DUKE EXPLORATION

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | ASX: DEX Media Release

29 November 2021

PRAIRIE CREEK ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM EPITHERMAL GOLD

Duke Exploration Limited (ASX: DEX) ("Duke" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the remaining two diamond exploration holes recently drilled at the Company's Prairie Creek Gold Project in Central Queensland, targeting a 1.6 km long 200 m wide NE trending gold in soil anomaly (0.5 – 5.0 g/t Au). This announcement follows on from results from the first hole announced on 22 September.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Zones of epithermal-style quartz veining and breccias and associated gold mineralisation were intersected in diamond drill holes.
- The intersections include:
  - 7 m at 31.17 g/t Ag from 0.0 m in PCDD002
  - 4.0 m at 0.59 g/t Au from 0.0 m in PCDD003
  - 2.4 m at 0.71 g/t Au from 16.0 m in PCDD003
  - 1 m at 0.54 g/t Au from 37.4 m in PCDD003, and
  - 2.1 m at 1.64 g/t Ag from 52.9 m in PCDD003
- These are in addition to previously reported intersections from PCDD001:
  - 2.30 m at 4.68 g/t Au from 7.00 m
  - 20.40 m at 1.86 g/t Au from 11.40
  - 5.35 m at 2.95 g/t Au from 38.10

Commenting on progress – Philip Condon, MD:

"The Prairie Creek project drilling programme strategy was to confirm previous exploration results and to gain an understanding of the geology and style of gold mineralisation, so we can begin to evaluate the project potential for an economic mining operation. Three diamond holes were planned and drilled in the vicinity of historic high-grade drill intercepts in RC drilling to achieve that goal. Geological logging and assay results confirm that epithermal-style gold mineralisation is present and provides the impetus for further work on the project. Follow-up will be focused on geological mapping and interpretation and expanding soil geochemistry to define other targets. The diamond rig is now drilling at Duke's Bundarra project."

Future Work Programme

Future work planned at Prairie Creek includes:

- Detailed geological mapping and 3D solid geology interpretation
- Soil sampling over the wider area to the north of the Prairie Creek prospect

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Technical Information

Prairie Creek Gold Project Exploration Drilling Details

The Prairie Creek Project is located 120km southwest of Gladstone and 25 km southwest of Biloela, central Queensland, in EPM 26852 (Figure 1). This part of Central Queensland is prospective for epithermal gold mineralisation like the Cracow epithermal gold deposit 80 km to the south.

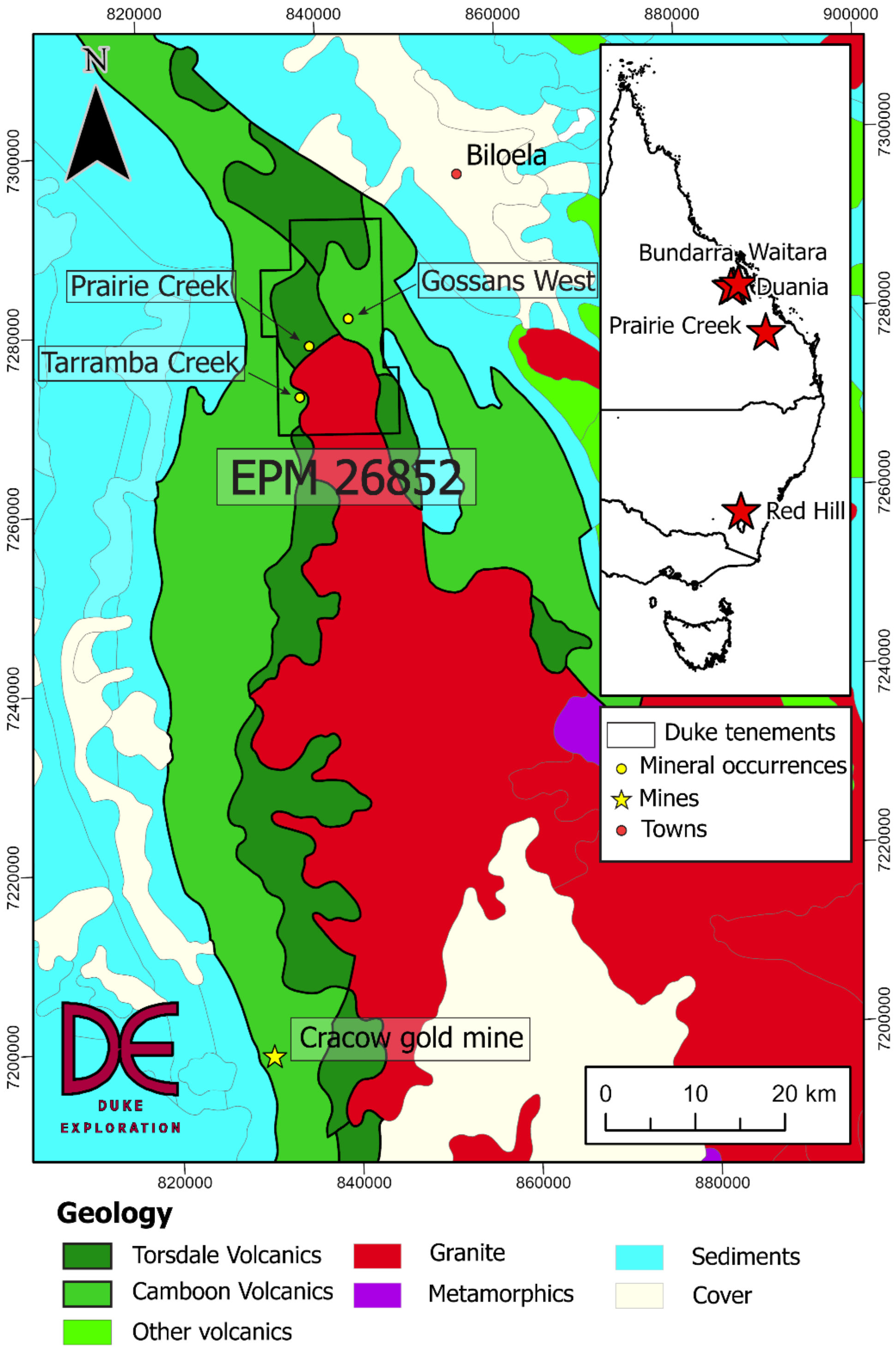

Figure 1. Location of Prairie Creek project (EPM 26852) with prospect locations marked

The Prairie Creek prospect is the highest priority target within the project area (Figure 1 and Figure 2; see www.duke-exploration.com.au for project details). The prosect was historically identified from stream sediment sampling and is defined by a NE trending high grade gold in soil anomaly (0.5 – 5.0 g/t Au), extending over a strike length of 1.6 km and with a width of 200 m. The mineralisation style is interpreted as a gold-rich epithermal system containing minor silver associated with colloform quartz veining and breccia fill within a chlorite-hematite-k-feldspar-sericite altered volcaniclastic. Historic drilling has been carried out on the southern end of the soil anomaly, but the extent and continuity beyond this outcrop has not been tested. Significant intersections in historic drilling included:

- 13.3 m @ 2.81 g/t Au from 55.3 m in DD93GW9
- 20 m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 20 m in RC93GW3
- 8 m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 60 m in RC93GW7
- 52 m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 52 m in RC93GW5, including 10 m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 6 m @ 6.55 g/t Au.

Duke's drilling program comprised three diamond holes for a total of 363.3 m, which were drilled over 30 days. A total of 405 samples were sent to ALS Global's laboratory in Townsville, with all assays now returned (Table 2 and Figure 3). Best gold and silver intersections from all holes include (Table 2 and Figure 3):

- 4.0 m at 0.66 g/t Au from 0.0 m in PCDD001, (previously reported)
- 2.3 m at 4.68 g/t Au from 7.0 m in PCDD001, (previously reported)
- 20.4 m at 1.86 g/t Au from 11.4 m in PCDD001, (previously reported)
- 5.4 m at 2.95 g/t Au from 38.1 m in PCDD001, (previously reported)
- 7 m at 31.17 g/t Ag from 0.0 m in PCDD002,
- 4.0 m at 0.59 g/t Au from 0.0 m in PCDD003,
- 2.4 m at 0.71 g/t Au from 16.0 m in PCDD003,
- 1 m at 0.54 g/t Au from 37.4 m in PCDD003, and
- 2.1 m at 1.64 g/t Ag from 52.9 m in PCDD003

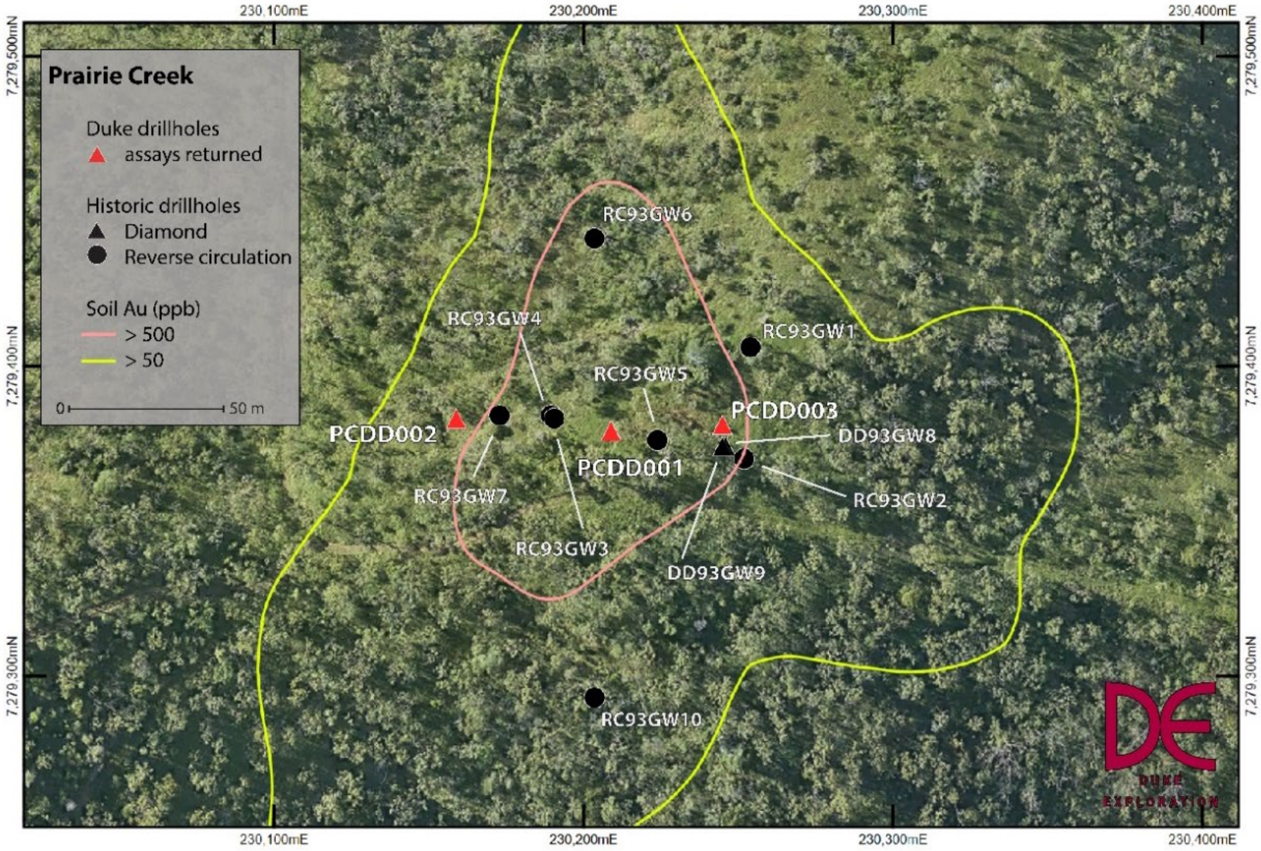

Figure 2. Location of Duke Exploration diamond drill holes relative to historic drill holes and anomalous gold in soil

Hole ID	Easting MGA Zone 56	Northing MGA Zone 56	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Az	Dip
PCDD001	230209	7279379	483	155.5	93.0	-59.4
PCDD002	230159	7279383	476	122.1	99.7	-60.3
PCDD003	230245	7279381	479	85.7	92.3	-59.8

Table 1. Duke Exploration diamond drill collar details

The three diamond drill holes from the current program intersected a succession comprising an upper volcaniclastic conglomerate/breccia dominated unit and a lower more massive unit interpreted as a K-feldspar-hematite altered crystal tuff of the Torsdale Volcanics that are cross-cut by intrusions of mafic and syenitic composition up 10 m thick (Figure 3).

Gold-silver mineralisation is associated with breccia zones that have colloform banded quartz vein infill (Figure 4 and Figure 5). These breccias mostly occur within the upper volcaniclastic unit although PCDD001 did intersect one zone in the lower unit. Breccias overprint earlier chlorite-hematite±sericite±k-feldspar alteration in the host volcaniclastics. No wider veins were intersected and there is no clear structural control on the gold mineralisation other than the spatial relationship to breccia zones. Other colloform quartz infill breccias and veins were also noted in core that did not have associated gold mineralisation. Colloform quartz textures indicate relatively low-temperature conditions of formation and are characteristic features in low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits such as Cracow.

Six zones of gold mineralisation were intersected in PCDD001 and four zones of gold mineralisation in PCDD003 (Figure 3 and Table 1). PCDD002 only returned low-level gold mineralisation but did return a high-grade silver intersection of 7 m at 31.17 g/t Ag from surface. Late-stage quartz veins are present and cross-cut all volcaniclastic units, syenite and brecciated quartz. These results confirm epithermal style gold mineralisation is present in the top 80 m and remains open to the north, east and south.

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t
PCDD001	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.66	1.31
PCDD001	7.0	9.3	2.3	4.68	2.1
PCDD001	11.4	31.8	20.4	1.86	0.89
PCDD001	38.1	43.5	5.4	2.95	0.89
PCDD001	61.6	62.6	1.0	0.81	1.1
PCDD001	151.2	152.2	1.0	0.93	0.25
PCDD002	0	7	7	0.17	31.17
PCDD003	0.0	4.0	4	0.59	0.25
PCDD003	16.0	18.4	2.4	0.71	0.55
PCDD003	37.4	38.4	1	0.54	0.25
PCDD003	52.9	55.0	2.1	1.64	0.51

Table 2. Drill intersections from the new diamond drilling at the Prairie Creek gold prospect, using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off and a 3g/t Ag cut off, with a minimum width of 1 metre and including 2 metres of internal waste. All intercepts reported are down-hole lengths, true widths are not known

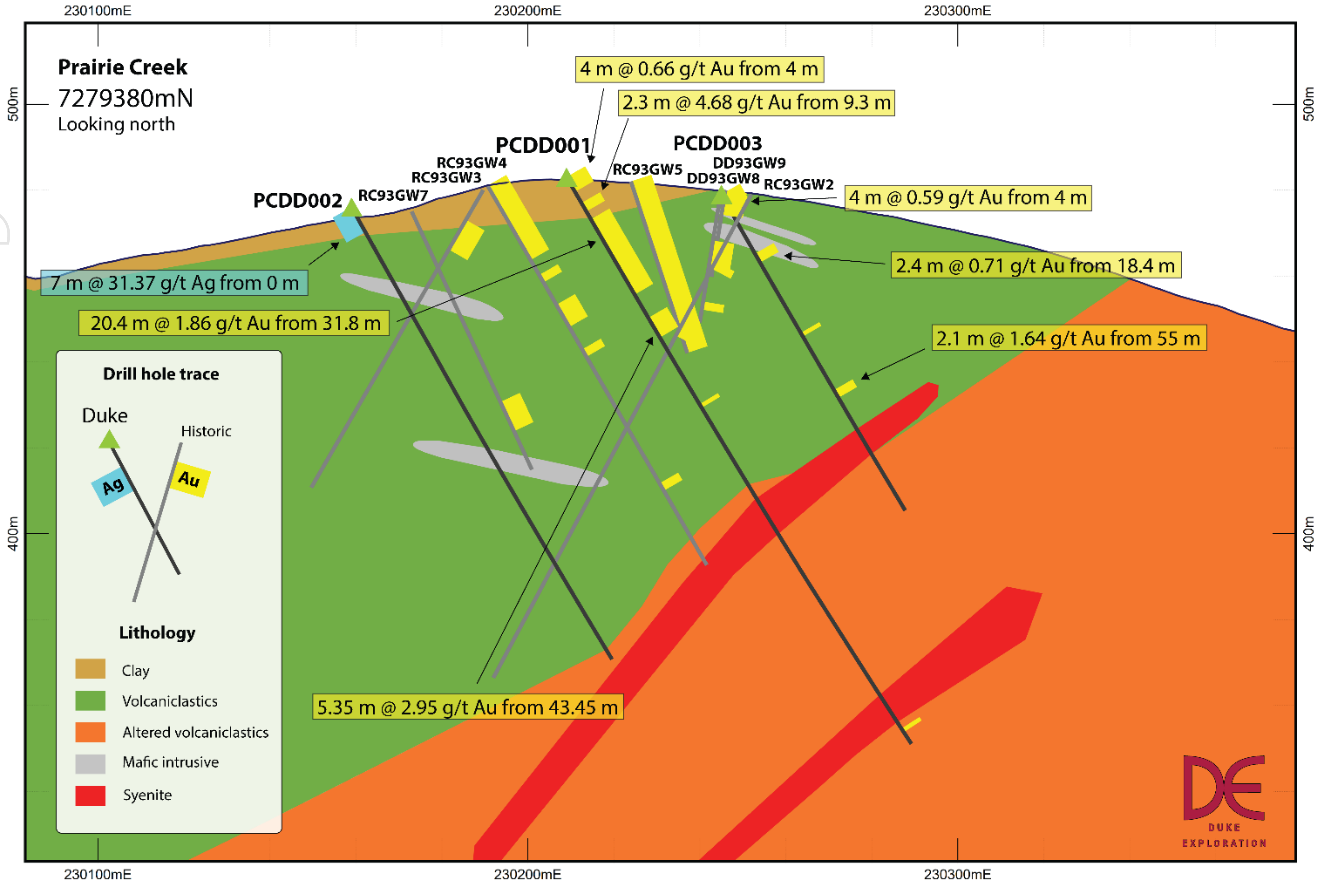

Figure 3. Duke gold assay results on section 7279380mN in relation to interpreted geology and intersections of gold and silver from the historic drill holes

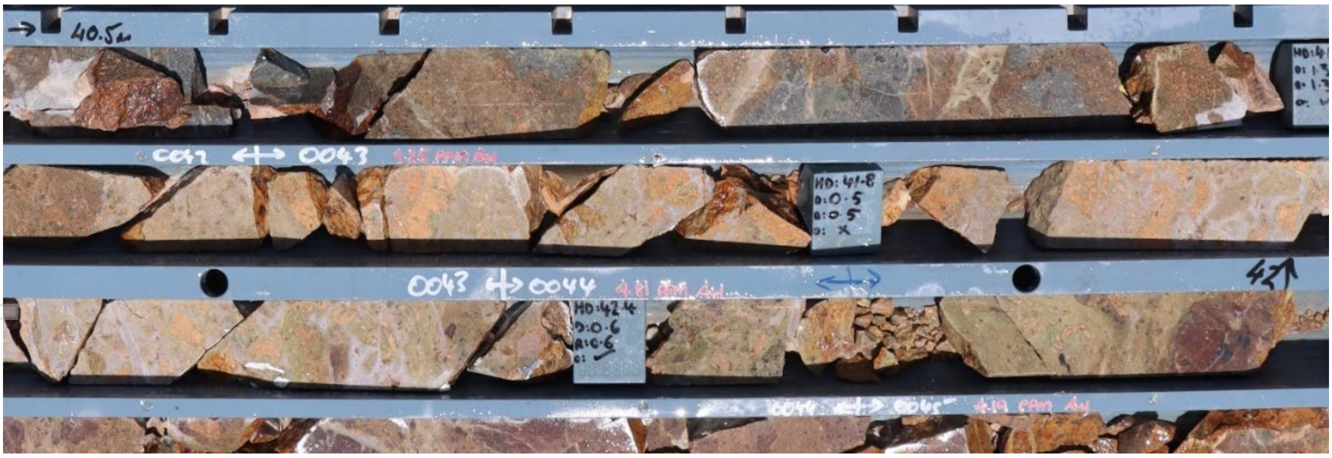

Figure 4. Brecciated volcaniclastic with colloform quartz infill associated with gold mineralisation in PCDD001 (interval 40.5 m to 43 m)

Figure 5. Close up of colloform quartz infill in PCDD001

The association of gold mineralisation with colloform quartz cemented breccia at Prairie Creek confirms that an epithermal system was developed. Although drilling did not intersect wider or high-grade veining zones only a small portion of the soil anomaly was tested. The presence of epithermal style mineralisation at the Prairie Creek prospect also indicates the possibility that other vein systems are present elsewhere on the licence.

Epithermal gold and silver mineralisation at Prairie Creek is hosted in the Torsdale Volcanics (which comprises a succession of dacite, rhyolite, ignimbrites and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks) adjacent to the Late Carboniferous-Early Permian Glenhalvern Granite. This is a similar setting to the Cracow Goldfield where low-sulphidation epithermal mineralisation is hosted in the Camboon Volcanics (andesite, conglomerates, tuffs and ignimbrite) adjacent to a Late Carboniferous-Early Permian granitoid. Both projects are located on the western side of the Connors-Auburn Province which was formed during an extensional event relating to the formation of the Bowen Basin.

The volcaniclastic units intersected at Prairie Creek are likely to be less brittle than volcanic rocks but more permeable. This provides potential for more stockwork and disseminated style epithermal mineralisation. In addition to this style of mineralisation, bonanza-style low-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation potential has yet to be tested in the Camboon Volcanics that are present on the EPM both to the east and west of Prairie Creek. These units (which are host to the Cracow deposits) are also close to the Glenhaven Granite, the possible heat and fluid source for mineralisation at Prairie Creek.

Understanding the local geology, particularly faults that were active during the time that the epithermal systems developed, is key to predicting the likely location of other structures. Newly acquired LiDAR data will be utilised to assist in fault system interpretation in combination with geological mapping. Multielement soil sampling will also be carried out to determine if other gold rich epithermal systems are present and to provide additional geochemical data to help constrain the geological mapping and potentially map alteration zones.

A first pass 3D geological map will be completed in the first quarter of 2022 to progress the understanding of Prairie Creek. Following this a soil sampling programme in conjunction with detailed ground geological mapping will be planned to target the priority areas of interest, with specific focus on structural features identified in the 3D mapping project. The aim of the work will be to have several priority targets to test for feeder structures that may host bonanza gold grades.

About Duke Exploration

Duke is an Australian exploration company with majority interests in five granted exploration tenements for copper, gold and silver exploration areas located in Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.

Duke's key assets comprise:

- EPM 26499, EPM 27474 and EPM 27609 – Bundarra project (100% owned copper exploration project near Mackay, Queensland);
- EPM 26852 – Prairie Creek Project (91% owned (9% Capgold) gold exploration project near Rockhampton, Queensland); and
- EL 8568 – Red Hill Project (100% owned copper exploration project near Red Hill, New South Wales).

In addition, Duke also has an interest in four New South Wales Cu-Au porphyry tenements currently operated by Lachlan Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Emmerson Resources (ASX: ERM). Duke currently holds a 5% interest in two of these tenements and a 10% interest in the other two tenements that is free carried to BFS.

The most advanced target for the Company is the Bundarra project Mt Flora prospect, which has resource development potential for copper, silver and gold, and a recently announced Inferred resource of 16 Mt at an average grade of 0.5% Cu and 6.9 ppm Ag, reported at a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade as classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), which equates to 78,000 tonnes of copper and 3.6 million ounces of silver (Table 3). There are currently five other target areas with similar development potential on the Bundarra project as defined by historical mining, geology and geophysics.

		Tonnes (Mt)	Cu%	Ag g/t	Cu tonnes	Ag ounces
Inferred	Oxide	1	0.3	4.2	2,000	87,000
	Sulphide	15	0.5	7.0	76,000	3,500,000
	Total	16	0.5	6.9	78,000	3,600,000

Notes:

- Reported at a 0.2% Cu-equivalent cut-off grade (Cu & Ag)
- The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition.
- The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 June 2021.
- The Mineral Resource is contained within EMP 26499.
- Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time. All resources have been rounded to the nearest million tonnes.
- The Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource

Table 3. Mount Flora Mineral Resource Summary

The exploration and development strategy is to define sufficient resources at Mt Flora and the other prospective targets in the Bundarra project area as a priority to allow feasibility studies to be undertaken to establish an economic mining operation and to delineate additional mineral resources from the current known exploration target areas to grow the project into the future. The Company has also started to test the more conceptual exploration targets on the Prairie Creek project and Red Hill project (see www.duke-exploration.com.au for more project details). The business development strategy for the Company is to focus on the Bundarra project and simultaneously carry out resource development work on those targets evaluated and ranked as high priority, starting at Mt Flora, while exploring the regional potential of the Bundarra pluton.

The aim is to discover a pipeline of resource development projects around the Bundarra pluton to add to the Mt Flora project organically.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geologists.

Dr Lally is employed by Duke Exploration Pty Ltd as a consultant through Mining Associates Pty Ltd. He has over 25 years of 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'. Dr Lally consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Triple-tube HQ sized diamond core samples were collected via diamond drill rig. The recovery of core is measured and recorded by the driller and checked and corroborated by the logging geologist when metre marked. • Core was cut in half, with half retained and half assayed. Core was crushed and pulverised. Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay and AAS (ALS code Au-AA24) and 33 other elements by four acid digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP61).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• An AED Alton track mounted diamond rig was used to recover HQ sized core. 3 m rods were used, and triple tube methods were used to ensure sample recovery, especially through clay zones. Core was oriented using a reflex tool.
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.*	• The drilling crew measured each run and recorded the amount of core recovered. This was double checked by the geologist when the core was metre marked. Drill recovery averaged 99% over the three holes, with core loss recorded near surface. • Triple tubing was used to ensure maximum sample recovery • There is no relationship between recovery and grade, with mineralised intervals
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 logged.*	• All core was logged by a geologist at a centimetre accuracy. Features of interest that were logged include lithology, alteration, structure and chemical composition (acquired through pXRF analysis). Downhole Optical Televiewer, Acoustic Televiewer and petrophysical logging, including magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements, were also conducted and integrated with geological and geotechnical logging. This logging provides information on structure, contacts, veining etc. in the form of dip and dip direction measurements at a 10 cm resolution. • Geological logging is considered qualitative while

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structural, geochemical and geotechnical logging via pXRF geochemical analysis, downhole Televiewers and petrophysical logging is considered quantitative. All core trays are photographed, as well as lithologies of interest in the core.
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.*	• Core was sawn in half, with half retained in trays, and the other half assayed. Sampling is considered representative of the in-situ lithologies collected and the consistent half-core sampling.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold was assayed by 50g fire assay and AAS (ALS code Au-AA24) and 33 other elements by four acid digestion with ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP61). ME-ICP61 is a near total method, with only the most resistant minerals partially dissolved. • A pXRF Vanta m-series was used to analyse each sample using 3 beams in geochemistry mode. Each beam was set to 10 seconds for a total of 30 seconds and targeting 39 elements. pXRF readings were taken at a rate of three per sample interval on the core. It is recognised this is an imperfect method and is only used to give an indication of geochemistry while waiting for laboratory assay results.
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.*	• No data were adjusted.
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.*	• The drillholes were located using a Garmin GPS unit for an accuracy of +- 3m. Downhole surveys including a downhole gyro was used on all holes. • The grid system is MGA Zone 56, GDA94 datum. • Topographic control has been adopted from a recent aerial LiDAR survey. The topographic control is considered to be highly accurate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling was carried out on a single line, with holes spaced approximately 40m apart. • No physical compositing of samples was done.
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.*	• The drilling was planned near perpendicular to the geology based on the current geological understanding.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected from the drill rig and taken to a core logging yard located on the same property as the drilling. Once logged the core was transported to ALS via Followmont. The samples were not left unattended and a chain of custody was maintained throughout the shipping process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted by external parties at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	• EPM 26852 – Prairie Creek Project (91% Duke owned and 9% Capgold) gold exploration project 120 km southwest of Gladstone and 25 km southwest of Biloela, in central Queensland. • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been explored by several companies in the past including CRAE, ACM Gold and ActivEX. The resulting work includes a total of 15 holes drilled into Prairie Creek and 3 holes drilled into Gossans West, located 5km to the north-east. A total of 1039 historic soil samples have been taken over Prairie Creek which highlighted a promising north-eastern gold trend along the ridgeline.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation at Prairie Creek is interpreted to be related to a high sulphidation epithermal type mineralising system on the basis of colloform quartz vein textures. Mineralisation is hosted within felsic volcaniclastic rocks of the Permian-age Torsdale Volcanics. Mineralisation is related to zones of brecciation with colloform quartz vein infill within sericite-chlorite-k-feldspar alteration.

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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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.*
		• See Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 and Table 1 and Table 2 in the main text.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short*	• Intervals were composited in Micromine, using a length weighted average technique at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, allowing 2 m of internal dilution and a 1 m minimum width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• These are the first holes drilled into the prospects and the orientation of the mineralisation is not known. The holes are thought to be drilling perpendicular to the mineralisation based on interpretation of historic drilling. • All intercepts reported are down-hole lengths, true widths are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and* • *appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 and Table 1 and Table 2 in the main 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.*	• All drill holes assays returned to date from the current drill programme have been reported.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	• An updated geological map will be a focus influenced by the insight gained from the latest drilling. A soil sampling programme will be planned following this to target future prospective areas.