

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



AIRCORE DRILLING GROWS MARYLEBONE

- **Multiple aircore results >1g/t Au increase strike of Marylebone to almost 2km**
- **Marylebone remains open along strike in both directions and untested at depth**
- **Awaiting further results from recent aircore drilling**

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, "Miramar" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that recent aircore drilling results have substantially increased the footprint of the Marylebone prospect at its 80% owned Gidji JV Project ("Gidji" or the "Project") in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The new results from Marylebone include multiple holes with 4m composite samples >1g/t Au which extend the Marylebone target by approximately 800m to the northwest (Figure 1).

The new results increase the total strike length of the Marylebone prospect to almost 2km, however the prospect remains open along strike to the northwest and southeast within Miramar's existing tenement applications and is virtually untested at depth below about 60m.

Significant new aircore results include:

- **GJAC303** – 3m @ 1.00g/t Au from 52m to EOH
- **GJAC304** – 4m @ 1.22g/t Au from 48m
- **GJAC310** – 4m @ 1.46g/t Au from 40m
- **GJAC315** – 4m @ 1.47g/t Au from 44m
- **GJAC318** – 4m @ 1.02g/t Au from 52m
- **GJAC328** – 4m @ 1.40g/t Au from 52m
- **GJAC341** – 4m @ 1.33g/t Au from 52m

The Gidji Project is located 15km north of Kalgoorlie and, despite being surrounded by several existing gold mining and/or processing facilities, has seen limited bedrock testing and has minimal historic drilling >100m.

The Marylebone prospect is currently the largest and highest priority of four targets outlined by Miramar since commencing exploration at Gidji in December 2020 and has many similarities to the Paddington deposit approximately 10km along strike to the northwest.

The phase 3 aircore programme aimed to cover the Marylebone prospect at a regular drill hole spacing of 150-200m x 50m using pre-existing historical drill lines.

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said that the Company had not yet outlined the full extent of the Marylebone prospect.

"Our systematic aircore drilling continues to grow Marylebone, with the footprint now stretching over almost 2 kilometres and the tenor of the results apparently increasing towards the northwest," Mr Kelly said.

"The new results are associated with NW trending mafic and/or ultramafic units within the Boorara Shear Zone crosscut by N-S trending structures which is similar to that seen at Paddington," he added.

"The significant gold results occur at the top of weathered mafic/ultramafic basement rocks and are associated with anomalous Ag indicating a probable association with bedrock gold mineralisation," he said.

Significant results from the recent aircore drilling are listed in Table 1.

The Company advises that it is waiting on results from further aircore holes recently completed including on the eastern and south-eastern margins of the Marylebone prospect.

The Company plans to continue refining the extent of the Marylebone prospect with further aircore drilling followed by deeper RC drilling.

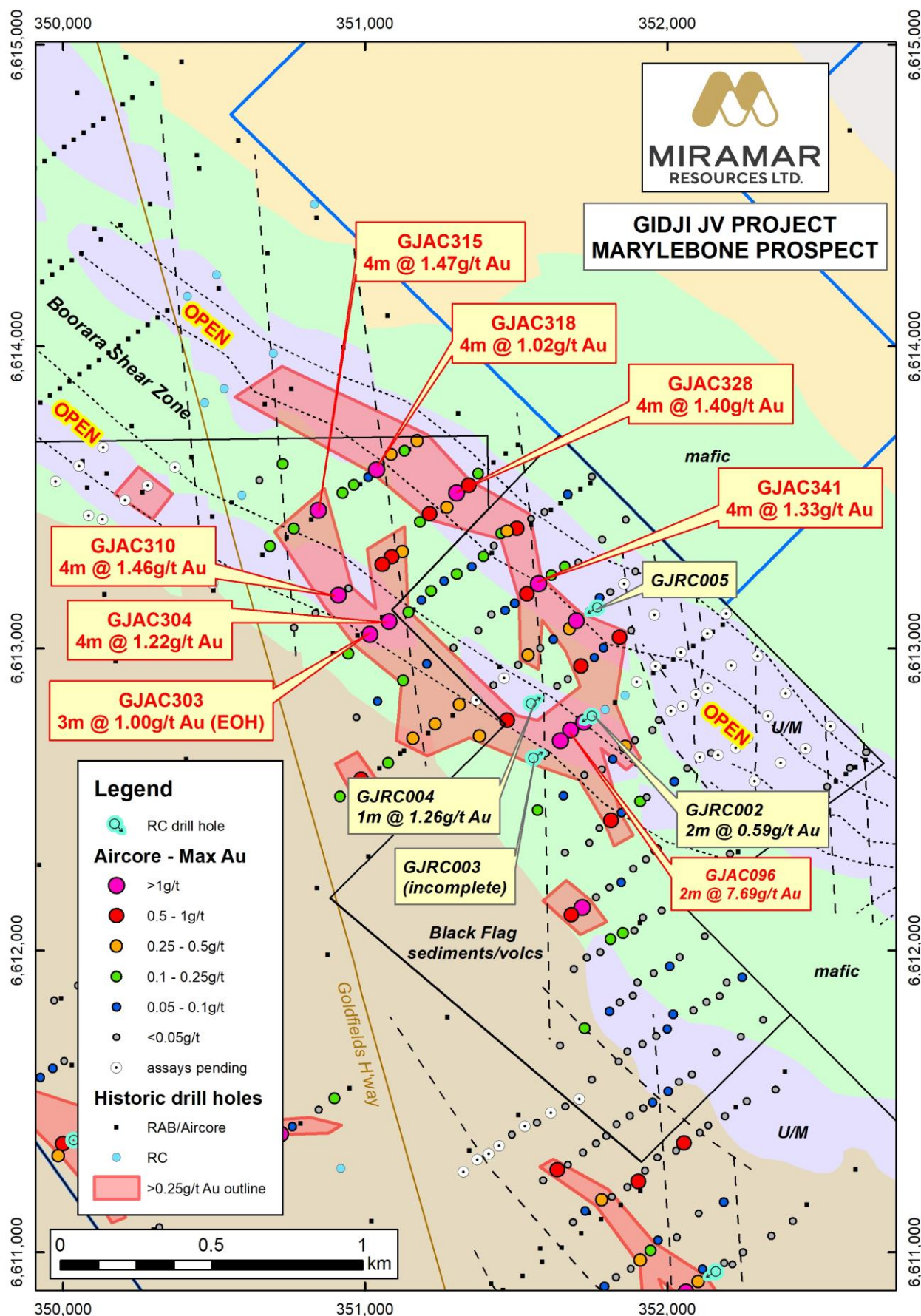
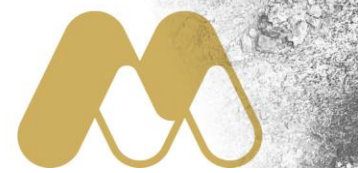


Figure 1. Marylebone target highlighting recent aircore and RC drilling results.



RC Drilling

The Company advises it has received all results from the recent RC drilling campaign completed at Gidji.

Given the lack of existing deep drilling at Gidji, the Company secured an RC rig at short notice in early June and completed a limited programme of six RC holes at Gidji with single holes testing each of the Piccadilly and Railway targets and four holes testing the Marylebone target

The aim of the programme was to test beneath recent aircore results, including where aircore drilling was ineffective due to an impermeable silcrete layer, and to gain information about the bedrock geology of the Marylebone target.

The hole testing the Railway target and one of the holes testing the Marylebone target could not be completed to the planned depth due to running sands in the overlying paleochannel sediments.

Most holes replicated the shallower supergene gold anomalism seen in the aircore drilling but did not intersect significant bedrock gold mineralisation. A summary of the drilling is shown in Table 2.

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said the RC drilling had provided valuable information about the basement geology of the Marylebone prospect.

"We took the opportunity to complete these initial six RC holes to have a look at the underlying geology for the first time and hoped we might be lucky in also locating bedrock gold mineralisation," Mr Kelly said.

"The three successful RC holes only tested a small portion of the Marylebone prospect and we were unsure about the dip of the most prospective geology and/or structures, so it is probable some of the holes were not drilled with an optimal azimuth," he added.

"Given the latest aircore results, which have substantially grown the size of the Marylebone prospect, we remain very excited about the opportunity for a new gold discovery at Gidji," Mr Kelly said.

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, please visit the company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au or contact:

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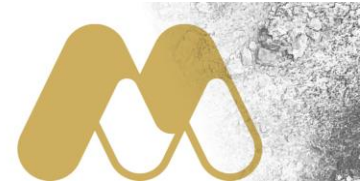
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This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Allan Kelly, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Miramar Resources Limited.

ABOUT MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD

Miramar Resources Limited is a WA-focused mineral exploration company with highly prospective exploration projects in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison and Gascoyne regions and listed on the ASX in October 2020, following a heavily oversubscribed \$8 million IPO.

Miramar's Board has a track record of successful discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America, and aims to create shareholder value through discovery of high-quality mineral deposits.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Executive Chairman of Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a full-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to Qualify as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’.

Mr Kelly consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.



Table 1. Significant results (>0.25g/t Au) from Gidji JV aircore drilling

Hole	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
GJAC299	350987	6612567	72	48	52	4	0.76	0.67g/t Ag
GJAC303	351017	6613047	55	52	55 EOH	3	1.00	0.24g/t Ag
GJAC304	351080	6613089	66	48	52	4	1.22	
GJAC305	351123	6613321	75	56	60	4	0.27	1.69g/t Ag
GJAC306	351088	6613303	61	48	52	4	0.66	
GJAC307	351057	6613278	81	48	52	4	0.56	0.50g/t Ag
GJAC310	350913	6613176	49	40	44	4	1.46	0.37g/t Ag
GJAC315	350845	6613457	84	44	48	4	1.47	
GJAC318	351038	6613592	73	52	56	4	1.02	4.85g/t Ag
GJAC322	351087	6613643	59	48	52	4	0.35	
GJAC326	351214	6613446	85	52	60	8	0.44	
GJAC327	351270	6613467	61	52	56	4	0.48	
GJAC328	351304	6613515	59	52	56	4	1.40	1.02g/t Ag
GJAC341	351574	6613214	63	52	56	4	1.33	1.72g/t Ag
GJAC347	351313	6612815	56	52	56 EOH	4	0.33	0.25g/t Ag
GJAC348	351233	6612750	57	52	56	4	0.28	1.36g/t Ag
GJAC349	351159	6612703	62	52	56	4	0.43	

Table 2. Summary of all Gidji JV RC drilling with results >0.25g/t Au shown

Target	Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip/ Azimuth	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
Piccadilly	GJRC001	352154	660932	-60/270	180				NSR	
Marylebone	GJRC002	351744	6612773	-60/270	180	29	30	1	0.34	
						63	65	2	0.59	
	GJRC003	351562	6612640	-60/090	120*				NSR	Did not reach target depth
	GJRC004	351554	6612821	-60/090	180	142	143	1	1.26	
	GJRC005	351761	6613131	-60/270	150	65	66	1	0.31	
Railway	GJRC006	350040	6611374	-60/090	90*	60	66	6	0.66	Did not reach target depth

Notes:

- NSR – no results over 0.25g/t Au



JORC 2012 Table 1 – Gidji JV Aircore Drilling

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 (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.	4m composite samples compiled from individual 1m sample piles - Samples average 3kg in weight - Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-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).	Aircore drilling to “blade refusal”
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.	Comments recorded for samples with low recovery
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	Samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, geology, alteration and mineralisation where possible



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
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.	• 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m samples piles to achieve approximately 3kg of sample • Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-assay
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.	• Samples were assayed using an aqua-regia digest followed by analysis of gold and multi-elements by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au • QAQC samples inserted at frequency of 4 QAQC samples (i.e. standard, blank duplicate) per 100 samples
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.	• Samples with >0.25g/t Au will be re-assayed as 1m re-splits
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.	• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable
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	• Drilling was planned to infill phase 1 aircore drilling to achieve an average spacing of 150-200m x 50m • The spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration • 1m sample piles were composited over 4m • Samples with significant results are resplit by taking individual 1m samples for re-assay



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	
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 lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units and parallel to previous drill lines. - It is likely that the mineralized structures trend at a different orientation to the regional geology
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken

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.	- The exploration was conducted on E26/214, P26/4221 and P26/4222 which are owned 80% by Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd and 20% by Thunder Metals Pty Ltd - Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited - Miramar has an exploration JV with Thunder Metals Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration has been previously completed by other companies including Goldfields and KCGM, and included auger drilling, RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target is Archaean greenstone-hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.
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.	See Table 1 and Figure 1.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Intervals reported over 0.25g/t Au with maximum of 1 sample of internal dilution
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current programme
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	See attached Tables and Figures
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>	All holes shown in Figure 1
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>	No other relevant data
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 aircore, RC and/or diamond drilling planned



JORC 2012 Table 1 – Gidji JV RC Drilling

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 (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.	- Approximately 25kg of sample was recovered from each meter via a riffle splitter - A 2.5-3kg sub-samples was collected in a calico bag directly off the side of the splitter - The entire sample was sent for analysis by 25g fire assay, which is industry standard for this type of sample.
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).	RC drilling using a Schramm T65 rig
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.	- Sample recovery was recorded where applicable. - Recovery was generally excellent except through the overlying paleochannel clays
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	Samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, geology, alteration and mineralisation where possible



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Samples collected for each meter drilled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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>	• Samples were assayed by fire assay of 25g samples with 0.005ppm lower detection limit • Analytical technique is suitable for this style of exploration with the caveat that the sample size is relatively small if coarse gold is encountered
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• No verification undertaken at this stage
Location of data points	• <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been</i>	• Drilling is limited and not suitable for resource estimation



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	
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 holes were designed at right angles to the prevailing strike of the local geology - The dip of prospective geology and/or mineralisation is unknown at this stage
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken

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.	- The exploration was conducted on E26/214 which is owned 80% by Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd and 20% by Thunder Metals Pty Ltd - Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited - Miramar has an exploration JV with Thunder Metals Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration has been previously completed by other companies including Goldfields and KCGM, and included auger drilling, RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target is Archaean greenstone-hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.
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.	See Table 2 for hole locations and significant results



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Intervals reported over 0.25g/t Au with maximum of 1 sample of internal dilution
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current programme
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Table 2 lists significant results
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>	Table 2 lists significant results
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>	No other relevant data
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>	Awaiting assays before planning work on this target