



ESSENTIALMETALS

for a sustainable future

ASX Code: ESS

Corporate Profile

Shares on issue: 246,487,425
Listed options: 20,720,729
(\$0.15 exercise: 30/11/22 expiry)

Cash: \$11m (31 May 2022)
Debt: Nil

KEY PROJECTS

LITHIUM Pioneer Dome
GOLD Golden Ridge
GOLD Juglah Dome

Joint Ventures (ESS %)

2x nickel projects (20-25%)*
4x gold projects (25-30%)*
* Free carried to a decision to mine

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Craig McGown

Non-Executive Directors
Paul Payne
Warren Hallam

Managing Director
Timothy Spencer

CFO & Company Secretary
Carl Travaglini

Exploration Manager
Andrew Dunn

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30 June 2022

More gold hits extend the Gards prospect strike length to 1.5km

Gold anomalism and felsic porphyry units were intersected on each of the wide spaced drill lines

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results include:
 - 8m @ 1.49g/t Au from 75m including 1m @ 7.30g/t Au (22GSRC014)
 - 5m @ 1.08g/t Au from 35m (22GSRC002)
 - 3m @ 0.73g/t Au from 57m (22GSRC003)
 - 12m @ 0.95g/t Au from 30m (22GSRC013)
- The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on wide spaced sections up to 240m apart to test along strike to the south of previous drilling conducted in 2020, which returned an intercept of 8m @ 2.18g/t Au from 34m (hole ID 20GDRC034) in the southern-most RC drill hole of that drill programme.
- The Gards porphyry has now been delineated over a distance of 1.5km and is still open along strike to the south-east and at depth.

Essential Metals Managing Director, Tim Spencer, said: "These latest drill results confirm the prospectivity of the Gards prospect, which has now been delineated over a strike length of over 1.5km and, is still open to the south.

We are keen to build on these results and will start planning the next round of drilling. The Gards prospect is starting to show potential to host mineralisation which could form a satellite deposit to nearby processing plants"



JUGLAH DOME GOLD PROJECT (ESS: 100%)

The Juglah Dome Project is located ~60km east-south-east of Kalgoorlie and is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Exploration by previous owners identified multiple gold targets using soil geochemistry and drilling. The Project lies in a similar geological setting to that which hosts the Majestic and Imperial Deposits located 10km to the north-west and the Daisy Complex to the west, which forms part of Silver Lake Resources Limited's Mt Monger Operations (Figure 1).

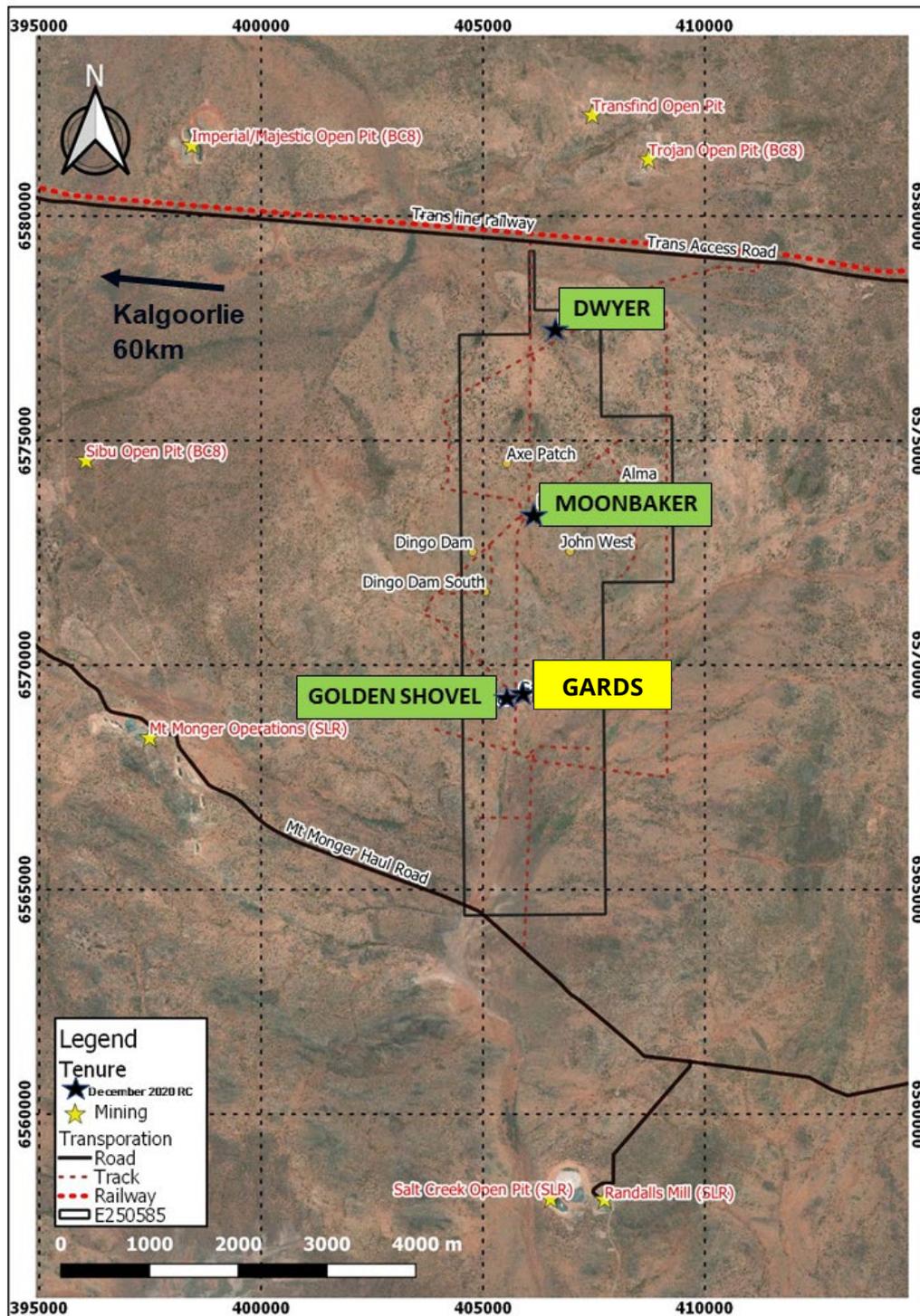


Figure 1 – Location of the Juglah Dome Project and Prospects.



GARDS PROSPECT - GARDS SOUTH RC DRILLING

Gold mineralisation at the Gards prospect is hosted within a felsic porphyry unit. The porphyry partially outcrops in the northern portion of the prospect with the southeast covered by a veneer of shallow lake sediments. Mineralisation observed in outcrop and previous drilling correlates with moderate to strong albite-pyrite±sericite alteration associated with quartz veining which broadly forms a sheeted vein stockwork/breccia.

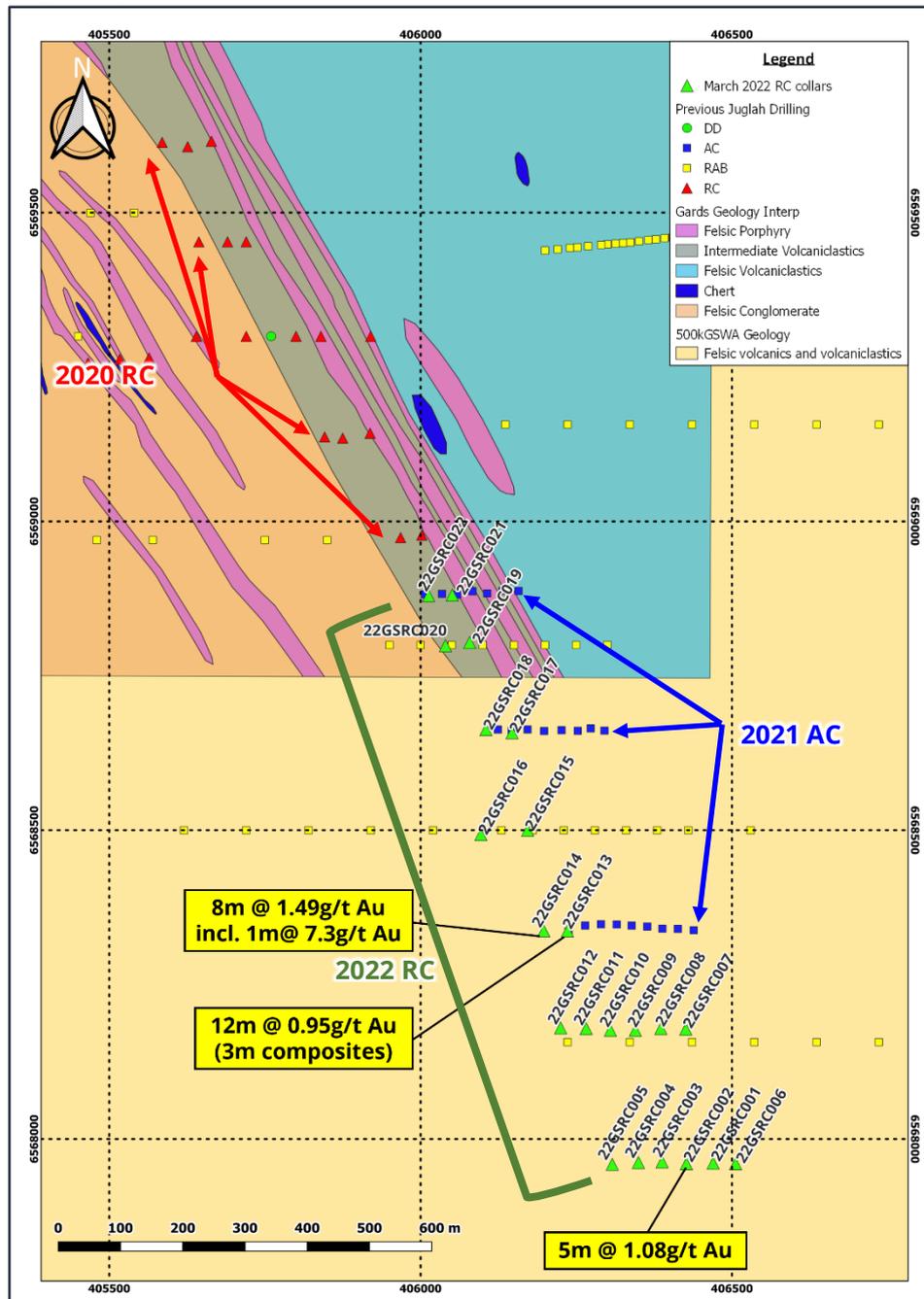


Figure 2 -Gards Prospect geology and drilling plan showing holes from the 2022 RC drilling program



The objective of the RC drill programme was to follow up gold mineralisation identified from a program of shallow air-core drilling completed in 2021¹, which had expanded the known extent of the felsic porphyry by over 700m (Figure 2).

The RC drill programme targeted the 400m strike of the porphyry defined by the previous air-core as well as successfully testing for a further 400 metres along strike to the southeast where the porphyry was interpreted to lie beneath the shallow lake sediments. The Gards porphyry has now been drill defined over a strike length of 1.5km and is still open.

Historical results from a drill programme conducted in December 2020² included:

- 8m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 6.69g/t Au (20GDRC034)
- 3m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 90m including 1m @ 5.63g/t Au (20GDRC033)
- 6m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 53m (20GDRC026)

The March 2022 drill programme consisted of 22 RC drill holes on 7 drill lines totalling 1,915 metres drilled along the south-easterly strike of the Gards porphyry. Holes were drilled at 40m spacings on wide spaced drill lines ranging from 80m to 240m apart.

Initial assay results have now been received with assays returned from either three metre composite samples or one metre rig mounted cone splits (where visual proxies of gold mineralisation in the felsic porphyry units were observed). The one metre splits from anomalous three metre composites samples will be submitted for further gold analysis. The most significant gold intersections from this (March 2022) drilling included:

- **5m @ 1.08g/t Au from 35m (22GSRC002)**
- **12m @ 0.95g/t Au from 30m (22GSRC013)** – three metre composites
- **8m @ 1.49g/t Au from 75m including 1m @ 7.30g/t Au (22GSRC014)**
- **3m @ 0.73g/t Au from 57m (22GSRC003)**

Gold anomalism and felsic porphyry units were intersected on every drill line. Mineralisation generally occurs within the felsic porphyry units or at the sheared margins associated with feldspar-pyrite alteration and quartz veining. The strongest gold mineralisation was returned on the section 6,568,340N in holes 22GSRC013 and 22GSRC014 (Figure 3). The RC section spacing was 160m to the north and south of these holes with anomalous mineralisation intersected on the adjacent sections.

¹ Refer ASX announcement dated 17 May 2021 "Juglah Dome drilling outlines 1km of strike at Gards"

² Refer ASX announcement dated 10 February 2021 "Encouraging drill results from Juglah Dome"

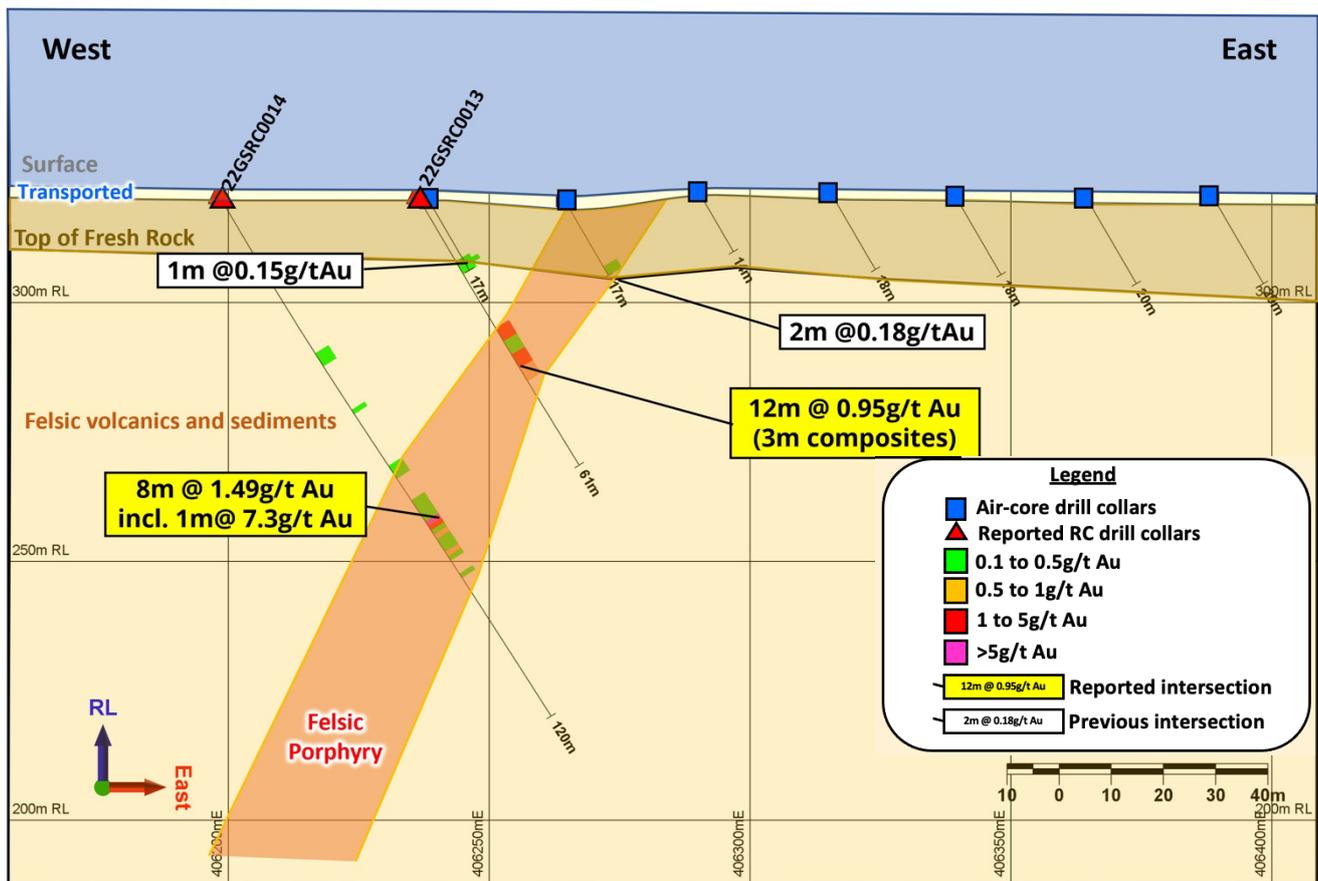


Figure 3 – Cross section containing holes 22GSR0013 and 22GSR0014. Note that previous intersections were reported in ASX announcement dated 17 May 2021 “Juglah Dome drilling outlines 1km of strike at Gards”.

NEXT STEPS

The three metre composite samples with anomalous gold results will have their corresponding one metre interval splits submitted for gold analysis. Once these results have been received, the programme results will be reviewed and interpreted and follow up work will be planned.

This ASX release has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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ABOUT ESSENTIAL METALS LIMITED

Essential Metals is a well-funded and active explorer focussed on the discovery of key global demand-driven commodities, for the creation of shareholder wealth through exploration and project development. The Company operates **three strategically located lithium and gold projects** in Western Australia.

100% OWNED AND MANAGED PROJECTS:

- **LITHIUM:** The **Pioneer Dome Lithium Project** is highly prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineral systems and includes the **Dome North Lithium Mineral Resource** of 11.2 million tonnes @ 1.21% lithium (Li₂O).³
- **GOLD:** The **Juglah Dome Project** is located 60km east-south-east of Kalgoorlie and is considered to be highly prospective for gold and has potential for VHMS style polymetallic deposits.
- **GOLD:** The **Golden Ridge Project** is located ~20km south-east of Kalgoorlie, WA. Our activities are focussed on reappraising known prospects as well as identifying new areas within the large land tenure.

JOINT VENTURE INTERESTS:

- **GOLD:** The **Acra** Project is near Kalgoorlie. Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) has earned a 75% Project Interest and continues to fully fund exploration programmes until approval of a Mining Proposal by DMIRS is received with Essential Metals holding a 25% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Kangan** Project is in the West Pilbara and part of a joint venture with Novo Resources Corp (TSXV:NVO), who will fund 100% of gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals holding a 30% interest.
- **GOLD:** The **Balagundi** Project is subject to a farmin & JV agreement where Black Cat Syndicate Limited (ASX:BC8) is earning a 75% interest in the Project located at Bulong, near Kalgoorlie. Black Cat will then fully fund gold exploration programmes until a decision to mine is made, with Essential Metals retaining a 25% interest.
- **GOLD:** The Company holds a 25% free-carried interest (20% for nickel rights) in the **Larkinville** Project near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).
- **NICKEL:** The nickel mineral rights on the **Blair-Golden Ridge** Project, which includes the suspended Blair Nickel Sulphide Mine, are subject to a Farmin/Joint Venture with Australian Nickel Company Ltd, a nickel exploration specialist which is earning up to a 75% interest. The Company will retain a 25% free-carried interest up to a decision to mine.
- **NICKEL:** The Company holds a 20% free-carried interest (nickel only) in the **Wattle Dam** project near Kambalda, WA, with Maximus Resources Ltd (ASX:MXR).

³ Refer to ASX announcement dated 29 September 2020 "Dome North Lithium Project – Resource Upgrade"



Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Reference to previous market announcements

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which Exploration Results or Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Exploration Results – Competent Person Statement

Mr Andrew Dunn (MAIG) holds the position of Exploration Manager and is employed full-time by Essential Metals Limited. Mr Dunn compiled the technical aspects of this Announcement.

Mr Dunn is eligible to receive equity-based securities in Essential Metals Limited under the Company's employee incentive schemes. Mr Dunn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Dunn consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.



Appendix 1 - Gold intersections & drill hole data

Table 1 – Hole details with significant* intersections from the 2022 Gards South RC drill programme.

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)		Au (g/t)	GM	Comments
22GSRC001	406470	6567961	321	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC002	406427	6567960	324	90	-60	60	35	40	5		1.08	5.40	1m splits
22GSRC003	406388	6567963	324	90	-60	60	57	60	3		0.73	2.19	3m comps
22GSRC004	406350	6567962	322	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC005	406308	6567959	321	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC006	406506	6567960	322	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC007	406426	6568178	320	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC008	406386	6568179	320	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC009	406345	6568176	321	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC010	406305	6568176	321	90	-60	66	47	48	1		0.62	0.62	1m splits
22GSRC011	406266	6568179	322	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC012	406225	6568180	321	90	-60	60					NSA		
22GSRC013	406236	6568337	321	90	-60	61	30	42	12		0.95	11.38	3m comps
22GSRC014	406198	6568337	321	90	-60	120	75	83	8		1.49	11.94	1m splits
22GSRC015	406172	6568500	321	90	-60	126	75	76	1	Incl.	7.30	7.30	1m splits
							39	40	1		0.51	0.51	1m splits
							112	113	1		0.90	0.90	1m splits
							118	119	1		0.97	0.97	1m splits
22GSRC016	406097	6568493	320	90	-60	126	57	58	1		0.94	0.94	1m splits
22GSRC017	406147	6568658	322	90	-60	78					NSA		
22GSRC018	406105	6568663	323	90	-60	150	9	12	3		0.85	2.55	3m comps
22GSRC019	406079	6568804	323	90	-60	120	47	49	2		0.99	1.97	1m splits
							66	68	2		0.73	1.45	1m splits
22GSRC020	406040	6568799	323	90	-60	150					NSA		
22GSRC021	406051	6568881	321	90	-60	108					NSA		
22GSRC022	406013	6568880	320	90	-60	150	81	84	3		0.57	1.71	3m comps

* Significant intersections calculated using 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off with including (Incl.) intersections calculated with 5g/t Au lower cut-off. NSA = No Significant Assays and GM = Gram-metres (Au x width).



Appendix B – JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 1 – Drill Hole Sampling Techniques and data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut Faces, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard reverse circulation (RC) drilling, using a face sampling hammer. Individual one metre samples were collected using a cyclone and a cone splitter into sub samples of nominal 3kg weight. The cyclone and cone splitter were regularly cleaned especially at end of the hole or immediately after water was intersected in the hole. Three-metre composite samples for intervals expected to have background/very low-grade gold assays were collected from sample piles by scooping approximately equal amounts from each pile. Anomalous composite samples to have their corresponding one metre cone splits analysed for Au. Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis was carried out for each one metre sample utilising a Bruker S1 Titan 600 handheld portable XRF analyser. This data was used for internal usage only and is not reported herein. Booster and auxiliary compressors were utilised during drilling to ensure dry samples. Duplicate samples, certified reference standards and blank/barren material were inserted at regular intervals to provide quality checks and assurance for assay batches returned from the lab. The QAQC associated with the reported intersections are within acceptable limits. Samples were crushed and pulverised by pulp mill to a nominal 85% passing through 75um mesh to produce a 50-gram aliquot for analysis. A sample charge of 50 grams was used in lead collection fire assay and gold grades were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS; ALS assay code Au-AA26). The quoted detection limits for this method are a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm and upper limit of 100ppm.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling using a 141mm diameter face-sampling hammer and a booster and auxiliary compressors to keep samples dry.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During RC drilling the geologist recorded the occasions when sample quality was poor, sample return was low, when the sample was wet or compromised in another way. Sample recovery was good during the drilling. There has been no correlation recognised between sample recoveries and grade



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, Face, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological information was captured during drilling. This included lithology, mineralogy, sulphide abundance, alteration, texture, recovery, weathering/oxidation and colour. The details captured were considered appropriate. Logging has primarily been qualitative, but it includes quantitative estimates on mineral abundance. A representative sample of each RC drill metre was sieved and retained in chip trays for future reference. The entire length of the drill holes were geologically logged.
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"> RC drilling - Individual one metre samples were collected via a rig mounted static cone splitter. All samples were dry. Individual samples were approximate 3.0kg. A second sample was collected in a calico bag from the cone splitter. Where favourable visual alteration, structure and/or quartz was observed in drilling then individual one metre rig split samples were submitted for analysis. For other instances, three metre composite samples were obtained by use of a scooping the sample piles. Both individual and 3m composite samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory. The entire hole was sampled. Three-metre composite samples which returned anomalous values will have their corresponding rig split one-metre calico bags submitted for Au analysis. The sample collection, splitting and sampling for the types of drilling used is considered standard industry practise. The cyclone and cone splitter are routinely cleaned including at the completion of each drill hole and immediately after the intersection of any groundwater. Geologist recorded any evidence of sample contamination when present. The use of booster and auxiliary compressors ensured that samples were kept dry. Duplicate field samples were routinely taken at a rate of 1 per 30 samples for RC drilling. Laboratory quality control samples were inserted by the laboratory with the performance of these control samples monitored by the laboratory and the company. Analysis of the aforementioned measures indicated that the sampling was representative and reliable. The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of deposit being sampled.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation and assay method used is considered standard industry practice and appropriate for the deposit style. Standard Reference Materials were inserted at a rate of 1 per 30 samples. Duplicate field samples were routinely taken at a rate of 1 per 30 samples for RC drilling. Blank/barren material was taken on average at 1 per 50 samples for RC drilling, however, additional blank



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg 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"> samples were included proximal to expected mineralised intervals. Laboratory quality control samples were inserted by the laboratory with the performance of these control samples monitored by the laboratory and the Company. Analysis of the aforementioned measures indicated that the sampling was representative and reliable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were calculated by geological staff with these intersections checked by the Exploration Manager. No holes were twinned as part of this drill program due to the early stage of exploration being completed. The geological and sampling information were uploaded to the Company's SQL drilling database. No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gards South RC holes have been picked up by a handheld GPS. All collar coordinates were taken using the grid system GDA 1994 MGA zone 51. Downhole surveys were completed using a north seeking gyro. RLs have been assigned using the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission ("SRTM) digital elevation model.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drill spacing for the RC program was 80m (easting) by 4000m (northing) that is considered appropriate for the exploration stage of the project. Closer spaced drilling would be required to confirm grade continuity. Results reported are a combination of 1m splits and 3m composite samples. The type of samples that the intersections are calculated from are attributed in the Significant Intersection table.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the intersected mineralisation is not fully understood due to the early stage of exploration, however, all drilling was designed to be oriented as close to perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company uses standard industry practices when collecting, transporting and storing samples for analysis. Drilling pulps are retained by the Company off site.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques for assays have not been specifically audited. The assay data and quality control samples are periodically audited internally.



Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also applies 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 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"> The Juglah Dome drilling reported herein is entirely within the Juglah Dome Project on E25/585. The tenement is located approximately 60km ESE of Kalgoorlie WA. Western Copper Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Metals Ltd (the Company), is the registered holder of the tenement and holds a 100% unencumbered interest in all minerals within the tenement. The tenement is on the Mt Monger Pastoral Lease; At the time of this Statement, Exploration Licence E25/585 is in Good Standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to the Company's operations within the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of work on the project has been completed by previous operators; Previous work by Mt Martin Mines (WMC) began in the 1990's exploring for Au, Cu, Zn; Further exploration was carried out by Afmeco Ltd, Croesus, Curtin Mining NL, Titan Resources NL through the 90's for Au; Immediately prior to Pioneer Resources Ltd (now Essential Metals Ltd) gold exploration continued from 2000 - 2010 by Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd, Newcrest mining Ltd, Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd, Rubicon Resources Ltd and Integra Mining Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Juglah Dome Project is situated within the Juglah Dome that on the southern end Bulong Anticline. The project area is comprised of a layered sequence of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, volcanoclastic rocks, and chert overlain by mafic to ultramafic rocks. The layered sequence has been folded and has been intruded by granite (the Juglah Monzogranite) that forms the core of the dome. Gold occurrences and prospects are typical Archean orogenic lode-gold targets of the Eastern Goldfields Terrane. Gold mineralisation is related to NW trending, shear zones and/ or NNE-NE cross faults and is hosted by felsic volcanic rocks and felsic porphyry dykes Base-metal mineralisation is associated with Felsic to Intermediate volcanic rocks and interpreted as being of VHMS style.
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, including 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 plus hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 in this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted intersections noted in the body of the announcement are from 1m samples using 0.5g/t Au minimum cut-off and 5g/t Au lower cut-off for the including intervals. All gold intersections within the areas of interest are in Table 1 and calculated using a minimum 0.5g/t Au cut off and maximum 4m consecutive internal waste and no external dilution. There are no metal equivalent values reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole lengths are reported, true widths are unknown.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures and tables in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting of a selection of historic Au downhole intersections from
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned further work includes: submission of corresponding samples from the three metre composite for Au analysis. Assess south-eastern extension of the Gards prospect, compilation of all historic data, geological mapping and surface sampling, re-assaying of soils for Au in areas without gold assays. Identified further areas for mapping and/or surface geochemical anomalies.