

Pernatty C Exploration Update and Rights Issue

Resistivity and Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics and geochemical surveys completed at Pernatty C (Mt Gunson)

Highlights:

- A soil geochemistry survey has been conducted over southern parts of the Pernatty C area to further assess the potential for “Mt Gunson style” mineralization.
- Resistivity and Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys have also been completed over southern parts of the Pernatty C area to support potential for “Mt Gunson style” mineralization.
- Over 450 samples collected and sent to the lab.
- Notice provided to Olympic Domain of Stage 2 earn-in 51%.
- Non-renounceable rights issue announced.
- Share Purchase Plan withdrawn.
- Opportunity for CHKO Option Holders to participate in new series, subject to shareholder approval.

Cohiba Minerals Limited (‘Cohiba’ or ‘the Company’) is pleased to announce geophysical and soil sampling surveys have been completed over the southern part of Pernatty C project area (EL 5970) to further assess the potential for “Mt Gunson style” mineralisation.

The sampling study area is located to the east of Pernatty Lagoon as shown in Figure 2. A total of 460 combined soil and rock chip samples have been collected and delivered to ALS Geochemistry in Adelaide – assays are pending and expected to be released in the coming weeks.

Pernatty “C” Geology and Mineralisation

Geological Setting

The Mt Gunson Cover Sequence copper-cobalt-silver (Cu-Co-Ag) deposits occur as discrete, stratiform, tabular bodies in the relatively undeformed cover sequence rocks of the Stuart Shelf. This Cover Sequence includes Cohiba’s Pernatty C tenement.

Disconformities, long periods without deposition of sediments, in which volcanic and glacial activity occurred became important trap sites for mineralisation. Metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids which migrated along deep-seated fault structures were deposited in the dolomitic shales and sandstones (Cover Sequence) of these trap structures as disseminated Cu-Co-Ag sulphides.

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The Cover Sequence in the Mt Gunson mineral district (includes Pernatty C) is up to 1,000m in thickness and comprises sediments of the Pandurra Formation which includes the breccias that host the Cattle Grid copper deposit. This unit is overlain by black calcareous shales of the Tapley Hill Formation which host the MG14 and Windabout deposits. This unit is overlain by variably mineralised sandstones (Whyalla Sandstone), the Tregolana (Woomera) Shale which forms part of the Tent Hill Formation and directly overlies the ore-bearing units at Mt Gunson (Figure 1).

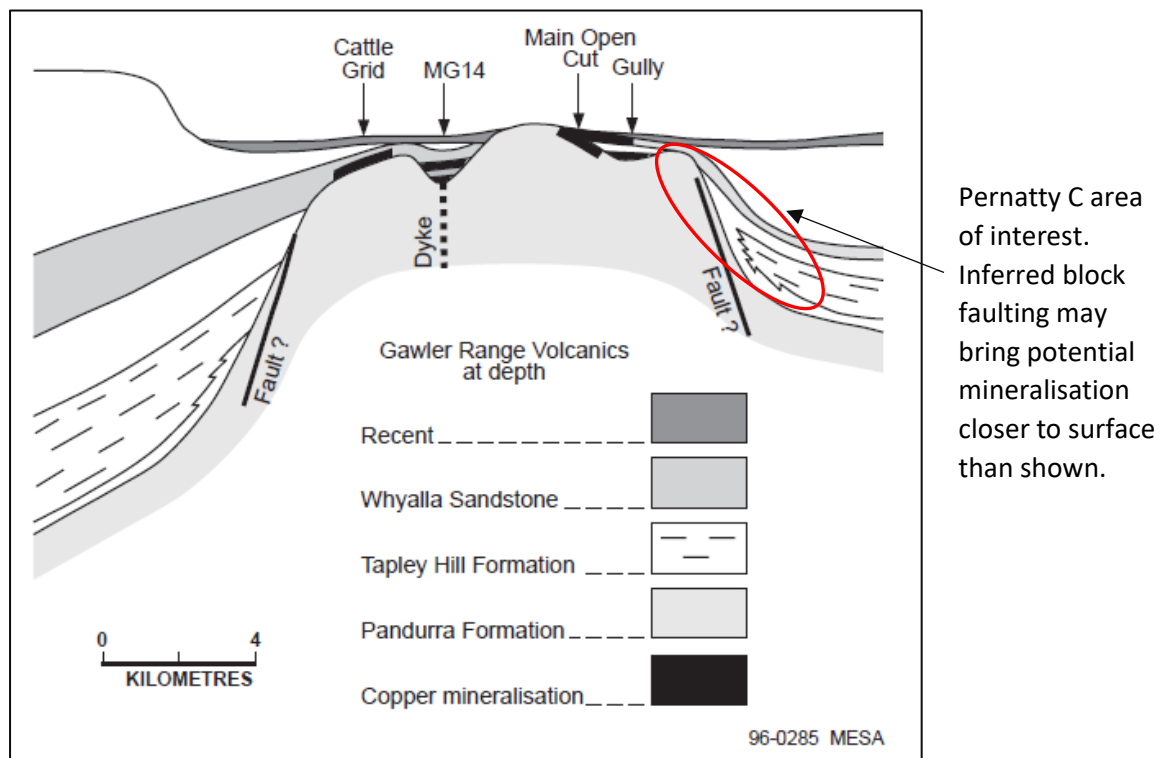


Figure 1. Schematic of the Mt Gunson district with the Pernatty C area (adapted from Mike Dentith and Duncan Cowan (2003) – https://doi.org/10.1071/ASEGSpec12_15).

Mineralisation

At Mount Gunson, mineralisation occurs close to the surface and mining has taken place at several locations, the most important deposit, in terms of production, being Cattle Grid. Most of the deposits are associated with the Whyalla Sandstone, the only exceptions amongst the deposits named above being MG14 and Gully, where mineralisation occurs in shales of the Tapley Hill Formation.

The Pernatty “C” tenement (southern part of EL 5970) has the potential for sediment-hosted copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation (Mt Gunson style mineralisation) in the undeformed Cover Sequence rocks.

The known Cover Sequence mineral deposits, Windabout, MG14, Cattle Grid South and Emmie Bluff, are located within the historic Mt Gunson copper mining district. Mt Gunson is the third-largest copper-producing district in South Australia, with approximately 145 Kt of copper (Cu) and 200 Koz of silver (Ag) produced to date. During the major phase of mining between 1974 and 1986 the Cattle Grid (Mt Gunson) mine produced 7.5 Mt @ 1.9% Cu for 127 Kt Cu. Intermittent production has occurred up to the present time.

The Emmie Bluff deposit has a reported resource of 25 Mt @ 1.3% Cu, lying beneath 400 m of sedimentary cover. Windabout deposit has an indicated resource of 19 Mt @ 0.96% Cu and 10 g/t Ag, lying beneath 70m of sedimentary cover. MG 14 deposit, which lies adjacent to the Mt Gunson copper mines, has an indicated resource of 1.1 Mt @ 1.7% Cu, 0.04% Co and 17 g/t Ag, lying beneath 25m of cover sediments (Reidy, 2017).

The potential for relatively shallow Cu-Co-Ag mineralisation within the Pernatty “C” tenement is very good.

Pernatty “C” Sampling Program

Multiple traverses were completed over the southern part of Pernatty “C” during February and March 2020. A total 460 combined soil and rock samples have been collected. Numerous calcrete outcrops were observed and mapped; Figure 2 shows the location of samples collected and mapped outcrops of calcrete. Further areas of calcrete have been observed and will be mapped in a future exploration program.

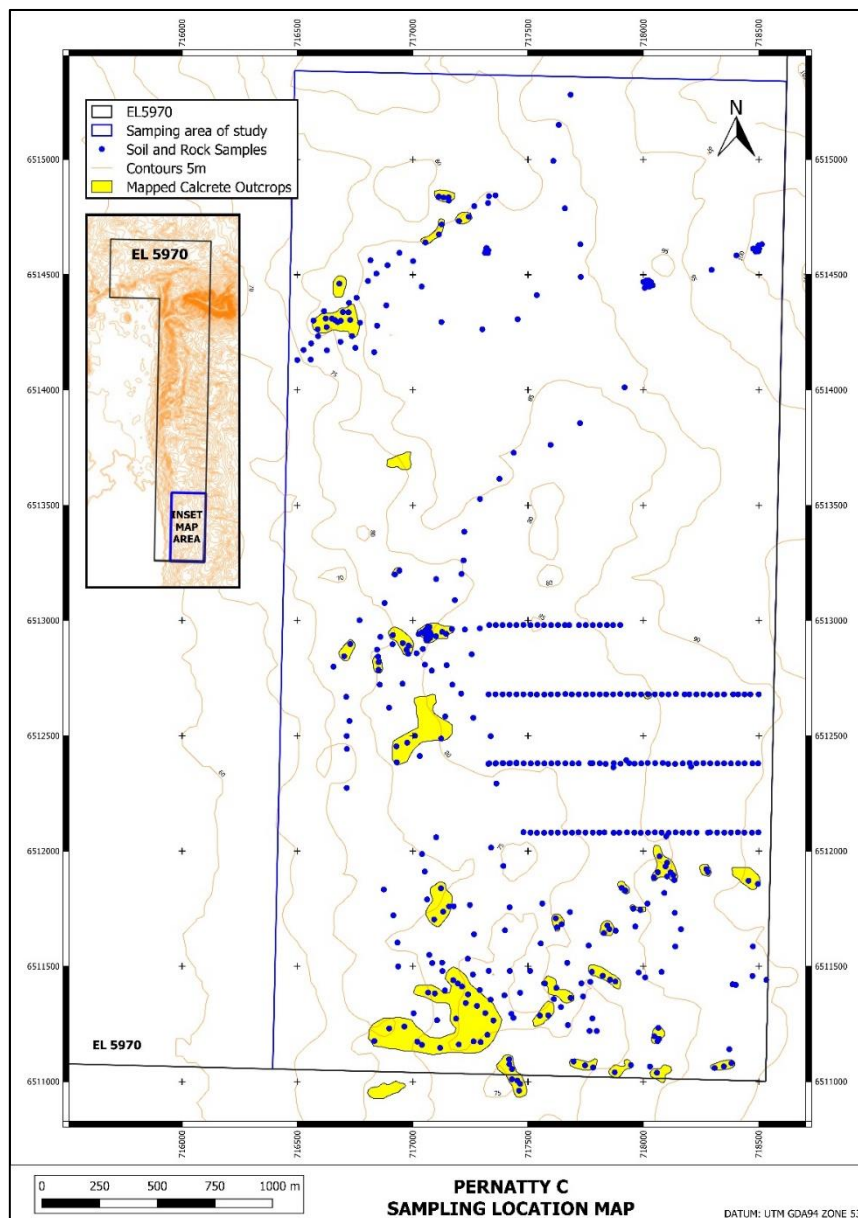


Figure 2. Location of soil and rock sampling within the southeastern part of Pernatty “C” (EL5970).

Local Geological Observations

The geomorphology of the study area is a sandplain which is cut by creeks that extend from east to west, whose morphology varies between straight and meandering depending on the gradient of the slope.

The regolith of the sandplain is composed of sand dunes and two types of soils: claypan and calcrete soil. The claypan covers the largest extent, is red and brown-colored and whose induration varies according to precipitation of silica, iron oxides, carbonates and sulphates. On the other hand, calcrete soil is closely related to the presence of creeks since the larger calcrete areas are part of the point bar deposits or where creeks change its direction (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Google Earth satellite image showing the relationship between a calcrete area (red polygons) and a creek.

Mainly three types of calcretes were observed (according to the classification developed by X.Y. Chen, 2002): 1) honeycomb calcrete (Figure 4a) which consists of nodules that have been partly fused and some of the fines have been cemented into a honeycomb structure. 2) hardpan calcrete (Figure 4b) which occur as an indurated sheet-like horizon and 3) nodular calcrete (Figure 4c) which has nodules in a matrix powdery carbonate.

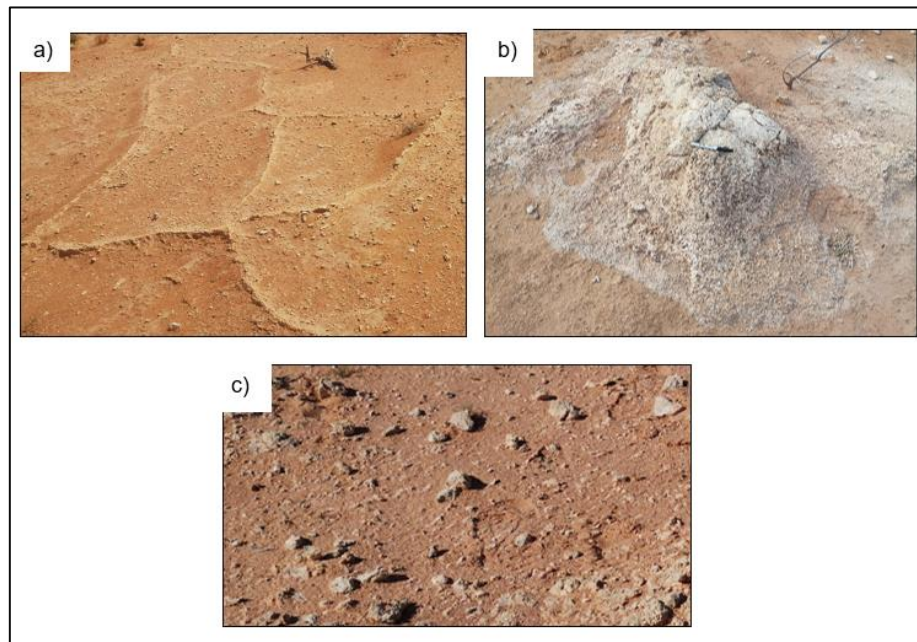


Figure 4. a) honeycomb calcrete. b) hardpan calcrete. c) nodular calcrete.

Pernatty “C” Geophysics Survey

Multiple electrical resistivity/IP geophysics survey lines were conducted over the southern Pernatty “C” area targeting known geophysical anomalies including magnetic and gravity highs/lows and areas of mapped calcrete outcrops. Electrical resistivity is a popular geophysical method used in mineral and environmental exploration (Telford et al., 1990). With the development of advanced electronics and data processing techniques, geophysicists are able to interpret and map conducting anomalies, lithology, faults, weathered and fractured zones, aquifers and other sub-surface features more efficiently.

The geophysics survey utilised the FlashRES-Universal 96 data acquisition system developed by ZZ Resistivity Imaging, Australia. Long survey lines of up to 630 metres in length (with 10m electrode spacing) provided a survey comprising 61 channels (64 electrodes); and short survey lines of up to 96 metres in length (with 3m electrode spacing) provided a survey comprising 29 channels (32 electrodes). Data has been acquired both through conventional arrays i.e. Wenner, Schlumberger; and ZZ unconventional arrays. The ZZ array is far more advanced than other conventional arrays as it acquires data from a continuous spread of electrodes, avoiding traditional acquisition pattern limitations. The final result is a true resistivity distribution map rather than the traditional apparent resistivity map or curve. This allows easier and more accurate interpretation. Data Inversion of the survey has been processed using ZZ’s 2.5D inversion techniques.

The largest prominent calcrete outcrop was discovered in the most southern part of the tenement. A single survey line was positioned across the outcrop in an east-west direction between points A and B (Figure 5).

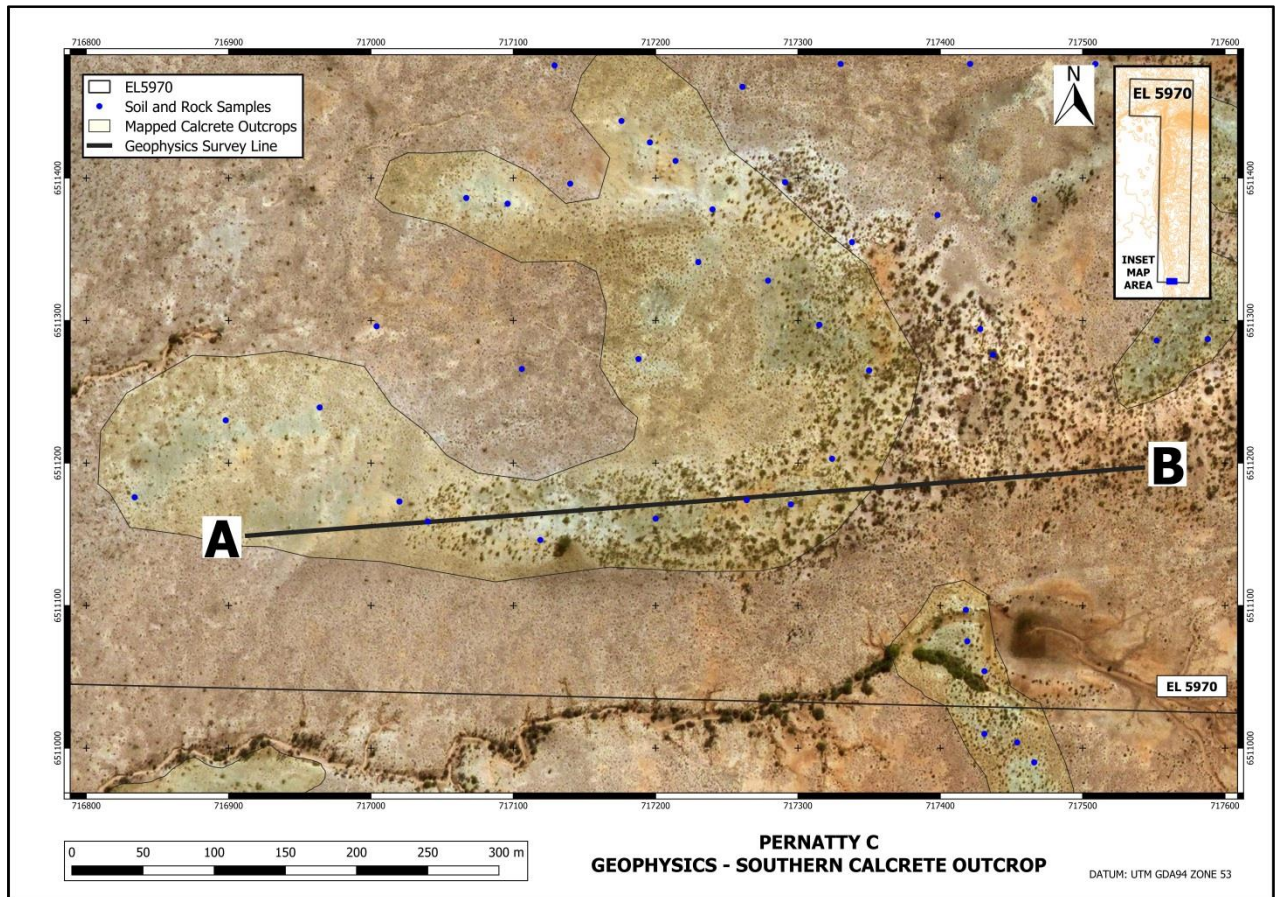


Figure 5. Geophysical survey line positioned east-west across a prominent calcrete outcrop between points A and B in the southern part of the tenement.

The calcrete outcrop at this locality was of hardpan type as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Observed hardpan calcrete situated across the geophysical survey site.

The results of the geophysical survey is shown in Figure 6a (ZZ Array), Figure 6b (Schlumberger Array), and Figure 6c (Wenner Array).

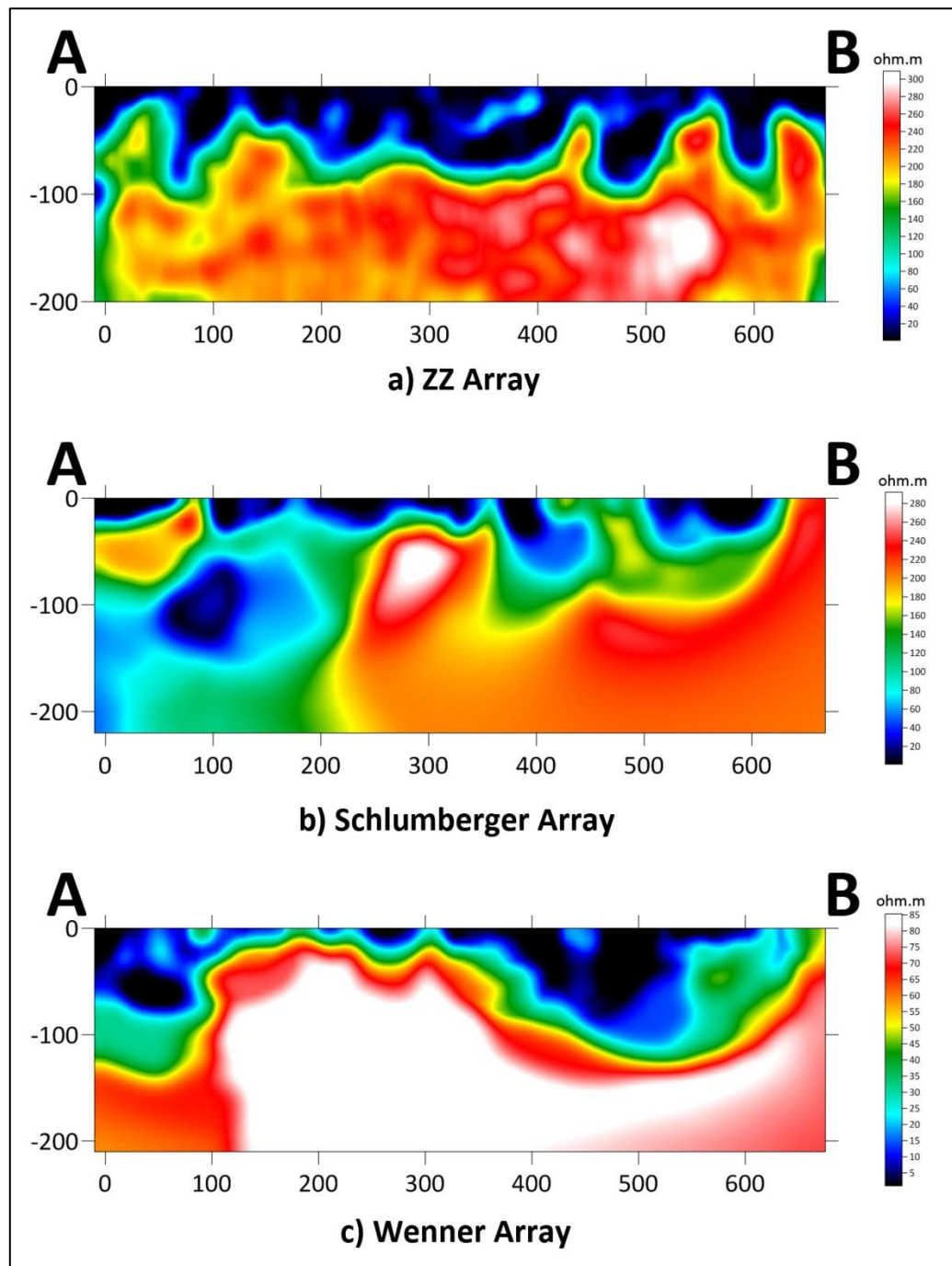


Figure 6. Results of geophysical survey showing true resistivity in ohm metres using the a) ZZ Array b) Schlumberger Array and c) Wenner Array

Further geophysical survey lines are currently being processed.

Olympic Domain Update

Further to the Company's previous releases, an exploration program has been carried out over the past few months in order for the Company to complete its expenditure requirements to obtain its 51% interest in the Olympic Domain tenements by the second anniversary date of the Farm-In Agreement entered in March 2018.

Prior to the second anniversary date of the Farm-In Agreement, the Company provided notice to Olympic Domain and its advisors that the Company has completed its expenditure requirement relating to the Stage 2 earn-in. Olympic Domain and its advisors are in the process of reviewing the expenditure and have provided initial correspondence to the Company. The Company believes that it has completed all requirements in accordance with the Stage 2 earn-in and will be working with Olympic Domain to ensure that its interest is registered.

The Company previously advised that it was notified of the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) being placed under special administration due to ongoing dispute between directors and members. Subsequently, and notwithstanding the position that Olympic Domain are responsible for obtaining necessary approvals for access to facilitate joint venture expenditure (refer December 2019 Quarterly Report), Cohiba with its incoming CEO took the initiative to seek to resolve access issues related to the KAC administration and believe it is well on the way to fast track Horsewell, as mentioned below by our CEO.

Cohiba's CEO, Andrew Graham says, *"Based on some fresh insights into the structural setting at our Pernatty C Project we are excited about the potential for discovering shallowly-emplaced, Mt Gunson style Cu-Co-Ag mineralisation. The recent geochemical and IP surveys have provided some encouraging initial results and we expect more positive results to be revealed as the datasets are fully interpreted and the structural, geochemical and geophysical components are incorporated. We also remain optimistic of the potential for Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) within the Pernatty C area and have placed this in our future exploration strategy."*

Based on completed extensive geophysical surveys we continue to remain highly confident of the potential for IOCG mineralisation within our Horse Well tenements and eagerly await the release of further drilling information from BHP's Oak Dam West project which directly abuts our tenements. We believe that our Horse Well project area contains multiple highly encouraging IOCG targets which are the key focus of our exploration strategy.

We are also pleased to announce that after countless hours of hard work we have had some fruitful communications with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) and the external administrator. The Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) is in place and we are now able to proceed with higher impact exploration activities such as drilling, subject to the completion of the associated Heritage Survey. We are so grateful to the KAC in relation to their willingness to work with us and are now looking forward to advancing our earn-in on the Olympic Domain tenements and particularly the Horse Well Project for the benefit of all stakeholders."

Non-renounceable Rights Issue

The Company announces that it intends to undertake a non-renounceable pro rata offer to acquire 1 new fully paid ordinary share in Cohiba for every 2 shares held at a record date to be determined at an offer price of \$0.004 (0.4 cents) per share, each with 1 free-attaching option (**Rights Issue**) to raise approximately \$1.35 million (before costs of the Rights Issue). The maximum number of fully paid ordinary shares to be issued will be 332,307,121. The Company is targeting lodgement of Rights Issue documents on, or about, 6 April 2020.

Each free-attaching option is intended to have an exercise price of \$0.01 (1 cents), expiry date 2 years from the issue date and will, upon exercise, entitle the holder to one ordinary fully paid share in the Company. The Company reserves its rights to have the options listed in due course. Details of the Rights Issue will be set out in a prospectus expected to be lodged on or about 6 April 2020.

The Company will use the proceeds of the Rights issue for the exploration and working capital purposes. The Company reserves its rights to amend the timetable.

Withdrawal of Share Purchase Plan (SPP)

On 23 February 2020 the Company announced a proposed SPP which was subsequently postponed on 3 March 2020. As a result of the recent volatile market and COVID-19 conditions, a decision to withdraw the previously announced SPP and intends to proceed with the non-renounceable Rights Issue announced today.

Proposed Issue of Options to CHKO Option Holders

The Company also recently sent a letter to holders of the CHKO series advising of the upcoming expiry date of 18 April 2020. The Board is conscious of the fact that a significant portion of these option holders have been patient and loyal supporters of the Company for some time.

Due to unforeseen circumstances such as KAC entering into Administration and the recent COVID 19 pandemic the Company is proposing to make an offer, subject to shareholder approval, to all holders of CHKO options at a record date to be confirmed, to enable them to subscribe for 1 new option for every 2 CHKO options held having an exercise price of \$0.01 (1 cent) per new option, at an issue price of \$0.001 (0.1 cents) per new option raising approximately \$214,800, if fully subscribed. The new options will have the same terms as free-attaching options proposed to be issued through the Rights Issue.

The issue of these options is subject to and conditional upon:

- Shareholders approving the issue of these options (with separate shareholder approvals to be sought to issue these options to related parties who hold CHKO).
- The Company obtaining all other required approvals and/or waivers.

Documentation is intended to be sent out to option holders once shareholders approve the proposed issue.

For and on behalf of the Board:

Avi Kimelman
Non-executive Chairman

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information either compiled or reviewed by Mr Dennis Fry, who is a Director of Desert Storm Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Fry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Fry consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	
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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Verification of sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. The grid system used is the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 and all heights refer to the Australian Height Datum. Handheld Garmin GPS devices were used with accuracy ± 4 metres.
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"> Electrodes were placed at 10 meter intervals using two cables each 320 metres long for total line length of 630 metres. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

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"> Cohiba Minerals currently has a Farm-In Agreement with Olympic Domain Pty Ltd in relation to Olympic Domain's tenements which include the Pernatty "C" area (EL6183, EL5970 and EL 6122). The Pernatty "C" tenements is located directly east of Pernatty Lagoon. All of the tenements were of good standing at the time of the survey and sampling work and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
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"> Historical drilling activity within EL5970 by CSR Minerals and Copper Range Ltd
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Gunson style mineralisation is being targeted at Pernatty "C" project. Mineralisation is believed to occur near surface similarly to deposits and mine production at Cattle Grid, MG14 and Gully. Most of the deposits are associated with the Whyalla Sandstone and shales of the Tapley Hill Formation
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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

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 (eg 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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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 appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical figures are provided in the ASX release at an appropriate scale and depict the key results from the geophysics survey.
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"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being 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"> Information is detailed in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be planned subject to pending geophysical surveys and sample assay results which have not been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>as part of this report.</p>