PANTHER METALS LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 14 July 2022

Bonanza 1m at 478g/t peak gold assay and visible gold at Burtville East

Highlights:

- Hole BVE006 returns new shallow broad high grade gold zone of 15m at 53.94g/t gold from 27m, including bonanza assay results:
  - 1m at 79.90g/t gold from 27m,
  - 1m at 478.00g/t gold from 28m,
  - 1m at 125.50g/t gold from 34m, and
  - 1m at 43.80g/t gold from 35m
- Visible gold panned in hole BVE006
- Hole BVE002 returned an assay of 1m at 73.30g/t from 93m
- Peak grab sample of 21.70g/t gold (BE01CP)
- Follow up drill planning to commence for the Burtville East Gold Project

(Banner picture displays panned gold from BVE006 drill cuttings from the 28-29m interval, pen lid for scale)

Summary:

Panther Metals Ltd (**ASX: PNT**), ('**Panther**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce that assay results have returned a new shallow broad high grade gold zone of 15m at 53.94g/t gold at the Burtville East Gold Project.

Daniel Tuffin, Managing Director and CEO, commented:

"The first round of drilling at the Burtville East Project consisted of six reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total 675m drilled and was designed as an initial first pass program to test accepted mineralisation trends and explore the potential for alternative trends.

The results from this short program of drilling at Burtville East are simply stunning. Some of the holes drilled into the accepted trend model did not perform as expected, while others, particularly in the case of hole BVE006, intercepted a new shallow broad high-grade zone of 15m at 53.94g/t gold. BVE006 was planned to investigate a conceptual, and untested, alternative mineralisation trend theory.

The interception of a new shallow broad high-grade gold zone in hole BVE006, in conjunction with confirmation that unprocessed local stockpiles contain gold in previously unprocessed 'mineralised altered zones' requires a rethink about the accepted mineralisation trends at Burtville East.*

The Company will now progress with a full review of the results and follow up with a new drill plan to further test, and explore for new, mineralised trends in the area."

**(See Figure 3, ASX release "Drilling Operations Update – Eight Foot Well and Burtville East Prospects" May 2, 2022)*

Burtville East Gold Prospect:

Burtville East is one of four gold prospects located in the Merolia Gold Project that contains a dominant land holding over some of the region's most prospective and under-explored ground covering an area of 90km^2.

The prospect area contains historical underground workings, along with mineralised stockpiles of historically rejected material ready for treatment. Historical grab samples from this altered mineralised zone have returned grades of up to 38.45g/t Au at Burtville East.

Historical drilling results include:

- 5m at 23g/t Au, including a peak intercept of 1m at 110g/t (MLJC-49)
- 8m at 6.7g/t Au (BEAC004)
- 2m at 6.7g/t Au (MLJC-34)
- 4m at 5.1g/t Au (BEAC001)
- 4m at 3.4g/t Au (BEAC002)

Burtville East Drill Results:

An initial first round of drilling, consisting of six reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total 675m drilled, was designed as a first pass program to test the current interpretation of gold mineralisation, and explore for new mineralised positions and structures. Results above 0.5g/t gold assayed are reported below:

- BVE001: 1m at 1.14g/t Au from 79m and 1m at 1.25g/t Au from 103m
- BVE002: 1m at 73.30g/t Au from 93m and 1m at 0.58g/t Au from 96m
- BVE003: 1m at 0.74g/t Au from 72m
- BVE004: 4m at 3.36g/t Au from 79m and 1m at 2.07g/t Au from 106m and 1m at 3.41g/t Au from 119m
- BVE005: 1m at 0.95g/t Au from 106m
- BVE006: 15m at 53.94g/t Au from 27m, including 1m intercepts >10g/t Au:
    - 1m at 79.90g/t Au from 27m
    - 1m at 478.00g/t from 28m
    - 1m at 24.30g/t Au from 29m
    - 1m at 125.50g/t Au from 33m
    - 1m at 43.80g/t from 34m
    - 1m at 14.60g/t from 35m
    - 1m at 11.40g/t from 40m

Table 1: Drill-hole information for all assays received at Burtville East

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth°	Dip°	Planned Depth (m)	Drilled Depth (m)
BVE001	6816364.034	474788.180	502.197	**270**	**-65**	120	**115**
BVE002	6816338.584	474708.315	501.773	**90**	**-60**	100	**125**
BVE003	6816379.524	474736.929	502.366	**90**	**-60**	90	**90**
BVE004	6816379.767	474708.015	502.404	**90**	**-60**	125	**125**
BVE005	6816358.702	474691.121	501.949	**90**	**-60**	145	**145**
BVE006	6816359.928	474745.658	502.117	**25**	**-60**	70	**70**

The interception of a new shallow broad high-grade gold zone in hole BVE006 poses a rethink about the accepted mineralisation trends at Burtville East. The prior interpretation of the mineralised trend was a north-south structure. It is now thought that the formation of mineralisation is more complex and likely the result of shear deformation, forming a series of northeast-southwest trending en-echelon dilations. The Company will now progress with a full review of the results and follow up with a new drill plan to further test, and explore for new, mineralised trends in the area.

Figure 1 displays this new trend interpretation in plan form and Figure 2 displays the x-section around BVE006.

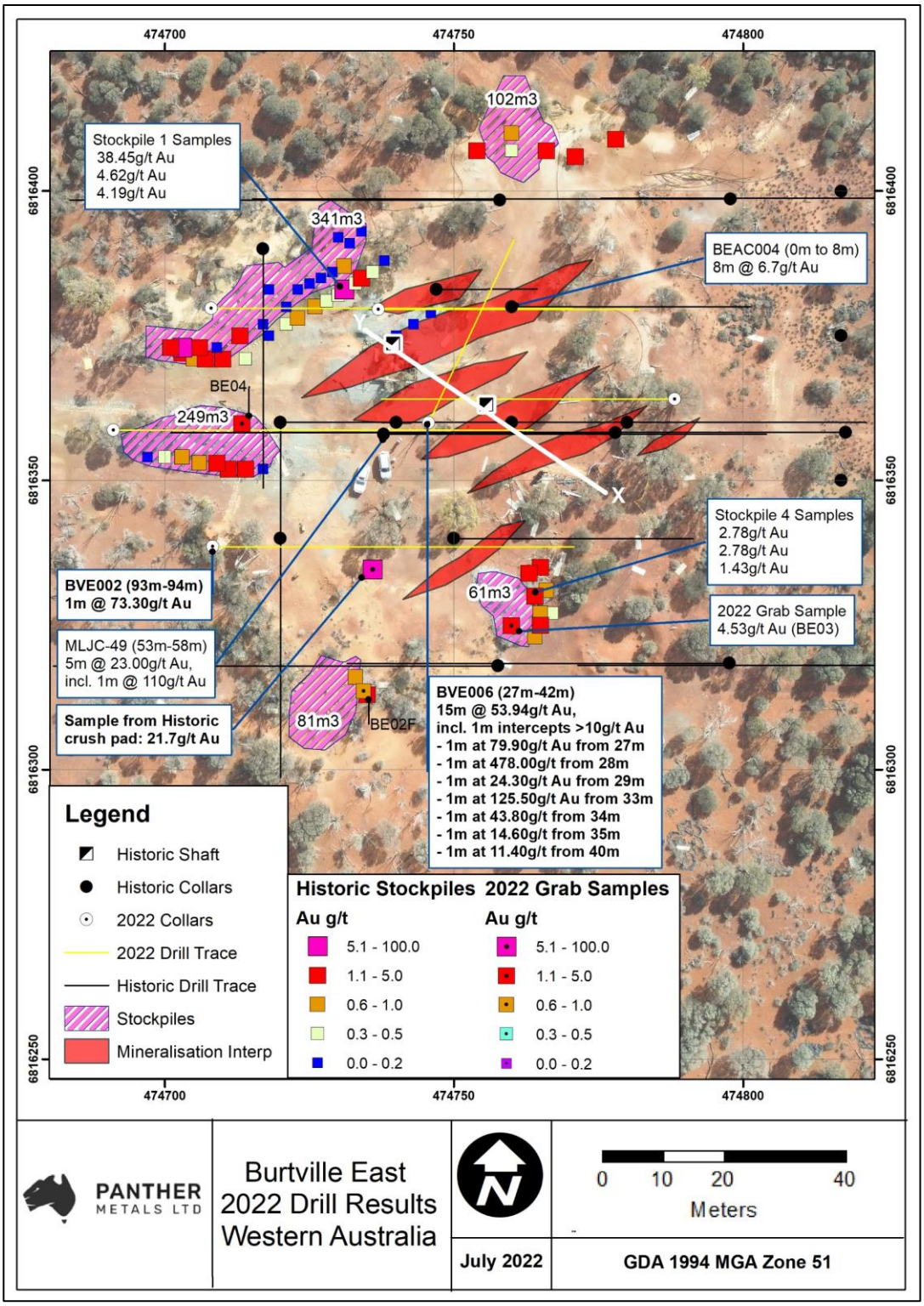

Figure 1: Burtville East 2022 drilling results, showing major intercepts, new mineralisation interpretation, DGPS stockpiles, new and historic grab samples

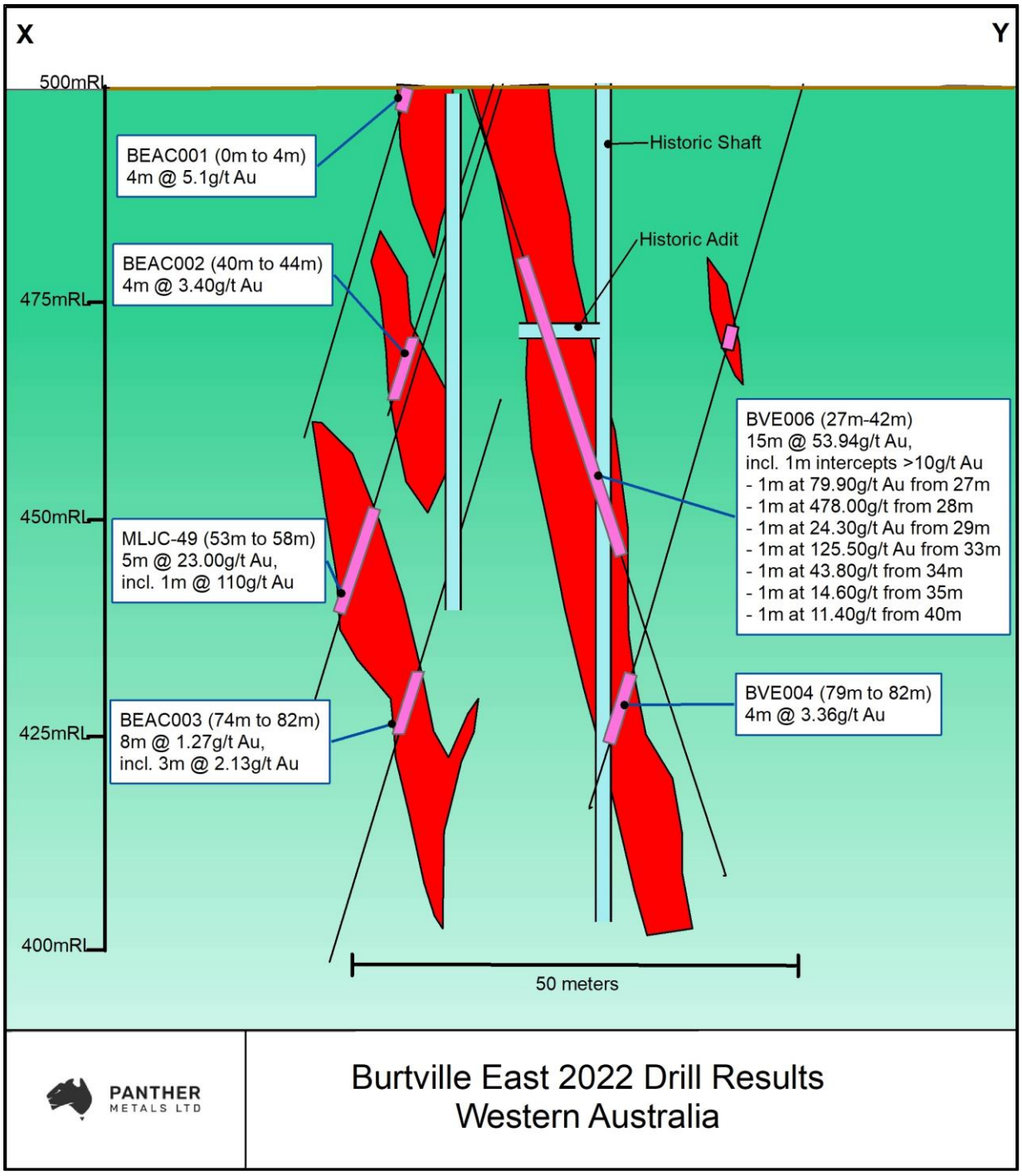

Figure 2: Northeast-southwest section 474,758.18E and 6,816,360.77N, 20m swath through the Burtville East historic mine workings, showing the main Burtville East vein shoot with drill holes BEV006 and BVE004. See X-Y line in Figure 1. Peripheral en-echelong shoots are noted in the main vein foot wall to the southwest

Burtville East Grab Samples:

The Company has taken several confirmatory grab samples from around Burtville East to confirm the validity of historical claims. All grabs returned gold mineralisation. The assay results for each grab sample are displayed below:

- BE01CP: 21.7g/t Au
- BE02F: 0.91g/t Au
- BE03: 4.53g/t Au
- BE04: 3.55g/t Au

Refer to Figure 1 for the location of these grab samples.

Eight Foot Well Drill Results:

Assay results from Eight Foot Well have also been received. Results above 0.5g/t gold assayed are reported below:

- RFRC017: 1m at 0.68g/t Au from 28m
- RFRC027: 1m at 0.71g/t Au from 60m
- RFRC029: 2m at 3.34g/t Au from 99m, inc. 1m at 5.22g/t Au
- RFRC031: 1m at 0.56g/t Au from 76m

The Company will undertake an internal review based on these results for any potential learnings arising from the Eight Foot Well drill campaign. However, concerning future gold exploration the Company will now remain focussed on following up the stunning results at Burtville East and exploration of its other Merolia Gold prospects, Ironstone Gold and Comet Well, including the as-yet untested 40 Mile Camp gold prospect.

Table 2: Drill-hole information for all assays received at Eight Foot Well

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth°	Dip°	Planned Depth (m)	Drilled Depth (m)
RFRC001	6828884.615	415730.845	407.016	**210**	**-60**	45	**46**
RFRC002	6828919.947	415737.381	407.050	**210**	**-60**	110	**110**
RFRC003	6828900.450	415725.913	407.014	**210**	**-60**	65	**65**
RFRC004	6828894.151	415712.187	407.038	**210**	**-60**	45	**45**
RFRC005	6828911.021	415710.457	406.940	**210**	**-60**	65	**65**
RFRC006	6828908.116	415695.907	406.844	**210**	**-60**	45	**45**
RFRC007	6828925.184	415696.302	406.900	**210**	**-60**	65	**65**
RFRC008	6828929.055	415706.607	406.921	**210**	**-60**	90	**90**
RFRC009	6828941.570	415704.291	406.832	**210**	**-60**	110	**110**
RFRC010	6828912.932	415676.477	406.880	**210**	**-60**	30	**30**
RFRC011	6828937.026	415690.04	406.772	**210**	**-60**	90	**90**
RFRC012	6828935.625	415678.23	406.857	**210**	**-60**	65	**65**

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth°	Dip°	Planned Depth (m)	Drilled Depth (m)
RFRC013	6828929.008	415664.797	406.781	210	-60	40	40
RFRC014	6828950.036	415674.601	406.811	210	-60	90	90
RFRC015	6828950.466	415687.194	406.896	210	-60	110	71
RFRC016	6828943.09	415662.517	406.834	210	-60	65	65
RFRC017	6828938.452	415647.743	406.728	210	-60	45	45
RFRC018	6828951.164	415643.551	406.823	210	-60	65	73
RFRC019	6828949.943	415629.843	406.748	210	-60	40	46
RFRC020	6828965.298	415638.241	406.834	210	-60	90	90
RFRC021	6828971.508	415654.696	406.826	210	-60	110	109
RFRC022	6828962.673	415623.696	406.739	210	-60	65	67
RFRC023	6828960.924	415610.186	406.739	210	-60	45	58
RFRC024	6828970.927	415607.190	406.706	210	-60	65	69
RFRC025	6828973.425	415595.569	406.77	210	-60	45	64
RFRC026	6828982.814	415590.018	406.781	210	-60	65	73
RFRC027	6828984.794	415580.111	406.734	210	-60	45	61
RFRC028	6828986.95	415603.077	406.756	210	-60	90	91
RFRC029	6828990.67	415615.065	406.777	210	-60	110	112
RFRC030	6828995.731	415563.748	406.817	210	-60	45	45
RFRC031	6829009.777	415572.425	406.830	210	-60	90	99
RFRC032	6829005.049	415544.903	406.787	210	-60	45	46
RFRC033	6829017.39	415528.822	406.740	210	-60	40	40
RFRC034	6829042.641	415498.336	406.745	210	-60	40	43
RFRC035	6829070.589	415466.437	406.727	210	-60	40	40
RFRC036	6829096.962	415434.750	406.771	210	-60	45	46
RFRC037	6829126.147	415408.502	406.947	210	-60	45	31
RFRC038	6829150.041	415375.029	407.046	210	-60	45	45

For more information on historic drill intercepts and grab samples at the Eight Foot Well and Burtville East, prospects, please refer to ASX Announcement "Drilling Update – Eight Foot Well & Burtville East Prospects" (released on 2 May 2022), and to the Independent Geologist's Report as set out in the Prospectus (released on 8 December 2021).

The information that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Paddy Reidy, who is a director of Geomin Services Pty Ltd. Mr Reidy is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Reidy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Reidy has 25 years of relevant experience in the Technical Assessments of Mineral Properties. Mr Reidy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on the Eight Foot Well and Burtville East gold prospects included in the ASX announcements on 8 December 2021 and 2 May 2022.

This announcement has been approved and authorised by the Board of Panther Metals.

For further information:

Investor Relations
Daniel Tuffin
Managing Director
daniel@panthermetals.com.au

Media Enquiries
Angela East
M+C Partners
angela.east@mcpartners.com.au

About Panther Metals

Panther Metals is an ASX-listed Nickel-Cobalt and Gold explorer with drill-ready targets across the five projects in the mining district of Laverton, Western Australia and two in the Northern Territory.

For more information on Panther Metals and to subscribe to our regular updates, please visit our website here and follow us on:

https://twitter.com/panther_metals

https://www.linkedin.com/company/panther-metals-ltd/

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration results over the Burtville East & Eight Foot Well prospects.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sampling of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes was comprised of one metre (1m) cone split samples, as drilled. Approximately 2.0kg of sample was collected over each sampled interval. Sampling techniques are considered to be in line with the standard industry practice and are considered to be representative. Panther Metals RC chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. All drill holes are accurately located and referenced with grid coordinates recorded in the standard MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. Samples are collected using a standard face hammer, they are split/bagged/logged at the drill site. Samples were Fire Assayed (50-gram charge) for Au only. Only the drill results contained in the table of significant intersections are considered in this document. All samples and drilling procedures are carried out in accordance with Panther Metals sampling and QA-QC procedures as per industry standard.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Surface drilling was completed by standard RC drilling techniques. RC drilling was conducted by Gyro Drilling Pty Ltd using a Reverse Circulation Drilling, 1100CFM/550PSI compressor, with 115mm (4.75 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. RC drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer (bit diameter between 4½ and 5¼ inches) and samples were collected using a cone splitter for 1m composites. Sample condition, sample recovery and sample size were recorded for all drill samples collected by Panther.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery is measured and monitored by the drill contractor and Panther representatives, where bag volume is visually estimated and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery was generally very good. The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to represent a composite sample. Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, using water injection at times of reduced air circulation, as well as regular communication with the drillers and noting slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.

Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Visual geological logging was completed for all RC drilling on 1 metre intervals. Logging was performed at the time of drilling, and planned drill hole target lengths adjusted by the geologist during drilling. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices. Representative chips were also collected for every 1 metre interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. Logging is considered qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	See Sampling techniques in the above section. The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and is within today's standard industry practice. Split one metre sample (1m) results are regarded as reliable and representative. RC samples are split with cone splitter at one metre intervals as drilled. Analysis was conducted by ALS Minerals Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed and pulverised until the sample is homogeneous. Analysis technique for gold (only) was a Fire Assay 50-gram charge with AAS finish (Lab method Au-AA26). The majority of samples were collected dry; on occasion ground water was encountered and a minimal number of samples were collected wet. It was however not considered by Panther to be of sufficient concentration to affect the sampling process. Field standards were submitted with the sample batch, the assay laboratory (ALS) also included their own internal checks and balances consisting of repeats and standards; repeatability and standard results were within acceptable limits. No issues have been identified with sample representivity. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established	Geochemical analysis of RC chip samples was conducted by ALS Minerals in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105°C) and pulverising to 85% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection). The analytical process and the level of detection are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. Fire assay is regarded as a complete digest technique. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Internal laboratory quality control procedures have been adopted. Certified reference material in the form of standards and duplicates are periodically inserted in the sample batch by Panther at a ratio of 1:20.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company. No holes have yet been twinned. Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to PNT's database consultant for validation and compilation into an Access database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar locations were recorded using DGPS as part of a high detailed survey by Spectrum Surveys from Kalgoorlie. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used. The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 51. Topographic surfaces were generated using DGPS survey points.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The drill hole spacing is project specific; the RC drilling patterns employed were dependent on previous drilling and geological interpretation. The sample spacing is considered close enough to identify significant zones of gold mineralisation. The drill programme is a follow up/ongoing exploration exercise that was designed to identify areas of geological interest and extensions to known mineralisation at the Burtville East and Eight Foot Well projects. Closer spaced drilling on surrounding cross sections may be required to further delineate the extent, size and geometry of some areas within the identified zones of gold mineralisation. Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data inrelation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	Exploration RC drill holes have been drilled at 60 degrees to the mineralised bodies. No relationship between mineralised structure and drilling orientation has biased the sample.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected and accounted for by Panther employees/contractors during drilling. All samples were bagged into polyweave bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to ALS Kalgoorlie from site by Panther.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No issues have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply in this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The sample positions are located within Exploration Licenses E38/2847 at Burtville East, and E39/1585 at the Eight Foot Well Project, which are 100% owned by Panther Metals Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet Resources and their predecessors at the Merolia Project area. Occurrences of gold mineralisation were identified but were deemed uneconomic.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Burtville East project lies on the eastern edge of the Laverton Tectonic Zone greenstone belt, and includes the Jasper Hills Transfer, which separates the greenstone from the eastern granite terrains. The majority of the project area is a corridor of north-northwest trending mafic volcanics interspersed with narrow bands of ultramafics and volcanogenic sediments. At the Eight Foot Well project the geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the mafic and sedimentary units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Archean lode gold deposits common in the north-eastern gold fields of WA.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	The location of all drillholes is presented as part of the significant intersection table in the body of this report. Significant down hole gold intersections are presented in the long-section and also reported in the table of intersections. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. All hole collars are GDA94 Zone 51 positioned. Elevation is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from the collar of the hole to the bottom of the hole.
Data Aggregation methods	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.	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results: If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear	The orientation, true width and geometry of mineralisation at Burtville East and Eight Foot Well can be determined by interpretation of historical drilling and existing cross sections, however the varied orientation of the lodes and true widths of the high-grade shear zones remain unclear and therefore drilling is regarded as close to but not true width.

	statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both lowand high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	Not applicable to this report. All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. Examples of high-grade mineralisation are labelled as such.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	None.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further drilling is being planned at Burtville East but has not yet been defined. Further work at the Eight Foot Well Project will be dependent upon an internal review of the recent drilling results.