

## ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

### ASX: RXL

*Rox Resources Limited is exploring and developing advanced gold assets in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project and the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Project.*

### DIRECTORS

**Mr Stephen Dennis**  
Chairman

**Mr Robert Ryan**  
Managing Director

**Dr John Mair**  
Non-Executive Director

**Mr Matthew Hogan**  
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	334.4m
Share Price	\$0.23
Market Cap.	\$76.9m
Cash	\$3.5m

(as at 30 Jun 23)

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## New near-mine gold targets identified by IP geophysics at Youanmi

*New targets, which include the southern extension of the recent Paddy's Lode discovery, offer strong potential to expand the existing high-grade 3.2Moz Resource*

- Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey completed at Youanmi to identify sulphide-rich zones that characterise gold mineralisation at Youanmi
- IP survey identified known lodes, providing confidence in its use as an effective targeting tool under cover and at depth
- Multiple new bedrock gold targets identified within close proximity to the Youanmi Gold Deposit.
- The IP survey has identified the southern extension of the Paddy's Lode discovery and a potential parallel structure to Paddy's 200m to the east.
- Five near-mine exploration target areas have been identified by the program.
- Rox Managing Director Rob Ryan is to present at a Diggers & Dealers Special Investor event in Kalgoorlie today.

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or the "Company") is pleased to report highly encouraging results from a recently completed IP geophysical survey undertaken at its 100%-owned **3.2Moz Youanmi Gold Project** in Western Australia.

Following the recent near-mine discoveries of the Midway and Paddy's lodes, on the southern end of the 3.2Moz Youanmi deposit, the Company commissioned an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey to identify additional undiscovered mineralised structures in the bedrock at the southern end of the Youanmi deposit.

The gold mineralisation at Youanmi is strongly enriched in sulphide minerals pyrite and arsenopyrite. Mineralisation typically forms steeply plunging lodes along structures. On this basis the Company selected IP as an appropriate geophysical technique to identify sub-surface, sulphide-rich mineralised zones that produce strong chargeability responses. The anomalies generated are aimed to enhance targeting and focus drilling to specific areas along structural corridors.

The IP survey consisted of four dipole-dipole electrode configuration lines spaced approximately 200m apart, with electrodes spaced at 50m intervals along each line.

Chargeability and resistivity sections were produced for each of the four lines (see Figures 2A & 2B) enabling an interpretation of potentially sulphide rich structures in the fresh bedrock. The IP survey was successful in identifying five targets that warrant drill testing.

### Managing Director Comments

Rox Resources' Managing Director, Mr Robert Ryan, said the outstanding near-mine targets generated by the geophysical survey highlighted the significant untapped exploration potential of the Youanmi area.

*"On the back of our recent drilling successes at Midway and Paddy's, the intention of the geophysical survey was to identify zones of sulphide mineralisation and help target deeper drilling under cover to the south.*

*"The results from the survey indicate that the mineralised structure for Paddy's may well continue much further to the south while also revealing a newly identified target 200m to the east of Paddy's that is currently untested by drilling.*

*"Interestingly, the mineralised shear at the Bunker prospect provided chargeability responses at depth. With shallow drilling containing anomalous gold mineralisation within the regolith, there is the potential for mineralisation and grade to increase at depth.*

*"Potential new mineralised zones have also been identified, including an unknown structure on the southern granite contact and also an intense chargeability response on the edge of the regional Youanmi Shear Zone which presents a significant target.*

*"Follow-up drilling of these new targets is currently being planned and, in light of the success of the IP survey, investigations are underway as to where further surveys can help identify new targets in our newly-consolidated regional exploration package."*

### Interpreted Targets

#### Target 1 (T1) – Bunker North

The chargeability responses on line **L1060N** at 679,400mE and **L1200N** at 679,725mE are interpreted to be the extension of the Bunker mineralisation to the north (Figure 2A).

Historical AC and RC drilling in this area was only completed to shallow depths, showing anomalous gold results within the regolith. This chargeability response suggests that the Bunker high sulphide-bearing structure extends at depth along strike to the north.

#### Target 2 (T2) – Youanmi Granite South

The chargeability response at 680,500mE on **L1060N** is located within the southern end of the modelled Youanmi Granite. Drilling is limited in this area, however the chargeability response suggests a structure extending into the granite containing a moderate level of sulphides. This potentially mineralised structure within the granite is similar to the granite hosted Grace structure (Figure 1).

#### Target 3 (T3) and Target 4 (T4) – Paddy's Lode

The data from line **L1200N** did not produce the expected chargeability response across the newly discovered Paddy's Lode. Observations of diamond core and RC chips at Paddy's had a high concentration of sulphides, however this was not observed in the chargeability response. A high resistive response was produced at Paddy's, which is interpreted to result from a localised zone of high silica content (Figure 2A) hosted within a post-mineral east-west fault. This zone of resistivity would potentially mask the chargeability response of nearby sulphides.

On line **L1400N** (Figure 2B), there is a weak chargeability response at 680,400mE and a moderate chargeability response at 680,300mE on line **L1600N** (Figure 2B). These two responses indicate a N-S strike orientation trending south from the recent Paddy's Lode drill results, that correlate well to the N-S structural measurements taken from the Paddy's diamond drill core. This indicates potential for a continuation of the Paddy's structure further to the south.

To the east of the N-S strike oriented Paddy's Lode, the survey has identified a moderate chargeability response on **L1400N** at 680,550mE, and a strong chargeability response at 680,550mE on **L1600N** that align and could represent a new sulphide rich structure.



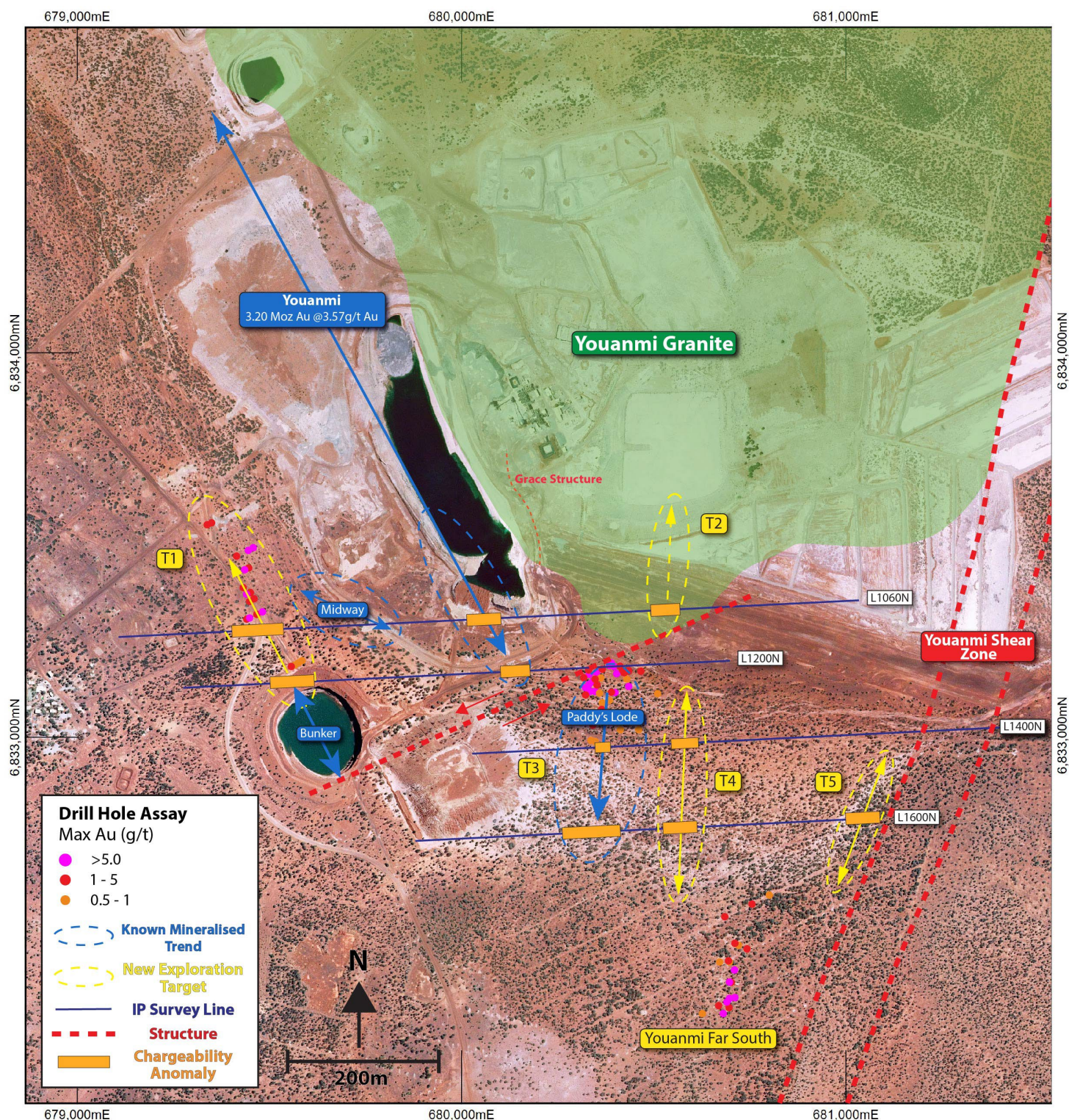


Figure 1: Plan view of IP survey undertaken at Youanmi with newly identified exploration targets.



### ***Target 5 (T5) – Youanmi Shear Zone***

The southernmost line of the survey, **L1600N**, displayed an intense chargeability response at 681,050mE juxtaposing the regional Youanmi Shear Zone (primary source of gold in the region). The magnitude of the response is similar to the intense chargeability response directly south of the main Youanmi Main Lodes.

This intense response could indicate significant sulphides along the Youanmi Shear Zone western boundary, where only wide-spaced shallow historic RAB has been completed through an interpreted layer of transported cover. This represents a significant new target for Rox given the intensity of the response.

### ***Youanmi Main Extension***

Survey lines **L1060N** and **L1200N** display a predicted high chargeability response where the Youanmi Main Lode is modelled to extend to the south. The continuation to the south of the Youanmi Main Lode is known, with drilling showing high levels of sulphides in the holes, however these drill intercepts reduce in gold grades with increasing distance from the Youanmi Granite contact (Figure 1).

### ***Midway Lodes***

The northern most IP line was extended to the west primarily to test for mineralisation across the Bunker NNW structural trend (Target 1), and this was the only line to pass over the Midway lodes. A strong response was not shown from the Midway Lodes, which was anticipated due to the Midway style of mineralisation being less sulphide rich and more associated with quartz-carbonate veining.

In addition to this, the existing open pits located SE and NW from the Midway lodes prevented sufficiently long IP lines to be positioned in the preferred perpendicular orientation across the Midway lode, which compromises any conductive response.

As previously announced, recent Midway drilling has exceeded expectations and returned multiple high-grade results, with the drilling intersecting high-grade mineralisation over a 150m strike and 200m vertical extent which remains open along strike and down-plunge.

Further drilling rather than geophysics will be utilised to develop these near-mine lodes.

### ***Summary***

The initial IP survey has identified numerous targets (chargeability anomalies) that may represent zones of sulphide rich gold mineralisation that is characteristic of Youanmi. Ultimately, drilling will validate the targets, however, initial outcomes fit with the broader geological understanding of the area. If drilling delivers positive results, IP will be a very useful tool to generate targets under cover at Youanmi.

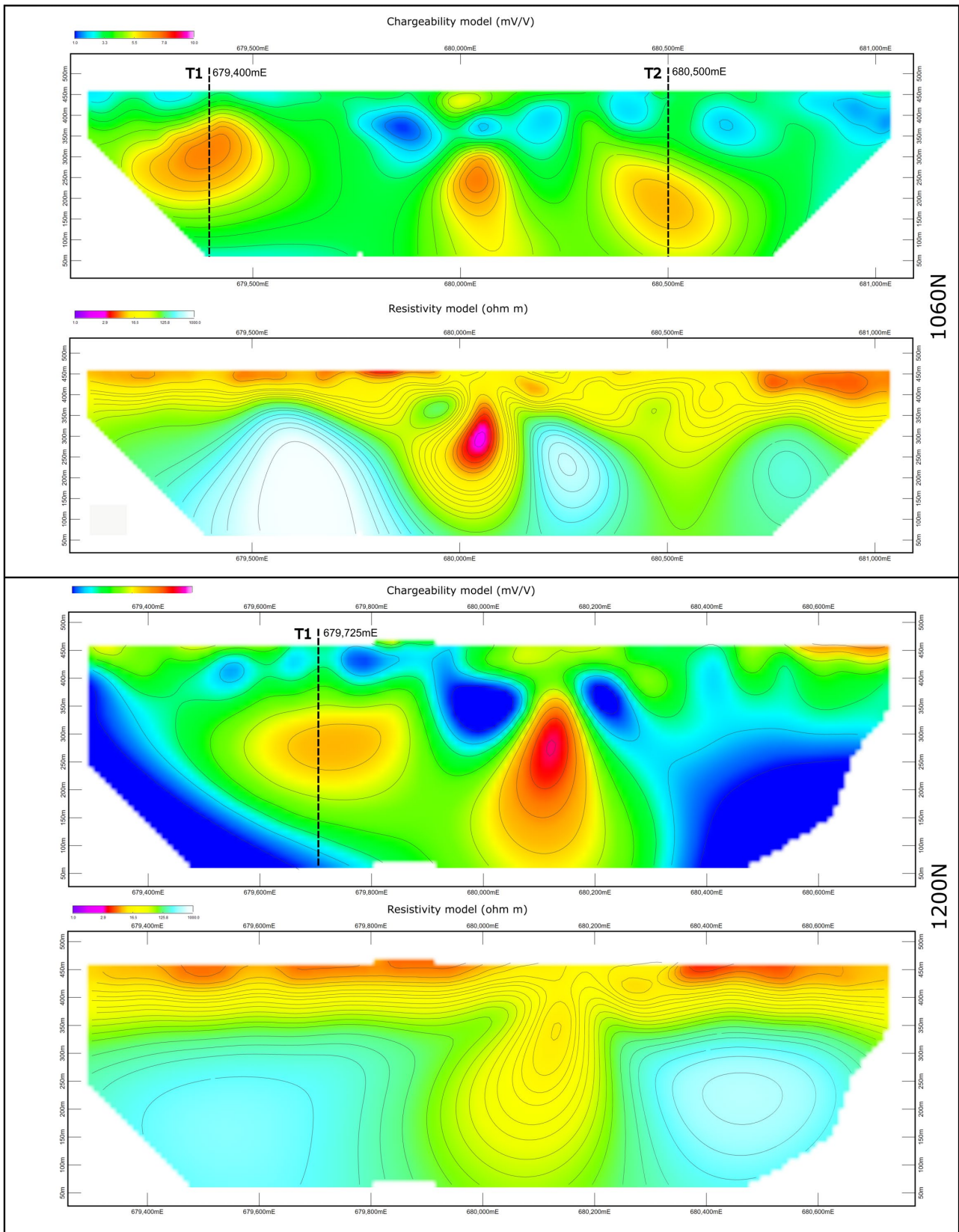


Figure 2A: Chargeability and resistivity sections of IP lines 1060N and 1200N

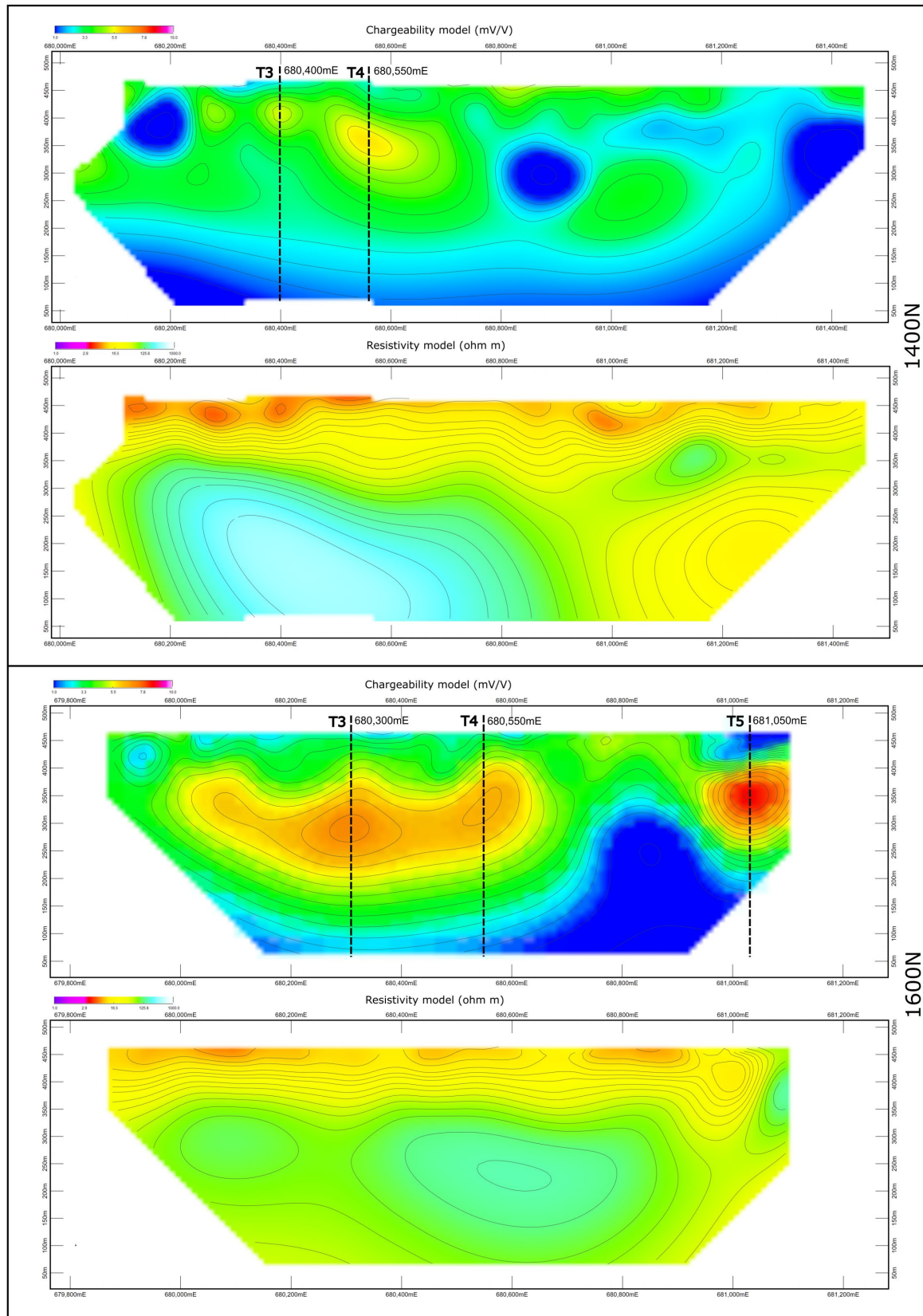


Figure 2B: Chargeability and resistivity sections of IP lines 1400N and 1600N

## Diggers & Dealers Investor Presentation

Rox Resources Managing Director, Robert Ryan, will be updating investors on the Company's recent activities at a special Investor Event – "High Grade Gold in Western Australia", which is being held at the Rydges Hotel in Kalgoorlie, 21 Davidson Street, Kalgoorlie – from **2.00pm – 4.00pm today, Monday 7 August 2023**.

Investors and shareholders who are interested in attending this presentation can register via the link below:

[Resources Rising Stars Special Investor Event: High-Grade Gold in WA](#)



## Competent Person Statement

### Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Travis Craig a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Rox Resources. Mr Craig has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Craig consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

### Resource Statements

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Near Surface Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th April 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Underground Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th January 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 2nd November 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

### Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Rox Resources Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

### About Rox Resources

Rox Resources (ASX: RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is the 100 per cent owner of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and owns the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Gold and Nickel Project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna, with 100% ownership of certain tenure with the remaining tenure held via a joint venture (Rox 51%, earning into 75%).

Youanmi Project has a Total Mineral Resource of 3.2Moz of contained gold, with potential for further expansion with the integration of existing prospects into the Resource and further drilling. Youanmi was a high-grade gold mine and produced ~667,000oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. It is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which have significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

## JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>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</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.

## JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<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>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	A GDD RX-16 - 16 channel Receiver was utilised alongside a GDD Transmitter and high-power generator.
	<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>	Aluminium plates were used for transmitter electrodes with non-polarising porous electrode pots, connected by multi core data cables.
	<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>	Field data QAQC was completed by trained Khumsup Geophysics field staff, with further QAQC of data conducted post survey by Resource Potential Geophysical Consultants.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.



## JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 50J, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Line Coordinates (Line No, Start Point to End Point) Line 1060, 6833253mN, 679011mE to 6833362mN, 681108mE Line 1200, 6833115mN, 679079mE to 6833204mN, 680777mE Line 1400, 6832949mN, 679934mE to 6833033mN, 681532mE Line 1600, 6832725mN, 679777mE to 6832802mN, 681275mE
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Handheld GPS location and height control is considered adequate for early stage exploration geophysical surveying.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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>	Khumsup Geophysics conducted the survey utilising a dipole-dipole electrode configuration with electrodes spaced at 50m (dipoles) along 200m spaced lines.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	The geophysical survey was conducted along oblique, E-W orientated lines, designed to crosscut the targeted geological structures in a near parallel sense.
	<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>	No drilling was undertaken.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.

## JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	Rox Resources Ltd holds 100% of the the Youanmi Gold Mine tenements. Tenements covered by the IP survey include in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51 and 166.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.

## JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology		<p>The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite.</p> <p>Gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals and silicates in zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and structural deformation. Typical Youanmi lode material consists of a sericite-carbonate- quartz- pyrite- arsenopyrite schist or mylonite which frequently contains significant concentrations of gold, commonly as fine, free gold particles in the silicates, occluded in sulphide minerals and in solid solution in arsenopyrite. The lodes contain between 10% and 25% sulphide, the principal species being pyrite (10% to 20%) and arsenopyrite (1% to 5%).</p> <p>There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets.</p> <p>The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively.</p> <p>Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones.</p> <p>The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.</p>
	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	



## JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<p>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.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	This is the first IP Survey completed across the Youanmi Gold Project, and all results have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Dipole-dipole Induced Polarization (IP) ground geophysical survey.</p> <p>Khumsup Geophysical conducted the survey utilising dipole-dipole electrode configuration with electrodes spaced at 50m (dipoles) along 200m spaced lines. Resource Potential geophysical consultants produced 2D inversion/images for interpretation.</p> <p>The survey results are discussed in the body of the report.</p>

## JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further work</b>	<p><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></p> <p><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>	<p>Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to drill test the generated targets discussed in the body of the report.</p>