DevEx RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: DEV | ACN: 009 799 553

7th October 2020

NSW Exploration Update – Basin Creek Gold Project and Junee Copper-Gold Project

Preliminary drilling at Basin Creek nearing completion with drilling continuing at nearby Junee Project

- Initial reconnaissance drilling at the Main Ridge Prospect, part of the **Basin Creek Project**, nearing completion with 14 Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond holes (DDH4 still drilling) providing a first pass-test of the +3.5km long gold system.
- Drilling in the central and southern areas has encountered broad zones of strong silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with widespread quartz sulphide veins hosted in porphyritic and fragmental volcanic rocks.
- The next phase of drilling will be determined once these assays have been received, and priority targets identified.
- RC/diamond drilling has commenced at the nearby **Junee Project,** with drilling to test several shallow porphyry copper-gold targets.
- The Junee drilling program is expected to take four weeks to complete with assay results to be reported following completion of the program.

DevEx Resources (ASX: DEV or "the Company") advises that preliminary drilling at the Main Ridge Prospect, located within its **Basin Creek Project** in NSW, is nearing completion with a total of 14 Reverse Circulation and diamond holes completed to date as an initial reconnaissance test of the +3.5km long Main Ridge Prospect (see Figure 1).

Initial assay results have been received so far for five holes in the northern area (RC 1-4 and 6), two of which intersected narrow zones of gold mineralisation within zones of narrow, highly altered porphyritic felsic rocks (see Table 1).

Assays are currently pending for a further eight drill holes (with hole DDH4 still drilling) in the central and southern areas. Within these remaining holes, geological observations from both the diamond core and RC drill chips have identified broad zones of silica-sericite-pyrite +/- potassic alteration together with quartz sulphide (pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite) stockwork veins of various orientations and intensity (see Table 2 for alteration summary).

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The felsic volcanic sequence, which includes both porphyritic and fragmental rocks, appears to be thickening to the south, and these rocks are more hydrothermally altered compared to those in the north where drilling commenced.

A second phase of drilling will be determined once all assay results have been received, and a full geological evaluation is completed.

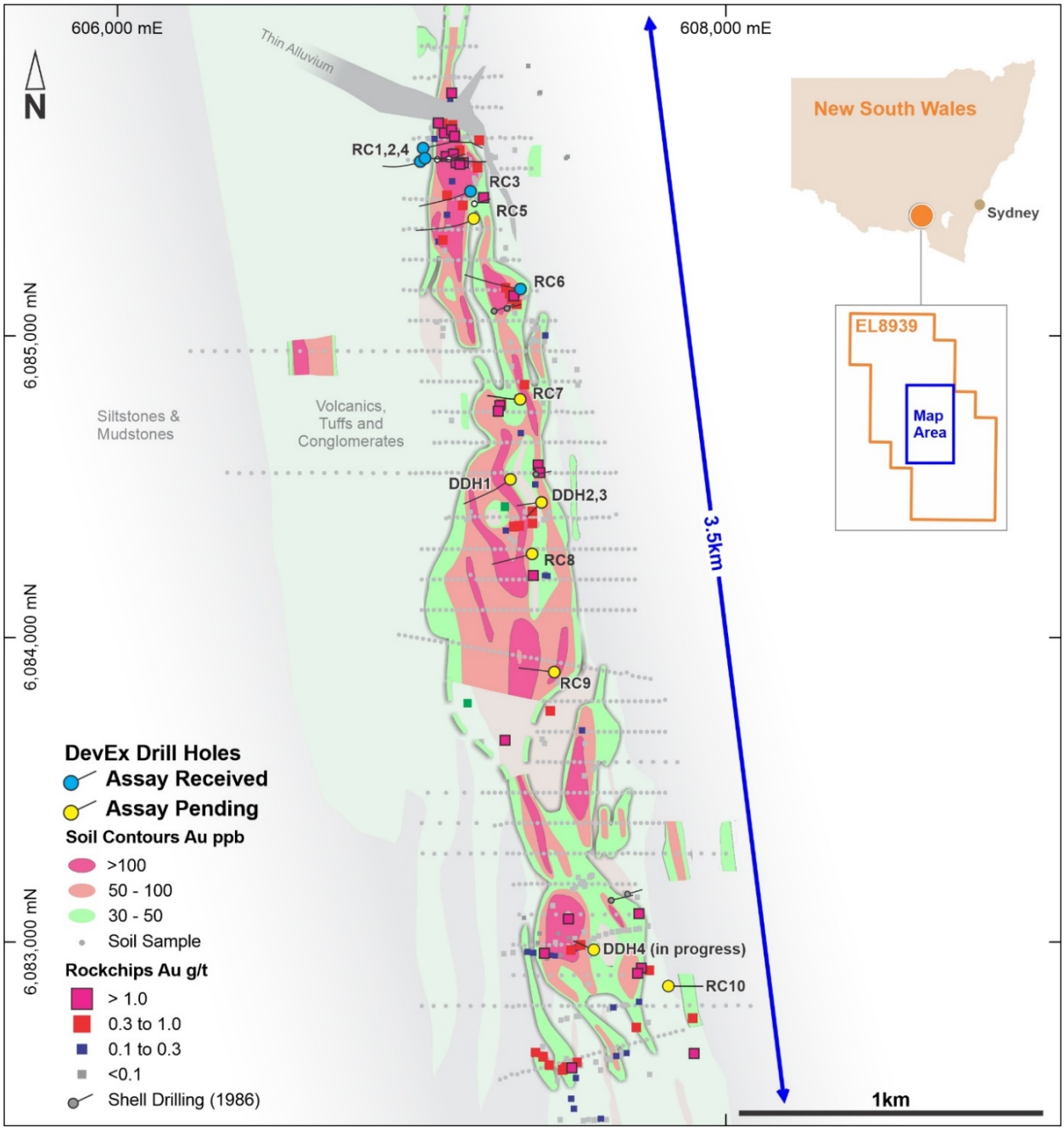

Figure 1: Location of RC and diamond drill holes testing beneath the recently identified gold-in-soil anomalies.

Junee Copper-Gold Project – Update

In addition to the Basin Creek Project, drilling is now underway at the nearby **Junee Project**, targeting porphyry copper-gold style mineralisation within the *Riversdale North*, *Billabong Creek* and *Nangus Road* Prospects (see ASX announcement 3rd March 2020).

At the *Billabong Creek Prospect*, diamond drilling (hole JNDD2) has tested the Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability anomaly associated with a coincident magnetic/gravity low. Early geological observations show a dark silicified, very fine grained sediment with fine pyrite in stringer veins, quartz epidote veins and narrow fractures. The drill core is currently being logged and sampled.

At *Riversdale North*, RC/diamond drilling has commenced and is targeting an IP chargeability anomaly that lies beneath an area where previous mapping and rock chip sampling returned scattered occurrences of oxidised copper mineralisation associated with alteration within volcanic rocks. Drilling is in progress.

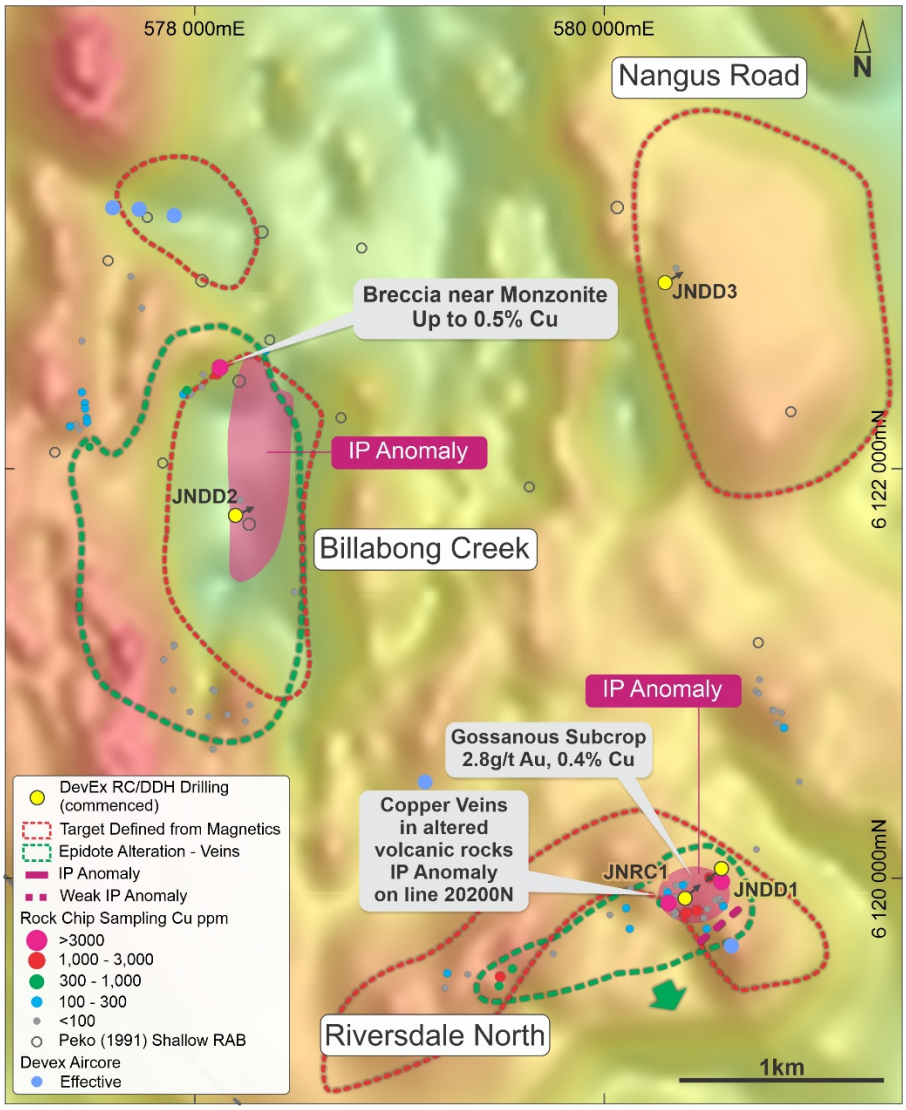

Figure 2: Location of drilling, now underway at Billabong Creek, Riversdale North and Nangus Road Prospect – testing several geophysical targets.

The diamond drill rig has commenced drilling the *Nangus Road Prospect*, where a broad magnetic anomaly, similar in size and amplitude to the Cooba Cu-Au bearing Monzonite to the north of the Project, is modelled beneath transported sediments.

Diamond drilling of the Nangus Road magnetic anomaly is partly funded by a New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling program grant awarded by the NSW Government to the Company (see ASX announcement 6th April 2020).

Next Steps

- Complete diamond drilling (hole DDH4) at the Main Ridge Prospect (Basin Creek), geological logging and drill-hole sampling.
- Review assay results from the remaining eight holes at Main Ridge in conjunction with geological and structural observations to determine areas for follow-up.
- Continue drilling at Junee Project and await assay results.

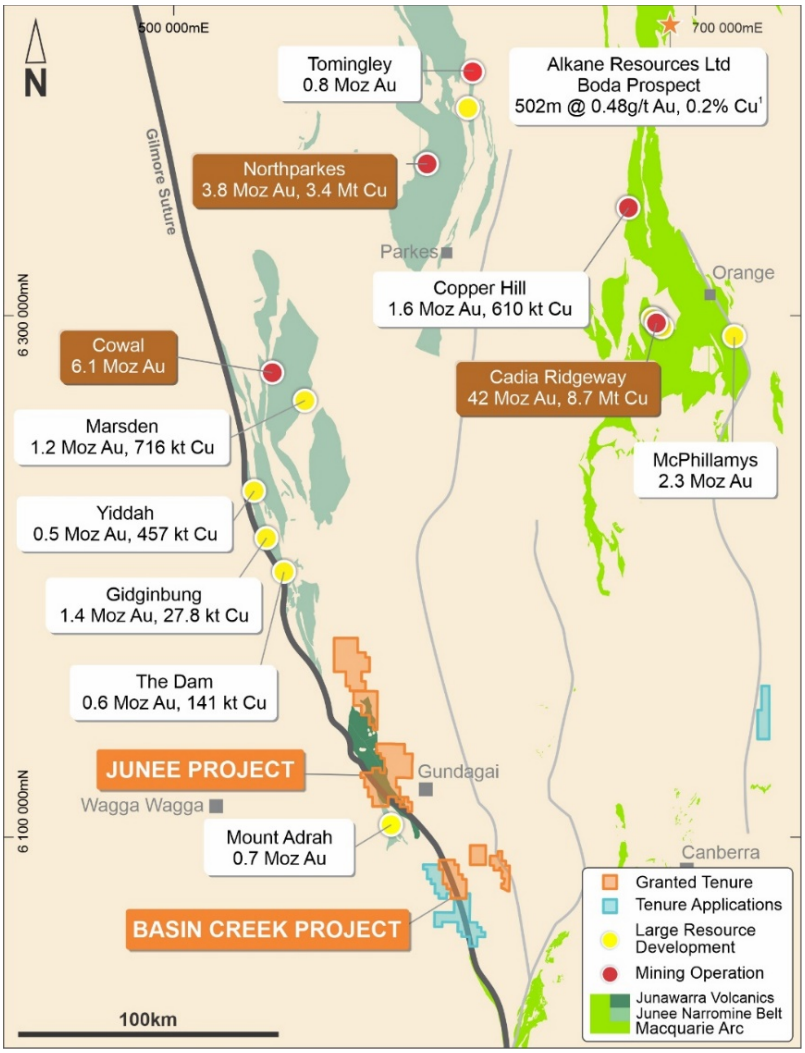

Figure 3: Location of the Basin Creek Project, in close proximity to the Junee Project within the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Bradley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to previous exploration activities within the Basin Creek and Junee Project is extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Major expansion of gold anomalies ahead of imminent drilling at the Basin Creek Project, NSW" released on 5th August 2020 and "New strong gold anomalies prioritised for upcoming drill program at the Basin Creek Project, NSW" released on 23rd June 2020 and "Extensive zone of gold in rock chips identified at the Basin Creek Copper-Gold Project, NSW" released on 14th April 2020 and "More strong gold rock chip results over a +4km strike length at the Basin Creek Copper-Gold Project, NSW" released on the 6th May 2020 and "Geophysics upgrades priority drill targets at Junee Copper-Gold Project, NSW, as new drill programme commences" released on 3rd March 2020 and "New copper and gold mineralisation supports potential for large-scale porphyry system at Junee, NSW" released on 11th September 2019.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 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.

REFERENCES

1. Source: Alkane Resource Ltd ASX Announcement 9th September 2020.

Appendix 1.

Table 1: Main Ridge RC Drilling - gold assay results received >0.5g/t Au

Hole ID	Name	Type	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	RL	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t
20MRRC001	RC 1	RC	607010	6085578	90	-55	560	258	*nsi*			
20MRRC002	RC 2	RC	607006	6085611	63	-55	550	258	72	73	1	3.2
20MRRC003	RC 3	RC	607160	6085470	245	-55	605	258	38	40	2	0.5
									136	138	2	1.3
20MRRC004	RC 4	RC	606997	6085568	245	-60	565	258	*nsi*			
20MRRC006	RC 6	RC	607320	6085153	280	-56	650	258	*nsi*			

Table 2: Main Ridge RC and Diamond Drilling – geological observations (assay results pending)

Hole ID	Name	Type	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	RL	Depth	Geological Notes: Alteration
20MRRC005	RC 5	RC	607165	6085381	245	-55	600	258	138-230m - intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with minor quartz veining.
20MRRC007	RC 7	RC	607313	6084793	270	-55	660	198	0-148m - intense silica alteration with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite with with patches of sericite alteration, 161-171m - intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration.
20MRRC008	RC 8	RC	607357	6084279	253	-55	638	258	0-177m - intense silica alteration with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite from 50-177m and sericite alteration from 50-134m.
20MRRC009	RC 9	RC	607436	6083886	270	-55	747	258	Intense silica alteration, moderate-intense sericite alteration, quartz veining and disseminated pyrite through entire hole.
20MRRC010	RC 10	RC	607810	6082868	90	-55	706	150	14 -149m - intense chlorite alteration.
20MRDD001	DDH 1	DD	607296	6084517	243	-55	660	288.1	0-57m - intense silica-sericite alteration with quartz veining from 17-46m and galena+pyrite veining from 40-57m, 110-288m - intense silica alteration with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite veins.
20MRDD002	DDH 2	DD	607391	6084455	263	-55	680	137.7	14-20m - intense silica, moderate sericite alteration and intense quartz+fe oxides veins with disseminated pyrite, 107-112m - intense silica-pyrite alteration with quartz-chlorite-pyrite stockwork veining and chalcedonic veins.
20MRDD003	DDH 3	DD	607388	6084454	222	-55	680	112.1	10.9-23.6m - intense silica alteration with quartz-fe oxide-pyrite veins and disseminated pyrite, 61.4-66.2m and 68.6-71.3m - intense silica-pyrite alteration with quartz-pyrite-galena veins and disseminated pyrite and galena. 82.1-87.1m - intense silica-pyrite alteration, moderate sericite alteration, quartz-pyrite-galena veins and disseminated pyrite and galena, 95.5-99.3m - strong phyllitic alteration with quartz-pyrite-galena and chalcopyrite veins.
20MRDD004	DDH 4	DD	607566	6082983	280	-55	~630		Drilling in progress.

Table 3: RC/Diamond Drilling Plan for Junee Cu-Au Project

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Hole Type	Height (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
20JNDD002	Billabong Creek	578200	6121773	DD	295	236.6	63	-55
20JNDD001	Riversdale North	580581	6120043	RC/DDH	250	230	218	-55
20JNRC001	Riversdale North	580404	6119897	RC	250	210	50	-55
20JNDD003	Nangus Road	580305	6122912	DD	248	600	45	-60

Holes and overall programme may vary as results are received

Appendix 2. Main Ridge Prospect - JORC 2012 Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were sampled on 2m composite intervals using a sample spear. A representative sample is taken through each metre of the bulk sample and put in a calico bag to create a composited ~3kg sample. Where significant alteration was noted individual 1m samples were taken using a riffle splitter. • Diamond drill core samples are taken over selective intervals through zones of observed alteration on 1m intervals. Alteration styles considered to be of relevance include silicification, sericite, pyrite, potassium felspar and quartz veins. • Sample preparation comprises drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) to produce a 30g charge for fire assay.
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).*	• Drilling type is by Diamond and Reverse Circulation drilling technique. • Diamond core is triple tube HQ (63.5mm) size from surface and changes to standard NQ (47.6mm) size when the downhole geology shows competency. • All drill core was orientated (unless where broken ground was encountered) using an Trucor Upix core orientation tool and marks on core were then lined up for full core run with red line marker. • RC drilling uses a face-sampling hammer drill bit with a 5.63 inch diameter.
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.*	• Recovery of samples is recorded as a matter of routine. • RC sample recovery is endured by keeping the hole as dry as possible and cleaning the cyclone out at regular intervals. • Diamond holes are drilled in shorter lengths when in broken ground to maximise sample recovery. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. Sample bias is unlikely due to the good general recovery of sample.
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) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections*	• Detailed geotechnical, structural and geological logs were compiled for all drill holes which are appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies and metallurgy. Downhole orientation measurements were taken on core and magnetic susceptibility was measured for all holes through the entire hole. • All holes are qualitatively logged and for particular

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	observations such as vein and mineral content a quantitative recording is made. Wet and dry photos of diamond core are taken before cutting. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	• All core is cut with a diamond saw with selective half core submitted for analysis. • RC samples are collected from the bulk sample from the rig cyclone which passes through a riffle splitter. If a sample is wet or damp it is recorded. Most samples were dry. • Sample preparation comprises an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing). • Field duplicates were collected every 50 samples for RC drilling. Known value standards were inserted every 50 samples. • No field duplicates or second half core has been used yet for any of the diamond drill holes. Known value standards were inserted every 20 samples. • The size of the sample is considered to have been appropriate to the grain size for all holes.
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.*	• ALS Global method Au-ICP21 is used for gold analysis. A 30g fire assay with ICP-AES finish. This method is considered to be near total. • A standard or a blank is inserted every ~50 samples for RC and every ~20 samples for diamond. • The nature and quality of the QAQC and analytical methods are considered appropriate to style of mineralisation at this early stage of the project.
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.*	• Verification has been undertaken by Company personnel. • The use of twinned holes is not appropriate at this early stage of assessment. • Data had been recorded in a drill hole database with QAQC analysis of samples undertaken to validate data prior to it being inserted into the database. • No adjustments made to assay data.
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.*	• No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. • Collar positions determined using handheld GPS (+/- 5 metre accuracy) considered appropriate for early stage exploration. • The grid system is GDA94 Zone 55. • Topographic control used is Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data.
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.*	• Analytical data points downhole are sufficient to characterise the nature of the rock and its mineralisation. Drill hole spacings are designed to test specific anomalies relative to ease of access. All are appropriate for exploration results reporting. • No Mineral Resource is being calculated in this report. • 2m sample composites have been taken on site for the RC Drilling. One metre riffle split samples will also be taken once assay results are received.
Orientation of data in relation 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.*	• Drill hole orientations were based on interpretation of geological mapping and soil geochemistry data. Due to the nature of the local topography however some holes have had to be adjusted to test the target as optimally as possible. • Due to diamond drilling results not yet being available, orientations of primary mineralisation is currently unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected in polyweave bags and transported by DevEx employees to a transport depot where they are secured with plastic wrapping and sent directly to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Basin Creek Project represents Exploration Licence EL8939 (103 sq km) granted in February 2020 by the New South Wales Planning and Environment, Resources and Energy Department. • Two additional Exploration License Applications (ELA) 5946 and 6048 have been lodged with the New South Wales Planning and Environment, Resources and Energy Department. These Applications are currently undergoing assessment. • The Company holds 100% of EL8939 through its wholly owned subsidiary TRK Resources Pty Ltd. • The majority of EL8939 lies within rural free-hold land requiring TRK Resources Pty Ltd to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. The Company has rural land access agreements over the majority of the Main Ridge Prospect. • EL8939 is considered to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The company has completed a comprehensive open file review of historical exploration within EL8939 with a focus on the Main Ridge Prospect. Other prospects within the tenement still requiring further review. • Historical exploration focussed on surface geochemistry including a) soil geochemistry by AAA and Jododex for base metals which defined an extensive lead anomaly over the felsic dome/porphyry. Point rock chips for gold by previous explorers such as AAA and Shell and Comet Resources; Companies such as Shell and Comet also completed continuous rock sampling over 50m intervals. This sampling is not considered appropriate, nor representing the 50m sample length given the effects of dilution or enhancement by inconsistencies in outcrop due to reduced outcrop by weathering and alteration b) mapping and observed alteration (including petrology) by these companies c) and the Shell 1986 Airtrack drilling. • Recent soil geochemistry by the Company now shows that the majority of the 1986 Shell Airtrack Drilling tested the eastern edge of the anomaly drilling away from (to the east) of the main soil anomalies. • Companies including AOG, AAA, Jododex carried out ground EM and limited IP in the mid-1970s with a focus for massive sulphide Pb Zn Cu mineralisation. Besides the age of the work, these works would be inappropriate for the style of mineralisation being considered at Main Ridge. • Vulcan Mines Pty Ltd carried out a detailed helimag survey (Geo Instruments) in 1996 on 100m east west traverses with a mean terrain clearance of ~60m. The magnetics was recorded using a Geometrics G833 helium vapour magnetometer. Radiometric data was recorded using an Exploranium GR820 spectrometer. • Comet Resources carried out spectral scans on rock chips in the northern part of the Main Ridge Prospect. Preliminary review of the data shows a central kaolinite zone with muscovite dominant mineralogy, surrounded by phengite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		alteration. These results require further review.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Basin Creek Project is located 8km south west of Tumut, in south-central NSW within the Lachlan Fold Belt. The licence incorporates the western edge of the Ordovician to Silurian volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Tumut Trough with the western edge bounded by the regional metalliferous Gilmore Suture (Fault Zone). Local geology is described as comprising volcaniclastic sediments, with zones of extrusive Page | 11 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks and porphyry rocks (ranging from rhyolite, dacite and andesite). • Although explored originally for volcanogenic massive sulphide type mineralisation (on account of the extensive lead in soil anomaly) recent explorers indicate the style of gold mineralisation and associated alteration at Main Ridge Prospect is indicative of an epithermal or high-level porphyry type mineralisation style. The noted presence of chalcedonic veins and adularia alteration supports this view. • Other large Silurian Gold deposits within the Lachlan Fold Belt include the McPhillamys Gold Deposit further to the north. Alternate views into the mineralisation style at McPhillamys suggests the gold deposit to be either a modified volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, or alternatively a sheared epithermal deposit.

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.*
		• Drill hole details included in Tables 1 and 2 and 3 of this report.
		• Drilling is also underway at Junee Project, and the collar details, both underway and planned are provided in Table 3.

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.* • *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.*	• Assay results for Main Ridge RC holes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 have been received at time of report. Significant gold assay results for these holes is reported in Table 1. Intercepts represent weighted average grades for gold >0.5g/t Au. • Assays are still pending for the remaining RC and Diamond of the holes reported in Table 2. A summary of significant alteration and mineralisation in these holes (with assays pending) is also provided in Table 2. • No metal equivalents are reported in this report.
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 statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the structures associated with gold mineralisation are not known at this stage. A number of vein styles with varying orientations have been observed and measured in core but it is not yet known which are significant in terms of gold mineralisation. Drill holes were originally designed to test across the sub-vertical stratigraphy which was measured at surface. • True width of gold bearing structures not yet 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 low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Company drilling results are reported in Tables 1, 2 and 3 and Figure 1 and 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The information presented in this report displays Company geological observations, soil geochemistry results, geophysics and drill assay results.
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.*	• The Company is awaiting further assay results from the current drilling campaign and is in a position to undertake further drilling at short notice if positive results are returned.