



Wallbrook Gold Project Exploration Update

HIGHLIGHTS

Wallbrook Gold Project

- Crusader / Templar prospect reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill programs underway
- Metallurgical testwork results received - all positive with high gold recoveries
 - ✓ Oxide material recovery 98%
 - ✓ Fresh material recovery 97.6%
- Environmental baseline study underway
- Snowden Optiro mineral industry consultants engaged to provide geological advisory services
- Dr Alicia Verbeeten engaged to provide on-site geological technical services
- Solomon Prospect 4,000 RC program planning completed
- Regional ground magnetic geophysical survey underway
- Contractors engaged to undertake regional gravity survey
- 50 person camp established at site
- Assay laboratory advises 13 weeks+ turn-around time for receipt of assay results

Nexus Minerals Limited (ASX: NXM) (Nexus or the Company) is pleased to provide an update concerning the ongoing exploration activities at its Wallbrook Gold Project (**Wallbrook**). Nexus has completed multiple drill programs at the Crusader / Templar Prospect, within the Wallbrook Project to follow up on the outstanding high-grade assay results received from previous drill campaigns.

At the Crusader / Templar prospect two RC drill rigs are focussing on completing a 30,000m program which commenced in late 2021. This drilling will build the Company's geological knowledge of the characteristics of the geology, alteration and gold mineralisation grade profile, including any internal plunge geometry. Nexus has planned a follow-up RC program to commence following analysis and interpretation of the current 30,000m RC program.

ASX: NXM

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue 288 million
Options 20 million

Corporate Directory

Mr Paul Boyatzis
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Andy Tudor
Managing Director

Dr Mark Elliott
Non-Executive Director

Mr Bruce Maluish
Non-Executive Director

Mr Phillip Macleod
Company Secretary

Company Projects

- Wallbrook Project
- Bethanga Copper-Gold Project - VIC
- Pinnacles Project
- Pinnacles JV Project (with Northern Star Resources Ltd)
- Mt Celia Project



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The 6,000m diamond drilling program is also underway with the continued aim of “tagging” the three main zones of mineralisation modelled to date, being the supergene, hangingwall and footwall zones. This will allow for the design and deeper drill hole advancement of the RC drill program. The diamond drill core is also critical for gathering geological and structural information, petrographic samples and taking specific gravity measurements.

The Company currently has three drill rigs active at the Wallbrook Project (two rigs drilling RC and one drilling diamond core). To enable the increased activities at site, the Company has installed a 50 man exploration camp at Wallbrook, which became operational in mid-January. The initial 30,000m RC and 6,000m diamond drilling program, is progressing well with approximately 13,000m of RC drilled from which 9,775m has been submitted for assay with results pending. Nexus has been advised to expect +13 weeks turn-around time for receipt of assay results, with the 9,775m RC and DDH#5 results now expected mid-March.



**Photos 1 and 2: Multiple RC drill rigs Photo 3: Diamond drill rig
In operation at the Crusader – Templar Prospect**

Metallurgical Testwork

Four ~13kg composite mineralised samples were submitted to ALS Metallurgy Services in Perth WA for gold gravity / leach analysis. The four composite samples represent one oxide and one fresh sample from central Crusader prospect and one oxide and one fresh sample from central Templar Prospect.

The results from this preliminary metallurgical testwork are all positive and indicate:

- 1) Elevated levels of free liberated gravity recoverable gold ranging from 46.69% to 85.32%.
- 2) Total extractable gold (via gravity plus standard leach) produced overall gold recoveries of
 - a. **98% (Oxide material composites)**
 - b. **97.6% (Fresh material composites)**
- 3) Gold leach kinetics for the gravity leach tests were all fast, with majority of the gold leaching in the first 2-4 hours.
- 4) The gravity/direct leach tests produced calculated gold head grades ranging from 5.40g/t Au to 7.90g/t Au respectively, which were higher than original average gold head grade assays ranging from 2.91g/t Au to 7.76g/t Au. **This is likely attributed to the coarse gold content.**
- 5) Reagent use, sodium cyanide and lime consumption, were low for all tests.
- 6) Low levels of organic carbon were present, decreasing the likelihood of gold-robbing in the solution during cyanidation.
- 7) Base metals are low in concentration decreasing the possibility of excess cyanide consumption. Arsenic assays also returned very low levels.



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Petrology

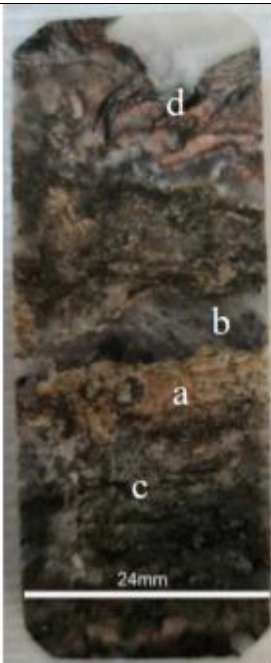
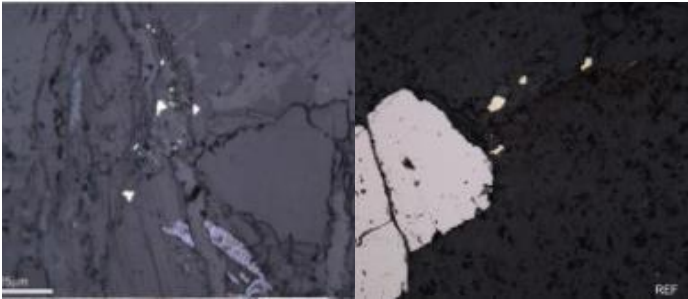
Dr Verbeeten, a leading industry professional in the field of identifying alteration systems and their relationships to mineralisation, has been engaged to assist the Company. She has been studying the rocks and the alteration – mineralisation relationships of the Carosue Basin, and in particular the Karari gold mine, for over 20 years.

Petrology samples are selected throughout the diamond core to obtain representative samples of rock and alteration types. This information is critical to the understanding of the geology and rock composition, texture, and structure. Petrography is primarily concerned with the systematic classification and precise description of rocks and particularly alteration of host rocks and their related mineralising systems.

The exploration model Nexus is using to explore the Wallbrook project is based on the geology, alteration assemblages and gold mineralisation observed at the multi-million ounce Karari Gold Mine (Northern Star), 30km to the south. The exploration model and the alteration assemblages at Karari are well understood and allow Nexus to have an exploration model for the rocks and alteration required to host a significant gold deposit.

The four alteration assemblages displayed in the shallow part of diamond drill hole #4 (below), are also the four alteration types that host the Karari gold mine, and continues to provide Nexus with evidence that we are drilling in a large mineralised system.

Templar Prospect - Diamond Core Petrographic Sample - Hole DDH#4 142.2m

	<p>Altered and deformed mineralised volcanoclastic host rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Phase 1 Potassic alteration plagioclase + biotiteb) Phase 2 Quartz + carbonate + albite + rutile + pyrite + goldc) Phase 3 Sericite + ilmenited) Phase 4 Quartz + carbonate + tourmaline + gold <p>Hematite dusting produces salmon colouration</p> <div data-bbox="520 1451 1211 1749"></div> <p>Photomicrograph of free gold associated with quartz carbonate veining (left) and adjacent to the pyrite vein (right)</p>
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Mineral Consultants

Snowden Optiro Mineral Consultants (**Snowden**) has been engaged to assist in the Company's exploration efforts. They specialise in the visualisation, review and analysis of geological data and generate high-quality models based upon the geological, lithological, structural, alteration and assay data. Using advanced tools and techniques, these models honour the complex controls on mineralisation while being suitable for resource estimation.

Snowden's focus is always on translating the geological model into the most accurate grade and tonnage model which honours the sample data and its relationships. Integral to this process are the sampling QA/QC procedures and Optiro have been working with Nexus geologists to optimise sampling methodology and preparation of assaying protocols.

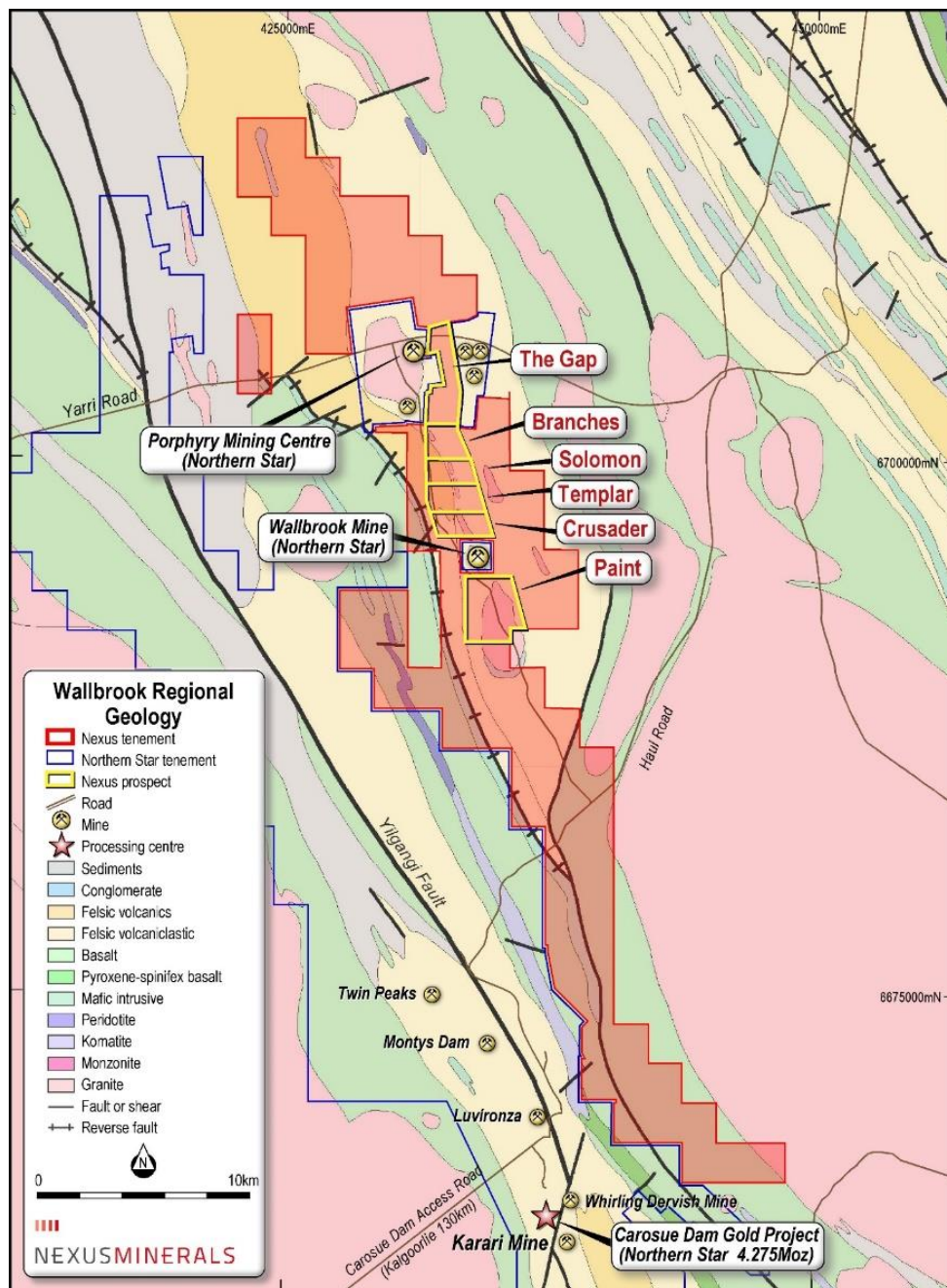


Figure 1: Nexus Eastern Goldfields Wallbrook Project Tenure and Prospect



Regional Geophysical Surveys

As reported previously the results of the ground magnetics survey identified and highlighted some distinct features associated with known mineralisation, and hence highlight the potential for repeat structures and new prospects for detailed ground truthing and drill targeting. The most highly prospective prospects show:

- 1) Magnetic signature of a magnetic low within a magnetic high;
- 2) Gravity low corridor; and
- 3) North-easterly structural trends.

These are observed in multiple locations on the magnetic image below. The newly named Solomon prospect lies midway between the Templar and Branches prospects and strongly exhibits this magnetic signature, gravity low position and structural setting.

Nexus has identified a second structural trend ~1.5km to the east of the corridor containing the Crusader-Templar, Solomon and Branches prospects. The complete eastern area will now be subject to a gravity survey exploring for further gravity low corridors.

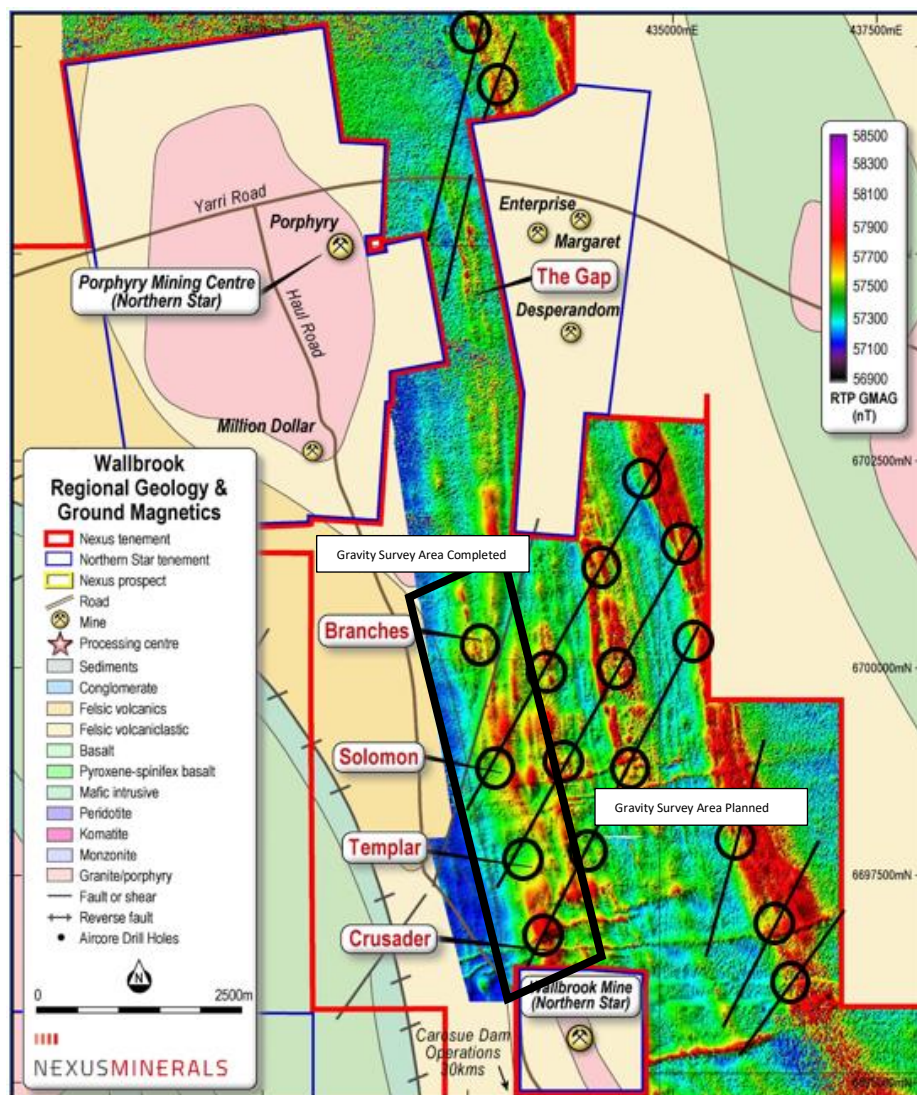


Figure 2: Regional Ground Magnetic Image – Target Areas Circled



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Photos 4: Nexus camp in operation at the Wallbrook Gold Project

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director, Nexus Minerals Limited.

About Nexus



Figure 3: Nexus Eastern Goldfields and Victorian projects



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Nexus is actively exploring for gold deposits on its highly prospective tenement package in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. In addition to this, the company has recently expanded its existing project portfolio with the addition of the Bethanga Porphyry Copper-Gold project in Victoria.

In Western Australia, the consolidation of the highly prospective Wallbrook Gold Project (250km²) by the amalgamation of existing Nexus tenements with others acquired, will advance these gold exploration efforts.

Nexus Minerals' tenement package at the Wallbrook Gold Project commences immediately to the north of Northern Star's multi-million ounce Carosue Dam mining operations, and current operating Karari and Whirling Dervish underground gold mines. Nexus holds a significant land package of highly prospective geological terrane within a major regional structural corridor and is exploring for gold deposits.

Nexus is actively investing in new exploration techniques to refine the targeting approach for their current and future tenements.

- Ends -

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ASX Code	NXM



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Northern Star Ltd Carosue Dam Resource Table

MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT 31 MARCH 2021												
	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)	(000's)	(gpt)	(000's)
NST ATTRIBUTABLE INCLUSIVE OF RESERVE												
CAROSUE DAM GOLD PROJECT												
Surface	3,123	1.5	149	24,270	1.6	1,278	9,670	1.4	429	37,062	1.6	1,856
Underground	6,522	2.9	602	13,968	2.6	1,184	6,583	2.9	546	27,074	2.8	2,332
Stockpiles	3,212	2.0	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,212	2.0	81
Gold in Circuit	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sub-Total Carosue Dam	12,857	2.0	838	38,238	2.0	2,463	16,253	2.0	975	67,348	2.0	4,275

Source: Northern Star website (www.nsrld.com) Northern Star Ltd Annual Report 2021 Mineral Resources as at 31 March 2021

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation, prepared, compiled or reviewed by Mr Andy Tudor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tudor is the Managing Director and full-time employee of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr Tudor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tudor consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The results are available to be viewed on the Company website www.nexus-minerals.com. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

The information in this release that relates to the Crusader Mineral Resource Estimate is based upon information compiled by Mr Adam James, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr James is a full-time employee and the Exploration Manager of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr James has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr James consents to the inclusion in the release of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No Ore Reserves have currently been defined on the Pinnacles or Wallbrook tenements. There has been insufficient exploration and technical studies to estimate an Ore Reserve and it is uncertain if further exploration and/or technical studies will result in the estimation of an Ore Reserve. The potential for the development of a mining operation and sale of ore from the Pinnacles or Wallbrook tenements has yet to be established.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

Appendix A 25/01/2022

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Crusader – Templar Prospect Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC The sampling was carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC).</p> <p>RC chips provide high quality representative samples for analysis.</p> <p>Sampling was carried out in accordance with Nexus Minerals protocols and QAQC procedures which are considered to be industry best practice.</p> <p>RC holes were drilled with a 5.5inch face sampling bit, with 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter producing a 2-3kg sample. 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for gold Fire Assay with ICP finish.</p> <p><i>The results from this drilling were used to select presentative samples for this preliminary metallurgical test program.</i></p> <p><i>The metallurgical samples were collected over 4 representative mineralised holes. 2 from Crusader Prospect and 2 from Templar prospect. 1 Oxide and 1 fresh rock sample from each.</i></p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>An RC drilling rig, owned by Raglan Drilling, was used to undertake the RC drilling and collect the samples. The face sampling bit had a diameter of 5.5 inches (140mm).</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>RC face sampling bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Average RC meter sample weight recovered was 25kg with minimal variation between samples.</p> <p>No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All RC samples were wet sieved.</p> <p>All holes and all meters were geologically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>or all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><i>4 samples were collected by taking a 10m composite sample through a mineralised interval. Resulting in roughly 4 x 13kg samples to be submitted for metallurgical testwork.</i></p> <p><i>Samples crushed to <3.35mm</i></p> <p><i>1 x 250gm sample pulverised for head assays</i></p> <p><i>3 x 1kg samples for grind establishment</i></p> <p><i>1 x 1kg sample for gravity separation / bottle rolls / reagent analysis</i></p> <p><i>Balance of sample kept in reserve</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager.</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data has occurred.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole locations were determined using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 3m. Down hole surveys were taken using a Gyro survey tool with readings taken every 10m.</p> <p>Grid projection is GDA94 Zone51.</p> <p>The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a handheld GPS.</p> <p>Accuracy is +/- 3m.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral</p>	<p>Drilling took place at the Crusader Templar Prospect.</p> <p>This release refers to these prospects results only.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. Yes as stated above.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (0 degrees). Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 090 degrees. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>Composite samples were collected by Nexus and placed in green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel. They were transported to Perth by ALS.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	Drilling was undertaken on tenement M31/231 and M31/251. Nexus 100% There are no other known material issues with the tenements. The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The tenement has been subject to minimal prior exploration activities.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation in the Wallbrook area is known to be closely associated with quartz +/- pyrite and brick-red coloured haematitic alteration of high level porphyry intrusives and their volcanic / sedimentary host rocks.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>No new drill results.</i></p> <p><i>This Table 1 relates to the metallurgical testwork of previously drilled RC holes.</i></p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results.</p> <p>No aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values were reported.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (0 degrees). Holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 090 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	Refer to the maps included in the text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Clearly stated in body of release
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<i>In body of text.</i>
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	<i>More detailed metallurgical testwork will be required as the project progresses</i>