

## CAZALY RESOURCES LIMITED

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### FURTHER HIGH COBALT GRADES RETURNED FROM BUNGONIA PROJECT, NSW

- Further high grade cobalt in rock chip samples to 1.68% Co with an overall average of 0.50% Co
  - 3 New Prospects discovered highlighting the potential of the region
  - High grade mineralisation mapped for over 700m at the *Avanti Prospect*
  - Untested primary basement mineralisation discovered in two areas 5km apart grading up to 0.15% Co
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Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, “Cazaly” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further results from reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling at its **Bungonia Cobalt** project in New South Wales. A second round of results further highlights the significant high grade cobalt mineralisation within the Project, with the potential for the region further enhanced by the number of new sites discovered and the identification of new basement style mineralisation.

#### **Rock Chip Sampling & Mapping**

The Company has recently collected further rock chip samples in addition to the samples reported in November (ASX announcement dated 30 November 2017), with sampling and mapping carried out on five of the prospects sampled in November as well as seven new areas not previously tested by the company.

This second round of work also progressed landowner negotiations in a number of key areas, enabling more detailed work and mapping in some areas, which identified significant extensions to known mineralisation and provided a better understanding of the geology.

Significantly, this has also resulted in the discovery of what appears to be primary bedrock manganese/cobalt mineralisation previously not identified. Results are shown in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: Cazaly Rock Chip Sampling, December 2017**

Sample	Prospect	GDA_N	GDA_E	Co_%	Cu_ppm	Li_ppm	Mn_%	Ni_ppm	Zn_ppm
BGR037	Bianchi	6136192	771158	0.48	1440	440	5.42	2530	490
BGR038	Angel Myst	6134016	768411	0.58	1230	222	6.53	829	437
BGR039	Osiers Group	6133018	768695	0.96	1960	532	8.63	1720	725
BGR040	Osiers Group	6132517	768763	0.75	2530	966	9.49	2600	1090
BGR041	Benduck	6128585	767555	0.06	114	15.6	2.15	140	182
BGR042	Benduck	6128274	768594	0.06	197	32.2	1.66	164	245
BGR043	Benduck	6128680	767252	0.01	357	2.4	0.07	114	102
BGR044	Jacqua Quarry	6128107	765037	0.15	83	55.2	2.40	191	228
BGR045	Jacqua	6130756	768501	0.01	89	4	0.42	113	183
BGR046	Brooklyn Group	6125222	764946	0.44	3420	1210	11.00	3610	815
BGR047	Brooklyn Group	6125222	764946	1.18	3500	1440	11.50	1310	1290
BGR048	Starwberry Ck	6123787	767020	0.01	181	31.1	0.31	101	179
BGR049	Starwberry Ck	6123641	766976	0.01	53	9.5	0.10	64	128
BGR050	Canondale	6131342	759376	0.28	414	166	2.80	426	194
BGR051	Canondale	6131342	759376	0.02	104	7.6	0.12	97	78
BGR052	Osiers Group	6133411	768461	1.20	2500	769	9.29	1380	1050
BGR053	Osiers Group	6133309	768342	0.29	652	149	8.19	583	245
BGR054	Osiers Group	6133292	768424	1.36	2560	857	9.51	1210	905
BGR055	Osiers Group	6133517	768274	0.96	2070	743	13.70	1240	1020
BGR056	Osiers Group	6133590	768167	1.68	2900	1090	12.40	3190	1680
BGR057	Osiers Group	6133605	768207	1.25	1730	994	10.90	2570	904
BGR058	Inverary Group	6135058	774136	0.05	98.5	28.8	0.33	228	205
BGR059	Inverary Group	6134353	773971	1.65	2650	563	9.04	1460	618
BGR060	Avanti	6130948	763144	0.48	680	280	7.96	1010	265
BGR061	Avanti	6130998	763301	0.93	2880	1320	11.90	4280	1040
BGR062	Avanti	6130899	762891	0.02	49	11.8	0.92	70	106
BGR063	Avanti	6131074	762656	0.73	1820	748	11.40	1880	692
BGR064	Avanti	6131089	762823	0.39	1100	461	10.10	1560	441
BGR065	Scwinn	6130257	760431	0.02	72.5	9.4	0.85	204	711
BGR066	Scwinn	6128951	759482	0.05	95.5	7.4	21.00	42	214
BGR067	Scwinn	6128951	759482	0.08	206	38.5	22.80	109	322

Avanti (previously Deposit 279):

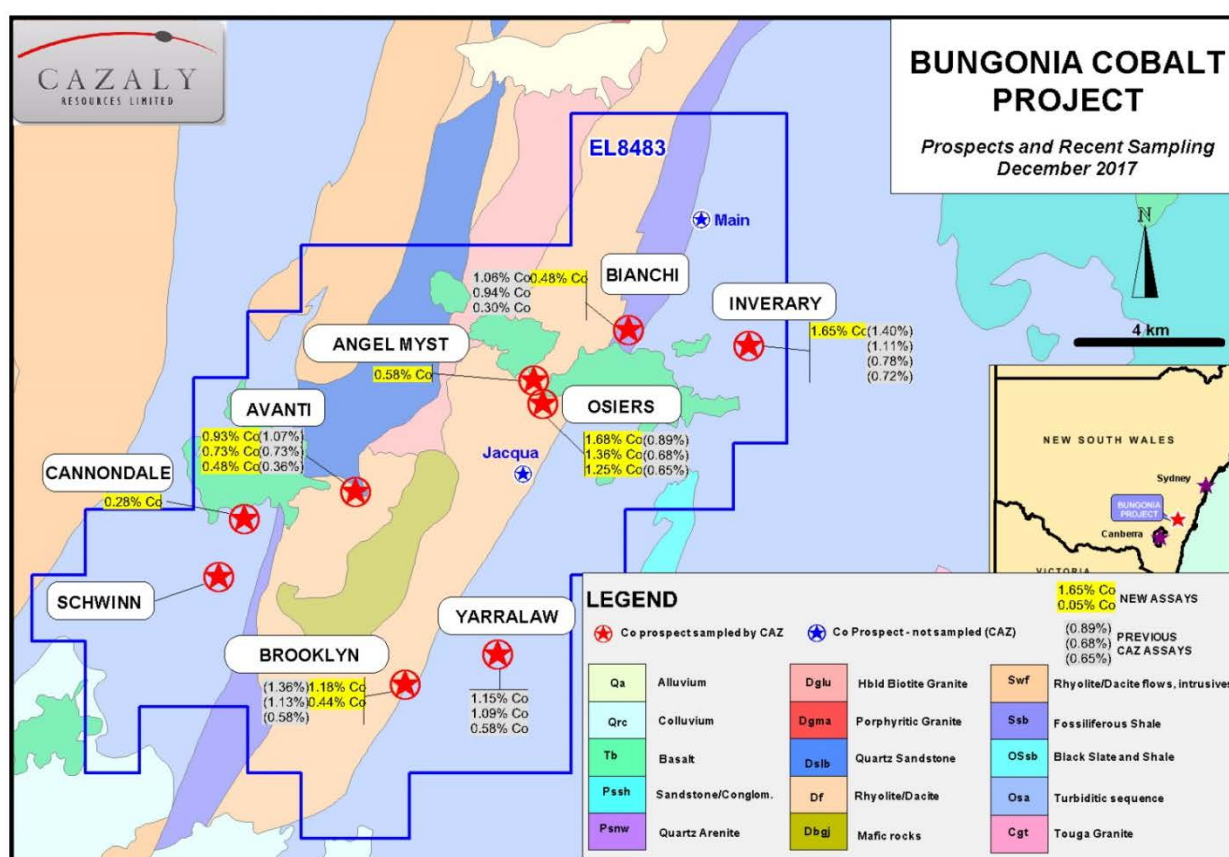
**5 samples collected with an average of 0.51% Co, peak value 0.93% Co**

Successful access negotiations enabled further sampling and mapping to be completed on this historic deposit. Mapping was able to extend mineralisation to the west for over 700m and remains open. These results are in addition to first pass sampling which resulted in 3 samples averaging 0.72% Co and peaking at 1.07% Co.

Manganiferous cobalt bearing grits are exposed on a small hill with potential for further extensions beneath soil cover to the west. The presence of iron rich units normally capping the cobalt bearing unit indicate potential for a full intact profile at Avanti which is a high priority drill target in 2018. (Map of geology at Avanti shown in Figure 2.)

**Inverary: Peak value 1.65% Co**

Two new areas were prospected over outcropping manganiferous grits in the Inverary area and returned an assay of **1.65%** cobalt. This is in addition and separate to previously identified cobalt bearing grits exposed over approximately 700m of strike. Further work is planned in 2018 including defining targets for shallow drilling.



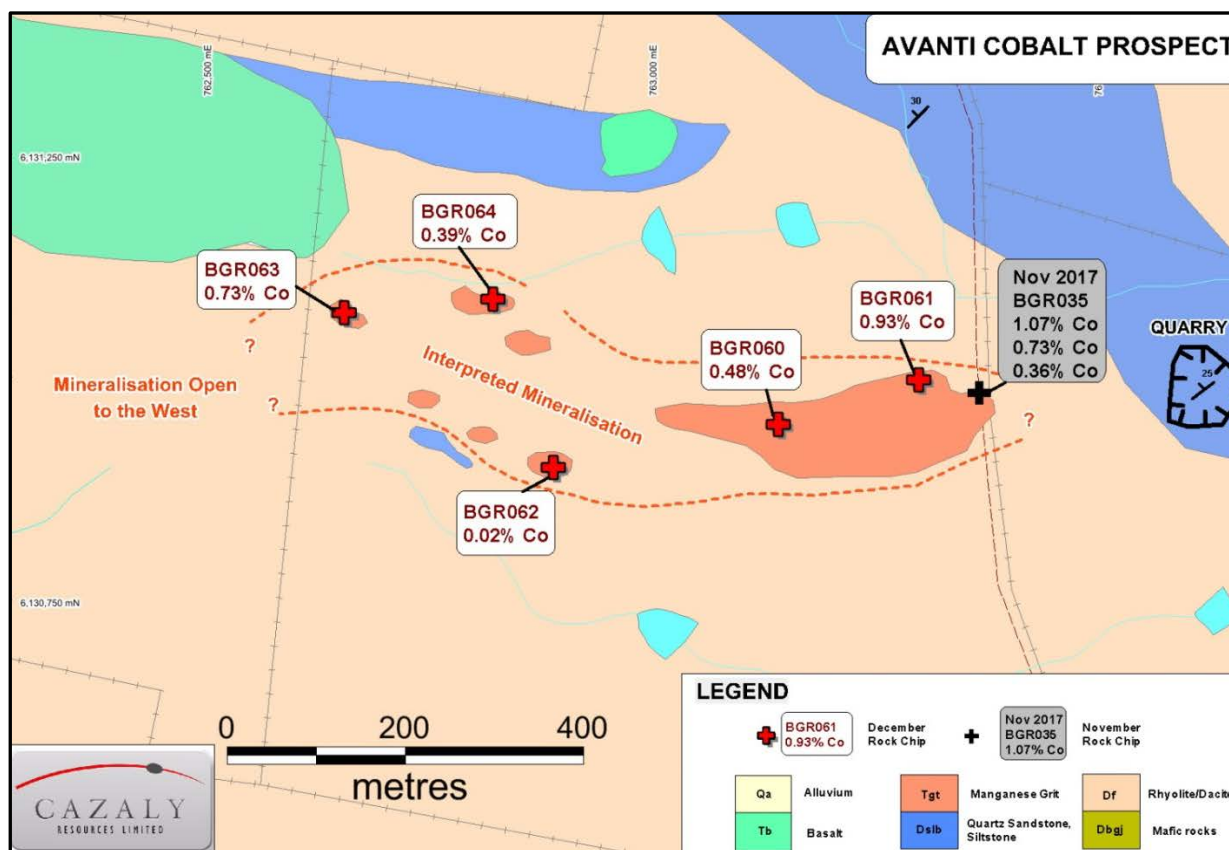
**Figure 1. Geology, key prospects & recent sampling - Bungonia Cobalt Project**

**Osiers: 8 samples collected with an average of 1.05% Co, peak value 1.68% Co**

This group comprises historic deposits 1 km south of *Angel Myst*. The principal deposit was recently sampled after successful access negotiations and resulted in very high cobalt values (averaging above 1.0% Co). Access agreements are being negotiated with other landowners in this area to allow more substantial follow up and possible drilling in 2018.

**Brooklyn: 2 samples collected with an average of 0.81% Co, peak value 1.18% Co**

Additional road sampling has confirmed widespread cobalt rich manganiferous grits at the Brooklyn prospect. The grits are exposed in road cuttings at 620 to 640m RL which is the targeted range for cobalt rich units in this area. The results support previous sampling and are similar to the high grade as sampling announced in November.



**Figure 2. Geology and Rock Chip Sampling at the Avanti Prospect**

**Bianchi: 1 sample collected 0.48% Co**

A large boulder of grit was sampled from a small roadside trench and supports previous sampling from November. This area is of interest as there are large properties with open undulating hills in the 620m to 640m RL range.

**New Targets: Possible primary basement mineralisation identified**

A number of new areas were identified during the second phase of work at the Bungonia Cobalt Project. Initial mapping and sampling confirms the presence of cobalt in rock chips requiring follow up. Two of these areas are significant as they are not documented previously and highlight the potential for fresh discoveries in the area.

In particular, **possible basement mineralisation** representing a new target and potential source of cobalt was identified during this phase of work at the project. Manganese/cobalt mineralisation was mapped in two separate areas (5.5km apart) with grades of up to 0.15% Co. These were not associated with grits and were instead identified in hydrothermal quartz – manganese – cobalt veining and stock work veining in older basement (siltstone and arenite).

Historic work has alluded to the possible presence of a basement system considered the potential primary source for cobalt at Bungonia, but this was never confirmed. This style of mineralisation is considered to be significant for follow-up at the project. Further work is necessary to better understand the geology and setting for these targets. Further work is planned in 2018 once access is available for these and other areas.

### **Background Information**

The project is held under Exploration Licence EL8483, covers approximately 242 sq km and is located 130km north east of Canberra and 25km south east of Goulburn in New South Wales. Previous exploration defined several areas of significant cobalt and nickel mineralisation some of which have been historically mined as early as the 1890's. Cobalt mineralisation occurs as flat lying residual on hills extending for several hundred metres associated with manganese deposits. The deposits typically contain relatively rich cobalt values, with minor nickel and copper credits, and have been worked historically with high cobalt recoveries.

The areal extent and assay results from historic work, and now work by Cazaly, points to significant potential to extend known deposits as well as make new discoveries within the project area. The potential is highlighted by the results of rock chip grades from this programme along with historic mining from several locations.

Historic records show that cobalt was produced in the region from the late 1800's to early 1900's. Intermittent exploration for manganese, cobalt and, more recently, bauxite has been undertaken by North Broken Hill Ltd, Stuart Metals (Cobalt Resources NL), Central West Gold NL, McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, VAM Ltd and ABx2 Pty Ltd. Shallow percussion and RAB drilling was carried out on several prospects and pre-JORC estimates for cobalt were completed. This data is being compiled and assessed but is not considered of sufficient quality to be used in any estimation today under current JORC guidelines. This work confirmed widespread occurrences of coarse-grained arenaceous sediments (grits) with variable concentrations of manganese oxide-cobalt mineralisation up to 700m long and between 0.5 to 6m in thickness. A primary source of cobalt within basement was highlighted in historic work as a target for further exploration drilling in the area.

In addition to drilling, metallurgical test work was also undertaken with excellent recoveries of 83.2% cobalt, 79.5% copper and 85.9% nickel returned from acid leaching of a 80 kilogram sample containing 1.15% cobalt, 0.39% copper and 0.26% nickel (North Broken Hill Pty Ltd - GS1980/315).



## **Summary**

Recent further sampling by the Company has advanced some of the known cobalt prospects at the project and resulted in fresh discoveries. The work has also highlighted two sources of cobalt mineralisation; cobalt bearing sedimentary units and potential primary cobalt bearing hydrothermal vein systems at the Bungonia Cobalt Project. The lack of modern systematic exploration to date leaves substantial upside for further discoveries of cobalt deposits in the area. Potential for further extensions to known mineralisation is shown at the Avanti prospect where access for drilling in 2018 is being negotiated.

The Company will continue to finalise access with key landowners in the area. Exploration will in 2018 will focus on the potential identified by the Company and quickly advance priority prospects to being drill ready.

## **ENDS**

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## **Competent Person's Statement**

*The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Targets or Ore Resources and Reserves is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Clive Jones and Mr Don Horn, who are employees of the Company. Mr Jones is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Horn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jones and Mr Horn have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jones and Mr Horn consent to the inclusion of their names in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*



**Photo: Primary Mn/Co Bearing Veining at Bungonia**

## ANNEXURE 1.

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 rock chip samples were collected at surface.</li> <li>• Fist sized representative samples from outcrop were collected to a maximum weight of 3kg and averaging 1-1.5kg.</li> <li>• Rock chip samples were sent to Bureau Veritas in Perth, sorted, crushed and pulverized to -75µm, split to produce a 40g charge for Aqua Regia digest and analysis for Au, Ag, Al, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Li, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ti, U, V, W Zn and Zr by ICP and OES or MS finish.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling conducted</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling conducted</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological information for each sample site has been recorded.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional samples were collected from single locations where considered necessary for representation</li> <li>• No field duplicates samples were considered necessary for first pass reconnaissance</li> <li>• Appropriate sampling protocols were used to maximise representivity.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All rock chip samples were analysed using a 40g aqua regia digest with an MS finish. This is considered a partial digest Technique however in weathered samples it is considered to approximate a total digest assay.</li> <li>• The laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicate samples. Results are within tolerable limits</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All data has been checked internally by senior CAZ staff</li> <li>• Location data was collected using a handheld GPS and maps. Locational data is validated using GIS software in the office.</li> <li>• No adjustment to assay data has been made</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All location points were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 55</li> <li>• The error in locational data is expected to be up to 10m in easting and northing and up to 20m in RL.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample spacing was adequate for first pass reconnaissance work of this nature and a product of access and exposure of the targeted lithologies</li> <li>• The rock chip sampling does not give adequate information on geological and grade continuity and can't be used for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation</li> <li>• No compositing of samples was conducted</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is not enough information available from this sampling to determine an average grade or to determine sample bias</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were delivered by CAZ staff directly to the laboratory in Perth Western Australia. The laboratory managed security of samples during prep and analysis</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is audited and reviewed in house by senior staff.</li> </ul>

## 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sampling is located within granted EL8483, which is held 100% by CAZ through wholly owned subsidiary company Sammy Resources Pty Ltd (Sammy). Sammy signed Access Agreement for exploration with several property owners enabling access for sampling.</li> <li>• The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic holders of the Project area include Stuart Metals (Cobalt Resources NL), Central West Gold NL, McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, North Broken Hill Ltd, VAM Ltd and ABx2 Pty Ltd</li> <li>• Stuart Metals (Cobalt Resources NL)</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>conducted shallow RAB drilling but failed to penetrate deeper than 10m due to hard stratigraphy. Previous drilling had been conducted by VAM, North Broken Hill and McIntyre Mines with some success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip sample programs were undertaken by Stuart Metals (Cobalt Resources NL) and North Broken Hill</li> <li>• All previous work is being compiled and added to the project data base</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tertiary sandstone (“grit”) hosted cobalt and manganese mineralization associated with leaching or lateritisation. Base metal and gold mineralization is also targeted.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling conducted</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No weighted averages, aggregates or metal equivalent values are reported</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling conducted</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>lengths</i>	<p><i>known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Maps, Figures and Diagrams in the document</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sample results from the program are reported in the document</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful and material information is reported</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further mapping and geochemical sampling is planned followed by drilling is expected to commence within Q1-2 2018</li> </ul>