

Copper Sulphides Intersected in Kiola Drilling

Highlights

- Visible copper sulphides intersected in all drill holes at Kiola
- Drilling has extended the mineralisation associated with the Nasdaq skarn
- Assay results from initial four-hole program expected in second half of July which will inform an updated geological model and further refine the next drill campaign in the second half of 2020
- Commercial agreement reached to recover the Kadungle tenement in NSW (EL 6226)
- Drilling at Kadungle to commence in late 2020 and is partly funded by the NSW New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling program grant from the NSW Government.

Emmerson Managing Director Mr Rob Bills commented:

"The first phase of drilling at Kiola has been highly successful in providing new insights into the subsurface geology of the 15km² Kiola Geochemical Zone(KGZ). We eagerly await the assay results which will guide further exploration"

Picture 1: Drill core from KIODD004 (127m) – chlorite-actinolite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-quartz-carbonate-epidote zone



Picture 2: Drill core from KIODD002 (92.7m) – blebs of pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite hosted in quartz-chlorite-actinolite altered volcanic siltstone



Kiola Project (Figure 1) – one of Emmerson’s five NSW projects

The 100% owned Kiola project is one of Emmerson’s highest ranked, early stage gold-copper projects and is centred on the 15km² Kiola Geochemical Zone (KGZ). This area encompasses historic workings within favourable Ordovician age rocks that display anomalous gold, copper and molybdenum geochemistry. Recent work has confirmed that the KGZ contains many of the attributes of world class porphyry gold-copper mineralisation and is divided into a northern area centred on the Nasdaq skarn, and a southern area around the South Pole, Kiola and Right Hand Creek mine (Figure 2).

First stage diamond drilling comprising four holes for 1,130m has just been completed and assay results are pending. Visual results and alteration across all drill holes confirm the potential for underlying porphyry copper-gold (Pictures 1 and 2, Figure 5)

The mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite and in at least two holes, iron-rich sphalerite within skarn, in quartz veins and as blebs with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Noting that skarn mineralisation is characteristic of the outer/peripheral zones of porphyry copper-gold systems. The mineralisation typically occurs with pyrite, pyrrhotite and alteration of chlorite, actinolite - epidote and calcite. Minor intrusions plus zones of brecciation were also evident. Mineralisation of pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in drill hole KIODD004 extended the Nasdaq skarn some 200m to the east before entering weak chlorite-epidote alteration within volcanic siltstone and limestone (Figures 3 & 4).

The chargeability anomalies from the Induced Polarisation geophysics (Figure 4) correspond to zones of intense pyrrhotite-pyrite +/- chalcopyrite and, in combination with the magnetics (Figures 2 & 3), will assist in focussing the next round of drilling to test the core of the mineralisation.

Drilling at Kiola is partly funded by the NSW Government’s New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling grant announced earlier this year. Emmerson Resources will be reimbursed for 50% of its direct drilling costs following the completion of all associated reports.

Kadungle Project (Figure 1) – deep drilling aimed at testing the source of the copper and gold

As previously reported (ASX:14 April 2020) Emmerson was pursuing several avenues to restore its ownership of EL6226, which was formerly held by Emmerson subsidiary Lachlan Resources in joint venture with Aurelia Metals Ltd (ASX:AMI).

Following successful negotiation with new applicant, Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd, Emmerson is pleased to report it has agreed terms to restore full ownership to this tenement (ELA 5947) including the 15% ownership to Aurelia Metals. Moreover the ~\$100k funding grant toward direct drilling costs from the NSW Government New Frontiers program has also been restored.

There are a number of conditions that still need to be finalised ahead of this agreement coming into effect.

As part of this negotiation with Bacchus Resources, Emmerson has entered into a drilling agreement with AMWD (a drilling company associated with Bacchus Resources) to undertake a minimum \$200k drilling program at Kadungle (stage 1 drilling). Plus a further \$1.0m drilling over three years on Emmerson’s tenements anywhere in Australia (stage 2 drilling), providing AMWD meets certain criteria, including agreement around competitive drill rates, and professional/safe work practices.

Emmerson has used AMWD in previous programs and is pleased to have secured a highly competent and professional drilling company that has capabilities in diamond, RC, aircore and auger drilling.

Following a review of internal tenement management procedures, AMETS has been appointed to manage Emmerson’s large tenement packages in NSW and Tennant Creek.

For and on behalf of the Board of Emmerson Resources Limited.

Rob Bills

Managing Director & CEO

For further information, please contact:

Rob Bills

Managing Director and CEO

E: rbills@emmersonresources.com.au

T: +61 8 9381 7838

Media enquiries

Michael Vaughan, Fivemark Partners

E: michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

T: +61 422 602 720

About Emmerson Resources, Tennant Creek and New South Wales

Emmerson is fast tracking exploration across five exciting early-stage gold-copper projects in NSW, identified (with our strategic alliance partner Kenex/Duke Exploration) from the application of 2D and 3D predictive targeting models – aimed at increasing the probability of discovery. Duke can earn up to 10% (to pre BFS) of any project generated providing certain success milestones are met.

The highly prospective Macquarie Arc in NSW hosts >80Mozs gold and >13Mt copper with these resources heavily weighted to areas of outcrop or limited cover. Emmerson's five exploration projects contain many attributes of the known deposits within the Macquarie Arc but remain underexplored due to historical impediments, including overlying cover (farmlands and younger rocks) and a lack of exploration. Kadungle is a JV with Aurelia Metals covering 43km² adjacent to Emmerson's Fifield project.

In addition, Emmerson has a commanding land holding position and is exploring the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), one of Australia's highest-grade gold and copper fields producing over 5.5 Moz of gold and 470,000 tonnes of copper from deposits including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko, Chariot, and Golden Forty. These high-grade deposits are highly valuable exploration targets, and to date, discoveries include high-grade gold at Edna Beryl and Mauretania, plus copper-gold at Goanna and Monitor. These are the first discoveries in the TCMF for over two decades.

Emmerson announced the formation of a strategic alliance with Territory Resources in 2018 and a further strategic alliance with NT Bullion in 2020. Both companies plan to build mills/processing facilities in Tennant Creek to support the mining and processing from Emmerson's small gold mines. Both alliances also extend to separate earn-in and joint venture agreements whereby by Territory Resources and NT Bullion are obligated to spend \$5m over 5 years to earn a 75% interest. In addition, there are separate Mining Joint Ventures over a portfolio of Emmerson's small mines whereby Emmerson receive a variety of 12% and 6% gold production royalties or profit share.



Regional
NSW

New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling

The NSW Government has announced \$2.2 million in grants to 22 mineral exploration projects across the state as part of the third round of the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling grants program.

The grants reimburse successful explorers for 50 per cent of per metre drilling costs, up to a maximum of \$200,000.

The program aims to support the long-term sustainability of the NSW resources sector by encouraging mineral exploration and discovery, particularly drilling programs that target underexplored areas in the state, or that test new geological ideas and models.

The projects are predominantly exploring for copper and gold in key areas in Central and Far Western NSW, as well as other target metals such as cobalt, platinum, nickel, silver, lead, zinc, tin and tungsten.

Emmerson has been successful in gaining drilling grants for both our Kiola and Kadungle projects

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to NSW Projects Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Ana Liza Cuison, MAIG, MSEG. Dr Cuison is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cuison is a full-time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Note all results in this ASX have been previously reported in ASX 12 March 2020

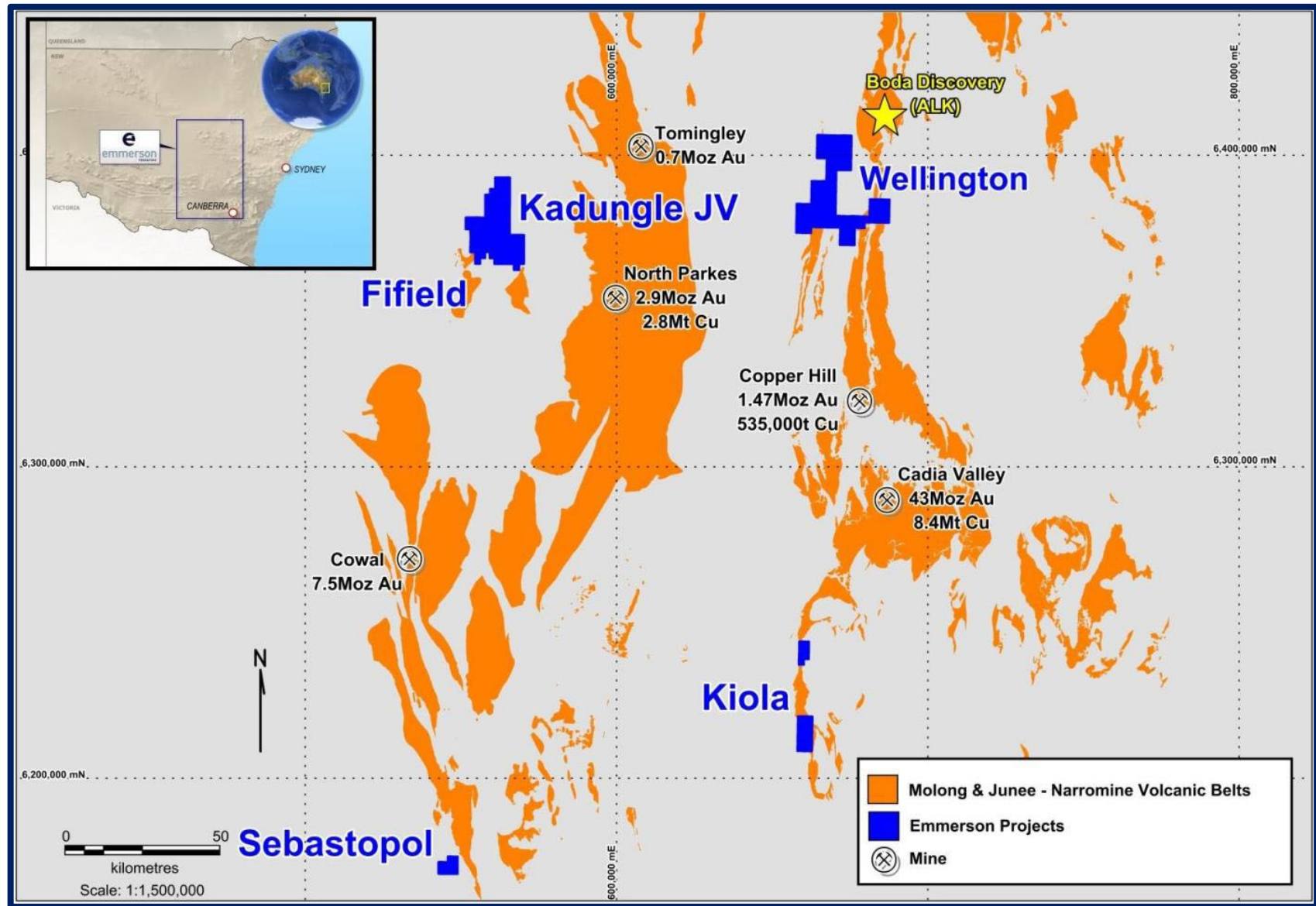


Figure 1. Location of Emmerson's NSW Projects (Lachlan Resources). The background is the regional magnetic image, with orange indicating the various segments of the Macquarie Arc.

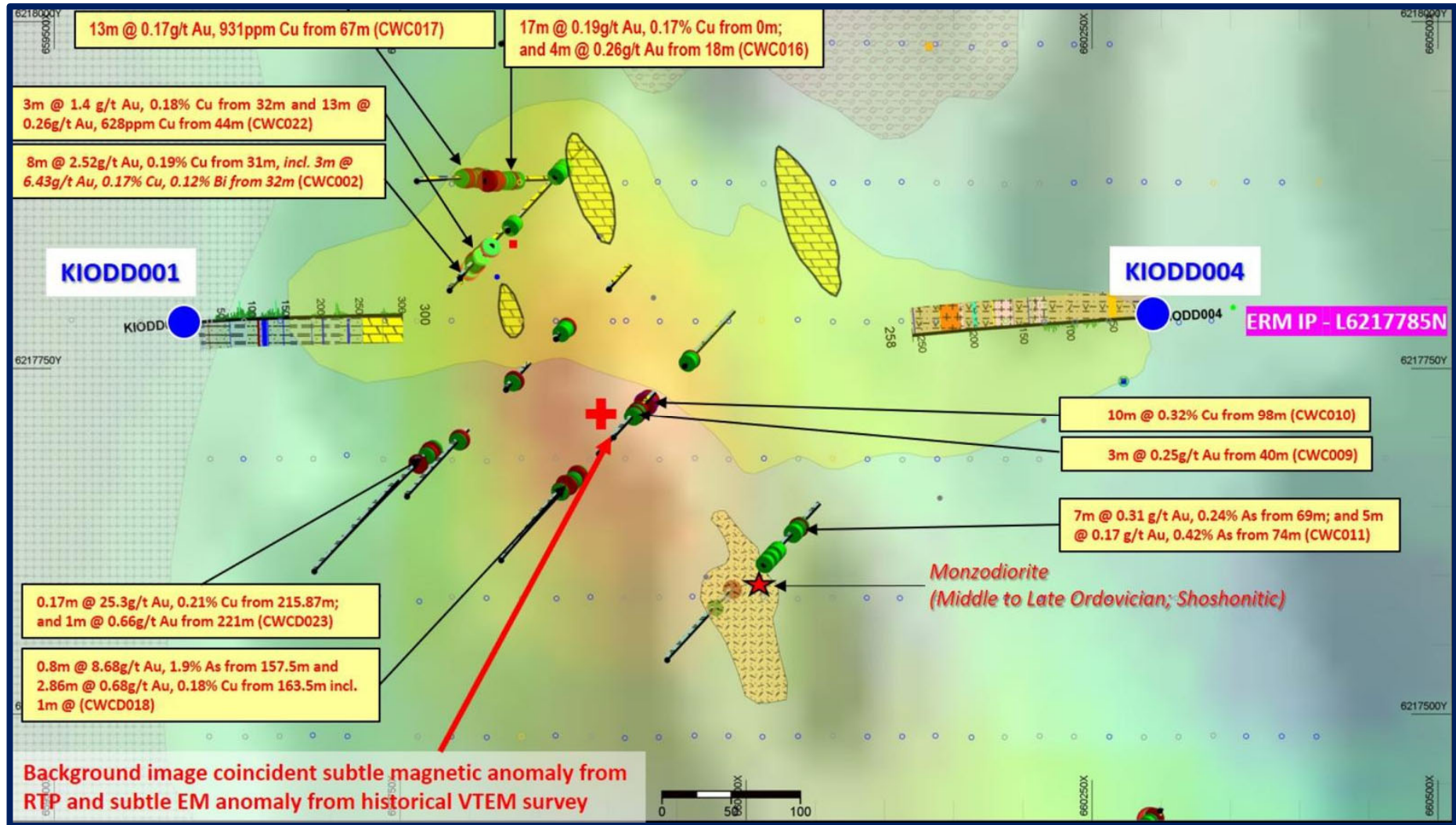


Figure 3: Plan View of the Nasdaq skarn with recent drill holes KI0DD001 and KI0DD004 plus shallow historical drill holes.

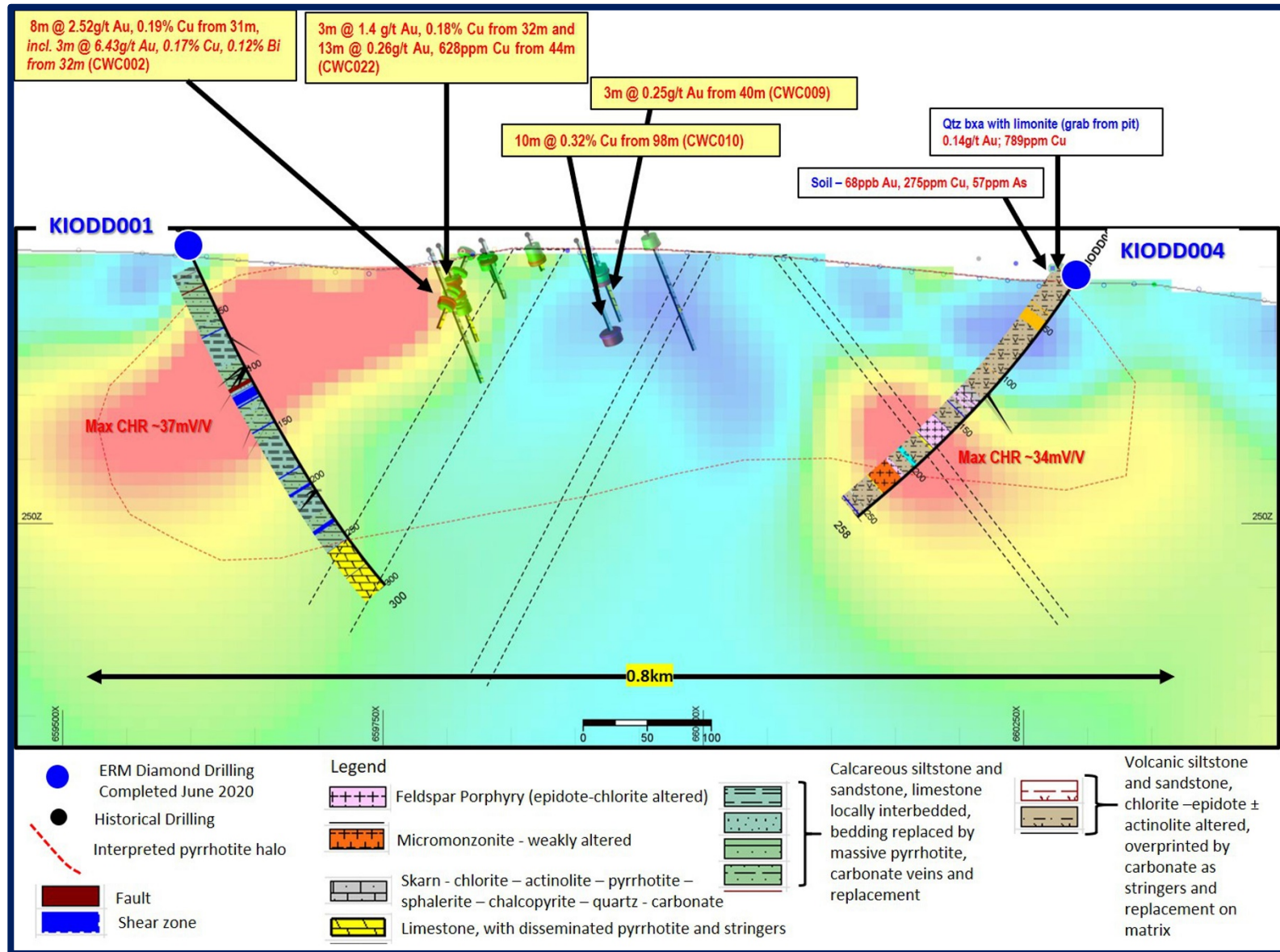


Figure 4: Cross sections of drill holes KI0DD001 and KI0DD004. Background is the IP geophysics (chargeable) that corresponds to the pyrite - pyrrhotite -chalcopyrite halo

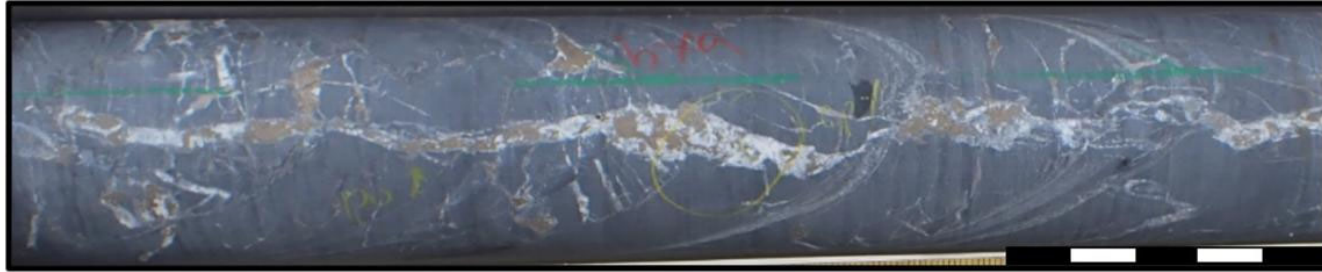


Figure 5A. Drillcore from KIODD001 (221m) – Quartz – pyrrhotite – pyrite – chalcopyrite as breccia fill.



Figure 5B. Drillcore from KIODD002 (72.7m) – Pyrrhotite stringers with specks of chalcopyrite and actinolite – chlorite veins cutting chlorite – epidote altered volcanic unit.



Figure 5C. Drillcore from KIODD003 (151.5m) – chalcopyrite ± pyrite blebs/stringers in chlorite – epidote altered volcanic unit.



Figure 5D. Drillcore from KIODD004 (126.9m) – blebs of sphalerite – chalcopyrite – pyrrhotite in quartz – carbonate zone.

Table 1. Kiola diamond drillholes collar data

Hole ID	East (MGA94_55)	North (MGA94_55)	RL AHD	Dip (deg)	AZI mag (deg)	Depth(m)	Drill Date	Drill Type	Tenement
KIODD001	659600.0	6217783.0	460.0	-65	74.2	300.5	26/05/2020	DDH	EL8590
KIODD002	659540.0	6214970.0	408.0	-60	76.2	283.1	1/06/2020	DDH	EL8590
KIODD003	660711.0	6215244.0	409.0	-60	69.2	288.7	4/06/2020	DDH	EL8590
KIODD004	660294.0	6217787.0	444.0	-55	255.0	258.1	13/06/2020	DDH	EL8590

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Appendix 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kiola – Nasdaq, South Pole and Kiola Prospects – Diamond Drilling

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	- 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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
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).	- KIODD001 has been drilled with: - HQ³ core from collar to 53.8m - NQ³ core from 53.8m to 300.5m - KIODD002 has been drilled with: - HQ³ core from collar to 35.3m - NQ³ core from 35.5m to 283.1m - KIODD003 has been drilled with: - HQ3 core from collar to 35.3m - NQ3 core from 35.5m to 288.7m - KIODD004 has been drilled with: - HQ³ core from collar to 29.7m - NQ³ core from 29.7m to 258.1m - HQ³ core diameter is 61.1mm - NQ³ core diameter is 45.0mm. - Standard inner tube has been used for the diamond core drilling. - No triple tube has been used for all four diamond holes. - The core was oriented using Digital Ori Tool NQ (Reflex).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
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.	- Standard operating procedures are employed for logging KIODD001, KIODD002, KIODD003 and KIODD004. - Drill hole logging data is directly entered into field laptop computer. Standardised code were used for lithology, oxidation, alteration, presence of sulphide information are recorded. - Structural logging records orientation of veins, fractures and lithological contacts. - Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. - RQD logging records core lengths, recovery, and hardness - Magnetic susceptibility data were collected for diamond core every 1m meter as per procedure. - All drill core is photographed. - Diamond core is stored in Orange, NSW.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable – core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	- Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay (when received), down hole survey results and the geological logging. - Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, downhole survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility are collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	KI0DD001, KI0DD002, KI0DD003 and KI0DD004 collar were surveyed using handheld GPS. Collar survey accuracy is +/- 3m for easting, northing and elevation coordinates.
	- Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55H, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is maintained by use of available government datasets. Ground is undulating.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drillholes are located in prospective areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The mineralized prospects are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade or continuity to support the Mineral Resources classification under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
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.	KI0DD001, KI0DD002 and KI0DD004 drilling was angled, drilled from west to east, along the IP line survey to target anomalous coincident conductivity and chargeability anomaly, and resistivity identified at depth. KI0DD003 was angled, drilled east to west to target mineralization identified from surface and test chargeability anomaly at depth. These holes were directed as best as reasonably possible as interpreted from known lithological controls and mineralization orientation.
	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.	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Core samples are stored at contractor's RME yard, Orange, NSW
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Sampling Techniques and Data – – Kiola – Nasdaq, South Pole and Kiola Prospects – Diamond Drilling

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.	- Kiola Geochemical Zone is within EL8590. - EL8590 is located between the townships of Cowra and Boorowa, in central NSW. - EL8590 has good access from the Lachlan Valley Way and sealed and unsealed roads and tracks. Land use is mixed grazing and cropping on variably undulating terrain. - EL8590 is 100% held by Lachlan Resources (Emmerson Resources). The license was granted on 5/07/2017 and renewed on 14/11/2018. The license covers 25 graticular units with an area of 71 sq. km. - EL8590 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- From 1966 – 1986, Mines Exploration, Jododex, Teck and Noranda investigated various parts of EL8590 for base metal, skarn and vein hosted mineralisation. Various geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling programs were completed. In total 14 drill holes were drilled at discrete targets. Mines Exploration drilled one hole targeting a gossanous horizon and associated IP anomaly which returned 3.9m @ 0.68% Cu, 3.31% Zn and 0.45 oz/t Ag (from 19.2m, BW-1). Subsequent drilling failed to return further anomalous results. Multiple magnetic, electromagnetic and IP anomalies were defined by several explorers; however systematic ground truthing of these anomalies found the majority were cultural, and those that were drilled were identified as pyritic black shales (Teck 1982 & 1983). - In the mid-1990's North Mining (EL4730) targeted large tonnage, intrusive related, Ordovician Cu-Au Mineralisation (Carey et al 1997). Various rock chip and stream sediment sampling, mapping and geophysical survey programs were completed. Outcrop rock chip sampling returned encouraging results including 5.57% Cu and 0.152 g/t Au in one sample, and 109ppm Mo in another. Upon relinquishment, North recommended further geological mapping and reconnaissance AC drilling of anomalous areas, as a number of prospects were still considered prospective (Mari & Burrell 1998). - Gateway Mining (EL5514) carried out a comprehensive exploration program from 1998-2012 (Gordon 2014), targeting Ordovician porphyry and skarn style mineralisation. During the tenure period joint ventures were formed with Straits (2003), Goldminco (2003-2006) and Minotaur (2006-2011). Various mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assisted to delineate drill targets. A total of 62 RC holes and 11 diamond tails were drilled. Some encouraging intercepts were returned including 26m @ 0.21% Cu and 2.27% Zn (from 10m, KRC05); 8m @ 0.32% Zn (from 52m, KIORC003); and 6m @ 0.64% Cu (from 198m, KIORC003: including 1m @ 1.24% Cu from 202m). Gateway satisfactorily tested all delineated targets and concluded that the lack of Ordovician aged intrusions downgraded the prospectivity for Ordovician porphyries. Gateway highlighted the likelihood that a larger mineralised system may be present at depth around the Nasdaq prospect area; however it would be sub economic. Clancy Exploration Ltd (EL8151) acquired the tenement from 2013-2015, work completed included probabilistic targeting, open file assessment of previous explorations and SWIR analysis of historical drillholes. Clancy sought a Joint venture partner for the project, but nothing eventuated, and relinquished the ground.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Exploration is for a gold-copper porphyry-style deposit in the southern Molong Volcanic Belt within the wider Macquarie Arc, East Lachlan region. - Location of EL8590 is within the southern Molong Volcanic Belt. EL8590 is located immediately underneath the Benambran unconformity and within 5km-10km of the Lyndhurst-Neville Fault (locally termed the Frogmore Fault zone) that juxtaposes the Bega terrane with the Macquarie Arc. - The dominant host rocks belong to the Ordovician Kenyu Formation and comprise mafic volcanoclastic sandstone and siltstone, basaltic to andesitic massive polymictic conglomerate and recrystallized limestone/marble. The Kenyu Fm is commonly sulphidic (Po>Py>Cpy) with sulphides present as disseminations and thin veins. The Kenyu Fm is bounded to the west by the Silurian Hawkins Volcanics (rhyolite, rhyodacite and ignimbrites with volcanoclastic sediments and minor limestone) and is bounded to the east by granites of the Silurian Howells Suite (Wyangala and Licking Gully Granites), which in turn are intruded by the Devonian Boggy Plains (Wyoming) Granite and Caineozoic basalt. - The "Kiola Geochemical Zone" covers an area of 8km x 5km and includes a plethora of old workings as well as 11 mineral occurrences. Existing drilling (Historical) has been concentrated at the Nasdaq Prospect and southwards along a NS fault corridor to the Kiola Prospect - The Kenyu Fm in EL8590 hosts many historical workings although all have been small, generally confined to small pits or shafts exploiting narrow quartz-malachite shear veins. - The "Kiola Geochemical Zone" Van der Stelt (2010) covers an elliptical area of 8km x 5m hosting the largest number of workings and has seen the most drilling, although the deepest hole (KIORC002, EOH 337.4m) only tests to 292m below ground level and the vast majority of holes only test to half this vertical depth. - Historical targets within this zone from North to South include Stewart and Party workings, Stewart, Harcombe and Party Workings, Nasdaq, Adams Shaft, Dolly's, Little Point, Fox Tank (aka Fox, Tank or Kiola), Sapling Gully Workings, Bellview Mine, Yard (aka Ingleside or Kiola 2), Sheridan Grid and the Yundoo Lode. Taylor (2003) notes that quartz veins at the Right Hand Creek yielded up to 29.8g/t Au (epithermal?) but does not define which of the two prospects or one mine with this name sourced this sample.
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i>	Drill hole information is tabulated in Table 1 of the text.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results,</i>	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').</i>	- Oriented drill core are used to measure and determine orientation of structures and mineralization. - Structural logging of the core suggests a broadly subvertical to moderately dipping target zone. - Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required.
Diagrams	<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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of text for location and section.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Not reporting on assaying or sampling – not required. Representative samples of mineralization style are shown in the body of text.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	Refer to body of report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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>	- Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: - Update of the geological model and geological and structural interpretation of the prospect - Follow-up drilling - Representative samples will be collected to assist in refining the geological model (i.e. for age dating, wholerock Geochem)