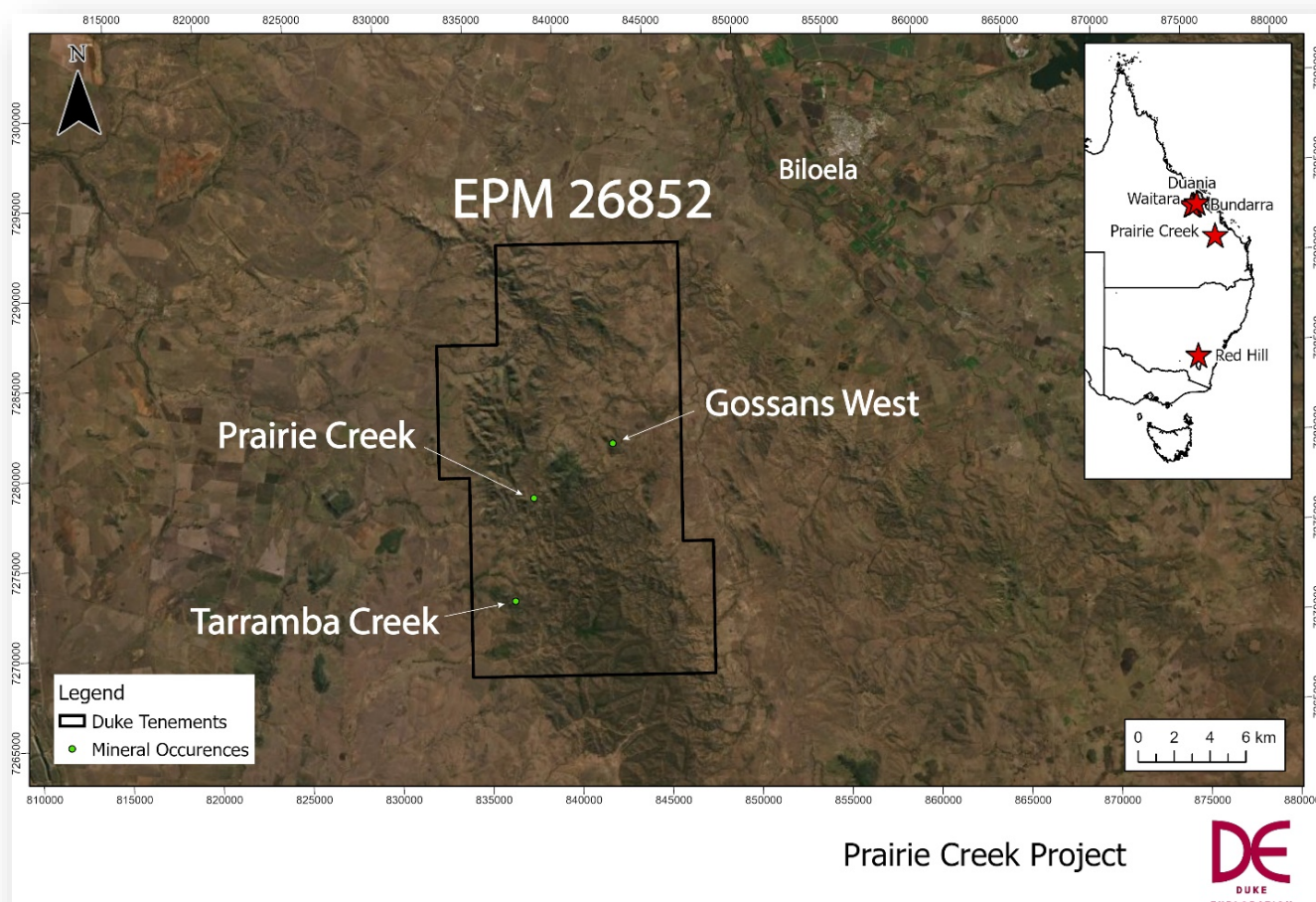


Figure 1. Location of Prairie Creek project (EPM 26852)

The Prairie Creek gold prospect is the highest priority target within the project area (Figure 1 and Figure 2; see www.duke-exploration.com.au for project details). The prospect is highly anomalous in gold, as mapped by stream sediment and rock chip sampling and is defined by a NE trending elevated gold geochemical soil anomaly (0.5 – 5.0 g/t Au), extending over a strike length of 1.6 km and with a width of 200 m. The project is interpreted to be a gold rich epithermal system containing gold and silver associated with quartz-epidote-chlorite veining. Historic drilling has been carried out on the southern end of the soil anomaly, but the extent and continuity beyond this outcrop has not been tested. Significant intersections in historic drilling, include 52m @ 2.11g/t Au, including 10m @ 3.2g/t Au and 6m @ 6.55g/t Au.

The diamond drill rig mobilised to site and started drilling on Saturday 31 July 2021. The programme comprised three diamond holes for 350 m that were planned to:

- Confirm the historic drill hole results and location of the historic holes.
- Document the geology, particularly structural trends and potential continuity of mineralisation.
- Collect petrophysical and geochemical downhole survey data to better understand the style and genesis of the gold mineralisation.
- Measure orientations of structures that hosts gold mineralisation in 3D downhole.
- Log the local geology and use the geology, geochemistry and petrophysical data from the drilling to mapping the 3D geology.
- Better understand the potential controls on mineralisation and potential for resource development.

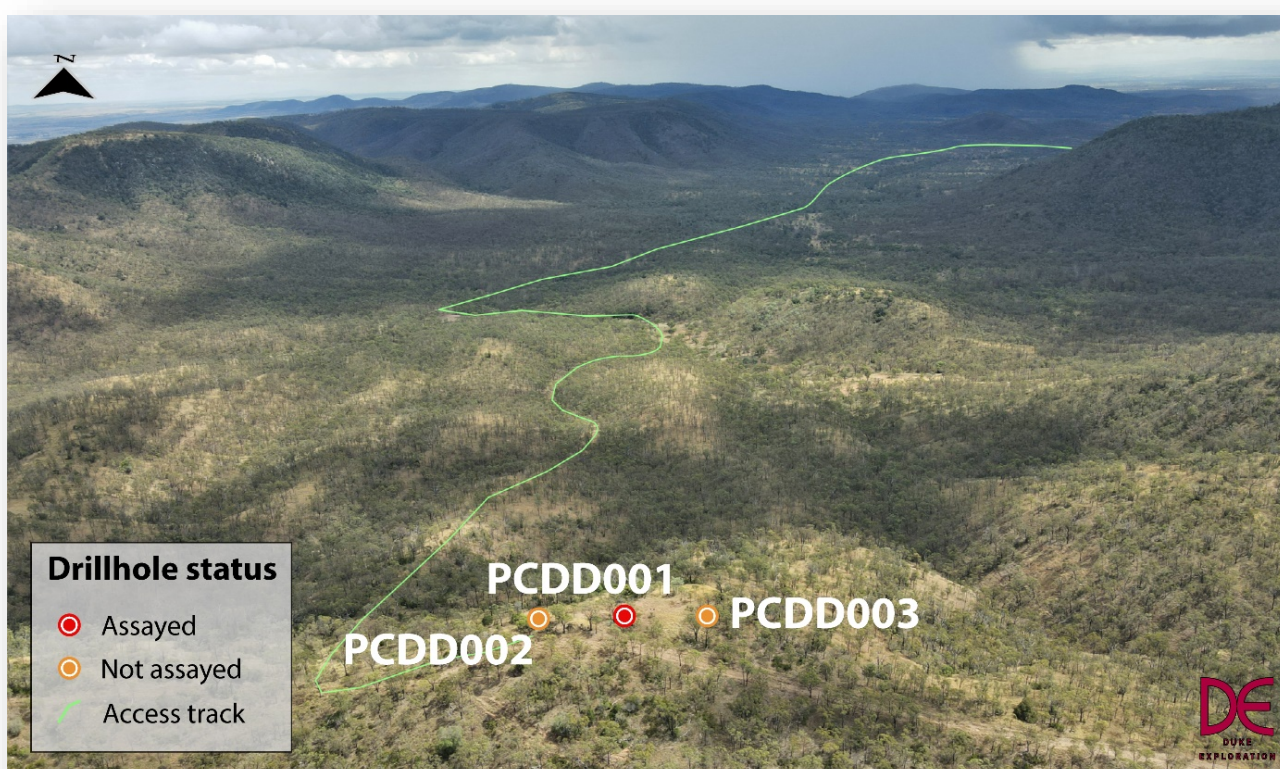


Figure 2. Location of new exploration diamond drill holes relative to access and topography

A total of over 363.3 m were drilled over 30 days, averaging 12.3 m per day, which includes breakdowns and weather delays compared to the drill plan of 350 m. A total of 405 samples were sent to the laboratory in Townsville, with 160 assay results returned to date from the first hole, PCDD001 (Table 1 and Table 2 and Figure 2 and Figure 3). Better intersections from the new drilling include (Table 2 and Figure 3):

- 4.0 m at 0.66 g/t Au from 0.0 m in PCDD001,
- 2.3 m at 4.68 g/t Au from 7.0 m in PCDD001,
- 20.4 m at 1.86 g/t Au from 11.4 m in PCDD001 and
- 5.4 m at 2.95 g/t Au from 38.1 m in PCDD001.

Prospect	Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Az	Dip	Status
Prairie Creek	PCDD001	230209	7279379	483	155.5	93.0	-59.4	Mineralised
Prairie Creek	PCDD002	230159	7279383	476	122.1	99.7	-60.3	Assays pending
Prairie Creek	PCDD003	230245	7279381	479	85.7	92.3	-59.8	Assays pending

Table 1. Prairie Creek new exploration diamond drill collar details

The first hole intersected andesitic tuff, volcanoclastics and acid tuff from the Torsdale volcanics that are intruded by younger porphyry dykes and a syenite intrusive at around 100m depth (Figure 3). Epithermal colloform quartz veins contain the gold mineralisation (Figure 4 and Figure 5), mainly hosted by the volcanic rocks but also occur in the underlying syenite (Figure 3). Six zones of gold mineralisation were intersected from the surface to a down hole depth of 151.2 m, with all rock types mineralised (Figure 3). The wider zones of gold mineralisation from the surface to 50 m down hole are associated with brecciated volcanoclastic and tuffaceous lithologies. The breccias are cemented by epithermal quartz veins with classic epithermal colloform textures (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The gold mineralisation is associated with anomalous silver and mercury, which along with the breccia and epithermal colloform textures suggest this part of the Prairie Creek gold anomaly is at the top of an epithermal system, with potential for vein hosted gold mineralisation like the Cracow epithermal gold deposit deeper in the system.

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Width	Au g/t
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,210	7,279,379	481	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.66
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,213	7,279,379	476	7.0	9.3	2.3	4.68
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,220	7,279,378	464	11.4	31.8	20.4	1.86
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,230	7,279,378	448	38.1	43.5	5.4	2.95
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,241	7,279,377	430	61.6	62.6	1.0	0.81
PCDD001	Prairie Creek	230,289	7,279,373	354	151.2	152.2	1.0	0.93

Table 2. Drill intersections from the Prairie Creek gold prospect, using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 metre and including 2 metres of internal waste (MGA94 Zone 55)

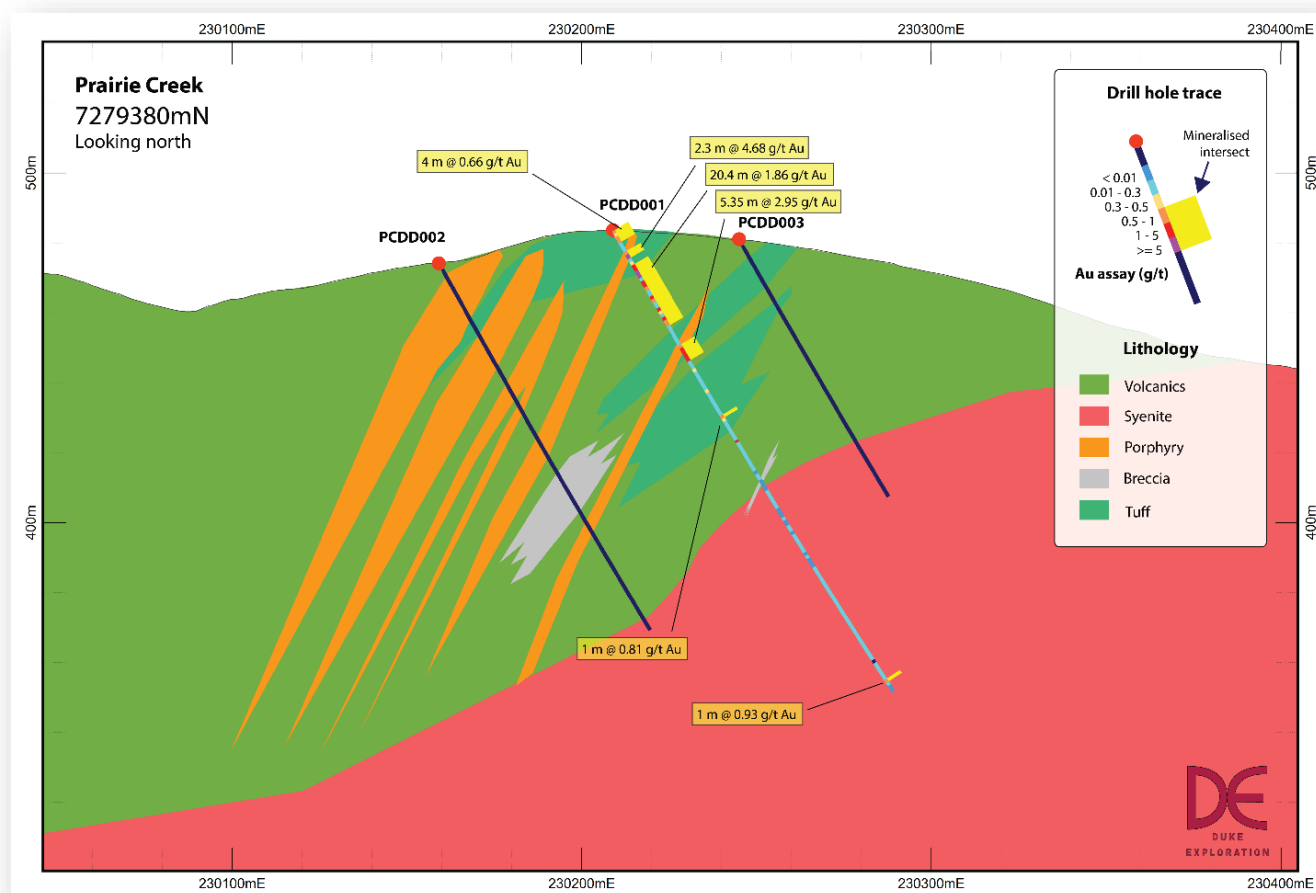


Figure 3. Gold assay results in PCDD001 on section 7279380mN in relation to interpreted geology

The continuity of the gold mineralisation in 3D with respect to the historic drill results will be better understood once the assay results have been returned from PCDD002 and PCDD003. A more in-depth review and interpretation of the significance of the new gold results will be provided when all the assay results have been returned and integrated with the detailed geological logging, multi-element geochemistry and downhole petrophysical drill data. The results of PCDD002 and PCDD003 are expected to be available in early October.



Figure 4. Volcanoclastic breccia cemented by colloform epithermal quartz that hosts the gold in PCDD001

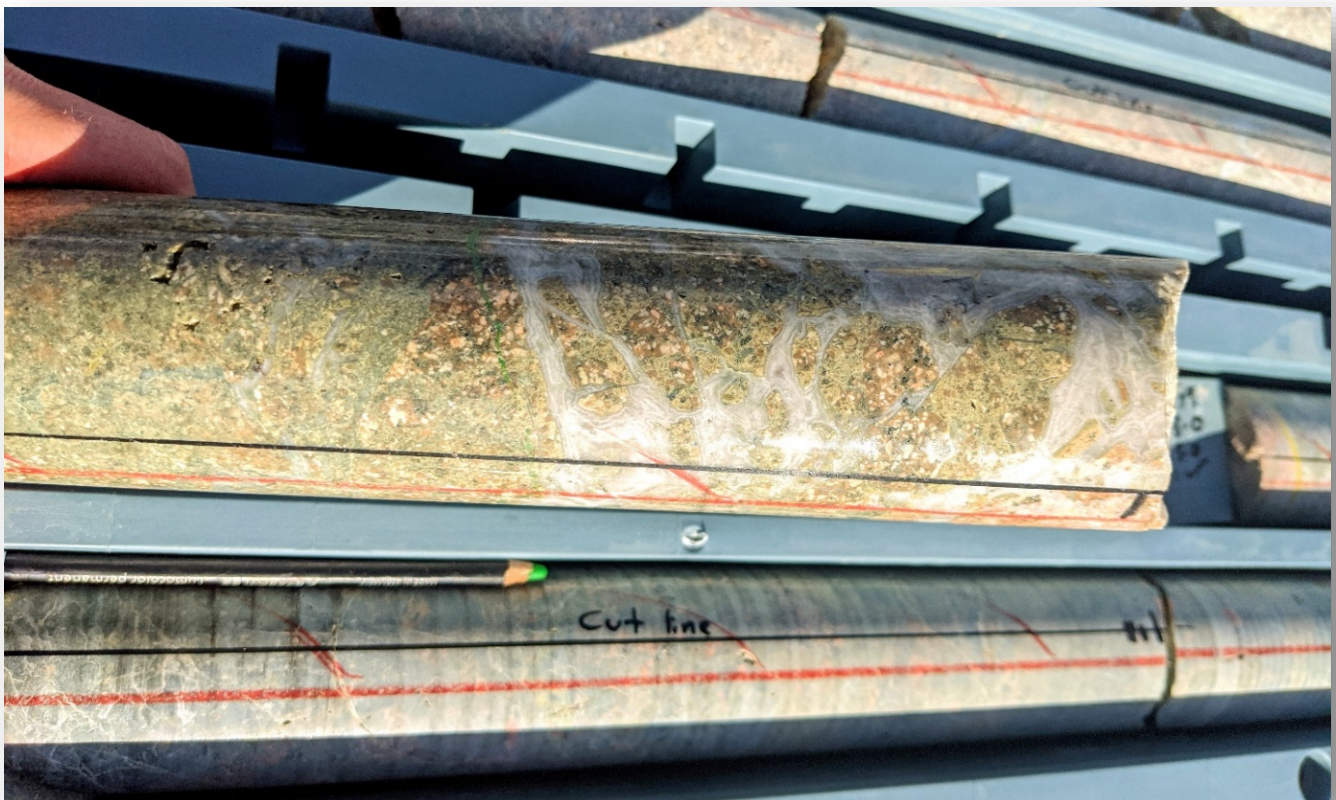


Figure 5. Close up of the colloform epithermal quartz that hosts the gold in PCDD001

About Duke Exploration

Duke is an Australian exploration company with majority interests in five granted exploration tenements for copper, gold and silver exploration areas located in Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.

Duke's key assets comprise:

- EPM 26499, EPM 27474 and EPM 27609 – Bundarra project (100% owned copper exploration project near Mackay, Queensland);
- EPM 26852 – Prairie Creek Project (91% owned (9% Capgold) gold exploration project near Rockhampton, Queensland); and
- EL 8568 – Red Hill Project (100% owned copper exploration project near Red Hill, New South Wales).

In addition, Duke also has an interest in four New South Wales Cu-Au porphyry tenements currently operated by Lachlan Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Emmerson Resources (ASX: ERM). Duke currently holds a 5% interest in two of these tenements and a 10% interest in the other two tenements that is free carried to BFS.

The most advanced target for the Company is the Bundarra project Mt Flora prospect, which has resource development potential for copper, silver and gold, and a recently announced Inferred resource of 16 Mt at an average grade of 0.5% Cu and 6.9 ppm, Ag, reported at a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade as classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), which equates to 78,000 tonnes of copper and 3.6 million ounces of silver (Table 3). There are currently five other target areas with similar development potential on the Bundarra project as defined by historical mining, geology and geophysics.

		Tonnes (Mt)	Cu%	Ag g/t	Cu tonnes	Ag ounces
Inferred	Oxide	1	0.3	4.2	2,000	87,000
	Sulphide	15	0.5	7.0	76,000	3,500,000
	Total	16	0.5	6.9	78,000	3,600,000

Notes:

- Reported at a 0.2% Cu-equivalent cut-off grade (Cu & Ag)
- The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition.
- The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 June 2021.
- The Mineral Resource is contained within EMP 26499.
- Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time. All resources have been rounded to the nearest million tonnes.
- The Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource

Table 3. Mount Flora Mineral Resource Summary

The exploration and development strategy is to define sufficient resources at Mt Flora and the other prospective targets in the Bundarra project area as a priority to allow feasibility studies to be undertaken to establish an economic mining operation and to delineate additional mineral resources from the current known exploration target areas to grow the project into the future. The Company has also started to test the more conceptual exploration targets on the Prairie Creek project and Red Hill project (see www.duke-exploration.com.au for more project details). The business development strategy for the Company is to focus on the Bundarra project and simultaneously carry out resource development work on those targets evaluated and ranked as high priority, starting at Mt Flora, while exploring the regional potential of the Bundarra pluton.

The aim is to discover a pipeline of resource development projects around the Bundarra pluton to add to the Mt Flora project organically.

pXRF soil sampling and gradient array resistivity and induced polarization (GAIP) surveys continue to be carried out to the north, south and east of the current survey areas around the northern and eastern contacts of the Bundarra pluton. The aim is to accelerate the collection of pXRF soil data and electrical geophysical data to map the entire prospective area of the Bundarra pluton to allow computer-based machine learning statistical analysis to be carried out to help target the highest priority targets for resource development drilling into the future.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Greg Partington, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geologists.

Dr Partington is employed by Duke Exploration Pty Ltd as a consultant through Kenex Pty Ltd. He has over 30 years of experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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'. Dr Partington consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triple-tube HQ sized diamond core samples were collected via diamond drill rig. The recovery of core is measured and recorded by the driller and checked and corroborated by the logging geologist when metre marked. pXRF analysis is conducted to provide indicative lithogeochemical data by taking 3 analyses per sample interval. These analyses were taken using an Olympus Vanta M series XRF Analyser with all beams enabled for 10 seconds each. Core was cut in half, with half retained and half assayed. Core was crushed and pulverised. Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay and AAS (ALS code Au-AA24) and 33 other elements by four acid digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP61).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An AED Alton track mounted diamond rig was used to recover HQ sized core. 3 m rods were used, and triple tube methods were used to ensure sample recovery, especially through clay zones. Core was oriented using a reflex tool.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling crew measured each run and recorded the amount of core recovered. This was double checked by the geologist when the core was metre marked. Triple tubing was used to ensure maximum sample recovery
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. 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"> All core was logged by a geologist at a centimetre resolution. Features of interest that were logged include lithology, alteration, structure and chemical composition (acquired through pXRF analysis). Downhole Optical Televiwer, Acoustic Televiwer and petrophysical logging, including magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements, were also conducted and integrated with geological and geotechnical logging. This logging provides information on structure, contacts, veining etc. in the form of dip and dip direction measurements at a 10 cm resolution. Geological logging is considered qualitative while structural, geochemical and geotechnical logging via pXRF geochemical analysis, downhole Televiwers and petrophysical logging is considered quantitative. All core trays are photographed, as well as lithologies of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interest in the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was sawn in half, with half retained in trays, and the other half assayed. Sampling is considered representative of the in-situ lithologies collected and the consistent half-core sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay and AAS (ALS code Au-AA24) and 33 other elements by four acid digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP61). ME-ICP61 is a near total method, with only the most resistant minerals partially dissolved. A pXRF Vanta m-series was used to analyse each sample using 3 beams in geochemistry mode. Each beam was set to 10 seconds for a total of 30 seconds and targeting 39 elements. pXRF readings were taken at a rate of three per sample interval on the core. It is recognised this is an imperfect method and is only used to give an indication of geochemistry while waiting for laboratory assay results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data were adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drillholes were initially located using a Garmin GPS unit. The holes were then surveyed accurately by a surveyor at the end of the programme. Downhole surveys including a downhole gyro was used on all holes. The grid system is MGA94 Zone 56 Topographic control has been adopted from a recent aerial lidar survey. The topographic control is considered to be highly accurate.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was carried out on a single line, with holes spaced approximately 40m apart. No physical compositing of samples was done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was planned near perpendicular to the geology based on the current geological understanding.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were collected from the drill rig and taken to a core logging yard located on the same property as the drilling. Once logged the core was transported to ALS via Followmont. The samples were not left unattended and a chain of custody was maintained throughout the shipping process.
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 have been conducted by external parties at this stage.

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	<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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM 26852 – Prairie Creek Project (91% Duke owned and 9% Capgold) gold exploration project 120 km southwest of Gladstone and 25 km southwest of Biloela, in central Queensland. No known impediments.
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 area has been explored by several companies in the past including CRAE, ACM Gold and ActivEX. The resulting work includes a total of 15 holes drilled into Prairie Creek and 3 holes drilled into Gossans West, located 5km to the north-east. A total of 1039 historic soil samples have been taken over Prairie Creek which highlighted a promising north-eastern gold trend along the ridgeline.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prairie Creek is a highly anomalous gold prospect. It is interpreted to sit in the middle of an epithermal system typified by anomalous gold and base metals, being confined by nature, and being associated with quartz-epidote-chlorite veining. The prospect was discovered by stream sampling followed by rock chip sampling and mapping. The veins are hosted by andesitic tuffs (pale grey) and mixed intermediate and acid tuffs (mid grey) but historic drilling also confirmed the vein sets penetrate the underlying granite and syenite intrusives.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 and Table 1 and Table 2 in the main text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals were composited in Micromine, using a weighted average technique at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, allowing 2 m of internal dilution and a 1 m minimum width.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the first holes drilled into the prospects and the orientation of the mineralisation is not known. The holes are thought to be drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation based on interpretation of the historic drilling.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> <i>appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 and Table 1 and Table 2 in the main text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes assays returned to date from the current drill programme have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A desktop study was completed to map the geology at a local and regional scale and delivered 2D geological maps and 3D geological models.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the results from the diamond drilling, a grid pattern RC drill programme will be planned to test the anomalous soil results trending north-east from the Prairie Creek prospect.