

Multiple Outcropping Pegmatites Identified – Laforge Lithium Project (Quebec)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mutiple new outcropping pegmatite occurances at Laforge Lithium Project with 3 samples observed containing visual spodumene which fluoresced under ultraviolet light.
- Further investigation is ongoing and assays to fully evaluate the extent and tenor of possible lithium mineralisation are expected in 8 weeks.
- Laforge Lithium Project is a signficiant belt-scale project, total of ~270km², situated 65km northeast of Patriot Battery Metals Inc.'s (CVE: PMET, ASX: PMT) Corvette discovery in the Superior Province, Quebec, Canada.
- Due to the extensive snow cover over the Project, the field team covered less than 5% of the 270km² project area and focused their efforts on windswept, outcropping areas to sample rock types prospective for lithium, as well as gold and base metals.
- 240 rock samples were collected, with 41 pegmatite or pegmatitic samples collected. A further 16 samples contained trace pyrite mineralisation and are also considered prospective for orogenic gold style mineralisation.
- The current limited fieldwork program identified previously unidentified outcropping pegmatites in the north and north-west of the project and confirmed the presence of pegmatites mapped by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MERN) in the eastern portion of the claims.
- It is important to note the strong success from this early and limited field campaign (less than 5% of the 270km² project area) has given the Company great confidence in the proespectivity of the Laforge Lithium Project.

Pure Resources Limited (Pure or Company) is pleased to announce preliminary results from its maiden geological fieldwork campaign **that covered less than 5% of the 270km² project area** at the Company's Laforge Lithium Project (**Project**), located in Quebec, Canada. Pure recently engaged Canadian based geological consultants Apex Geoscience Ltd to conduct an aerial reconnaissance, mapping and sampling program over the Project in an opportunistic attempt to generate data prior to seasonal extreme weather conditions.

Through a helicopter assisted field program, the team sampled as many areas of outcrop (areas where snow had been windswept) that were accessible. The Company is excited with the identification of rock types prospective for lithium mineralisation, specifically, as well as orogenic gold style mineralisation. The Company believes the prospectivity of the Project has been significantly enhanced through this reconnaissance field program and plans to complete further, extensive field programs as soon as practibly possible.

240 outcropping rock samples were collected and submitted to ALS laboratories in Val-d'Or, Quebec, for preparation and ME-MS61 multi-element analysis with results expected to be returned to the Company in 8 weeks. Preliminary field observations noted the presence of spodumene and pyrite mineralisation (Appendix 1) prospective for lithium and gold mineralisation, respectively. Three samples contained visual spodumene and fluoresced under ultraviolet light*. Given this is the maiden exploration program over this greenfields area, further investigation is required to fully evaluate the mineralogy of the rock samples including the the extent and tenor of possible lithium mineralisation.

*The use of ultraviolet light is a qualitative technique used to identify certain minerals that fluoresce when exposed to an ultraviolet light source. Spodumene and scheelite are two common minerals that may exhibit fluorescence, however, further mineralogical studies are required to verify the mineralogy of the samples.



Figure 1: Various rock chip photos of pegmatite or pegmatitic samples taken during the field work program.

Note: Visual observations indicate the presence of spodumene, assays pending to fully evaluate the extent and tenure of possible lithium mineralization.

The Project is a significant belt-scale tenement package covering a total of ~270km² of the Laforge Greenstone Belt. The Project is situated 65km northeast of Patriot Battery Metals Inc.'s (CVE: PMET, ASX: PMT) Corvette discovery in the Superior Province, Quebec, Canada (Figure 3).

Pure's Executive Chairman, Patric Glovac, commented:

"The Company's Board and geological team decided to push the button on an opportunistic fieldwork campaign at the Laforge Lithium project and I am excited that early observations have further enhanced the prospectivity of this exciting project.

"Despite the tough weather conditions and only less than 5% of Pure's significant 270km² landholding accessible, 240 samples were collected from the outcropping parts of the Project where the wind had swept the snow away and were able to be sampled by the field team. Some pegmatite samples contained tourmaline and small red fluorescent minerals of visual spodumene with further investigation required to fully evaluate the mineralogy of the rock samples including the extent and tenor of possible lithium mineralisation.

The early observations, however, further enhances the Board's view on the prospectivity of the Project. Whilst greenfields in nature, the Laforge Project is situated in the same geological province and exhibits analogous rock types, structural setting and geophysical properties as observed at the Corvette Lithium Trend 65km to the southwest.

"We maintain the belief that the Laforge Lithium project represents a genuine opportunity to discover a significant lithium deposit in a Tier-1 jurisdiction and whilst we are excited with the data generated and the early observations from the recent geological site visit, we look forward to accelerating exploration once the snow clears and weather subsides in an effort to identify more outcropping pegmatites over the remaining >95% of our land holding."

Field Program

Apex Geoscience Ltd. were engaged by the Company to complete an aerial reconnaissance, mapping and sampling program over the Project in an opportunistic attempt to generate geological data prior to seasonal extreme weather conditions (snow, heavy ice and fog etc). 240 samples were collected, 41 of those being identified as pegmatite or pegmatitic (Appendix 1).

Aerial reconnaissance was completed over the Project area with 9 main sites accessible for on-ground mapping and sampling (Figure 2). Appendix 1 highlights key samples taken during the sampling program. Of these one contained what appeared to be a small tourmaline crystal, three samples observed contained visual spodumene and fluoresced under ultraviolet light with further investigation ongoing and assays pending to fully evaluate the extent and tenor of possible lithium mineralisation. All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Val-d'Or, Quebec, for preparation and ME-MS61 analysis. Analysis is expected to take approximately 8 weeks with major backlogs in preparation times at ALS.

Figure 2 highlights the locations of the samples collected as part of the program. Samples were collected from all located outcrops during the program with the focus on zones with migmatitic and mylonitic outcrop with mapped geology, in conjunction with metasediment packages. Where these zones correspond to high topography, the field team encountered the outcrops with the most prospective lithologies.

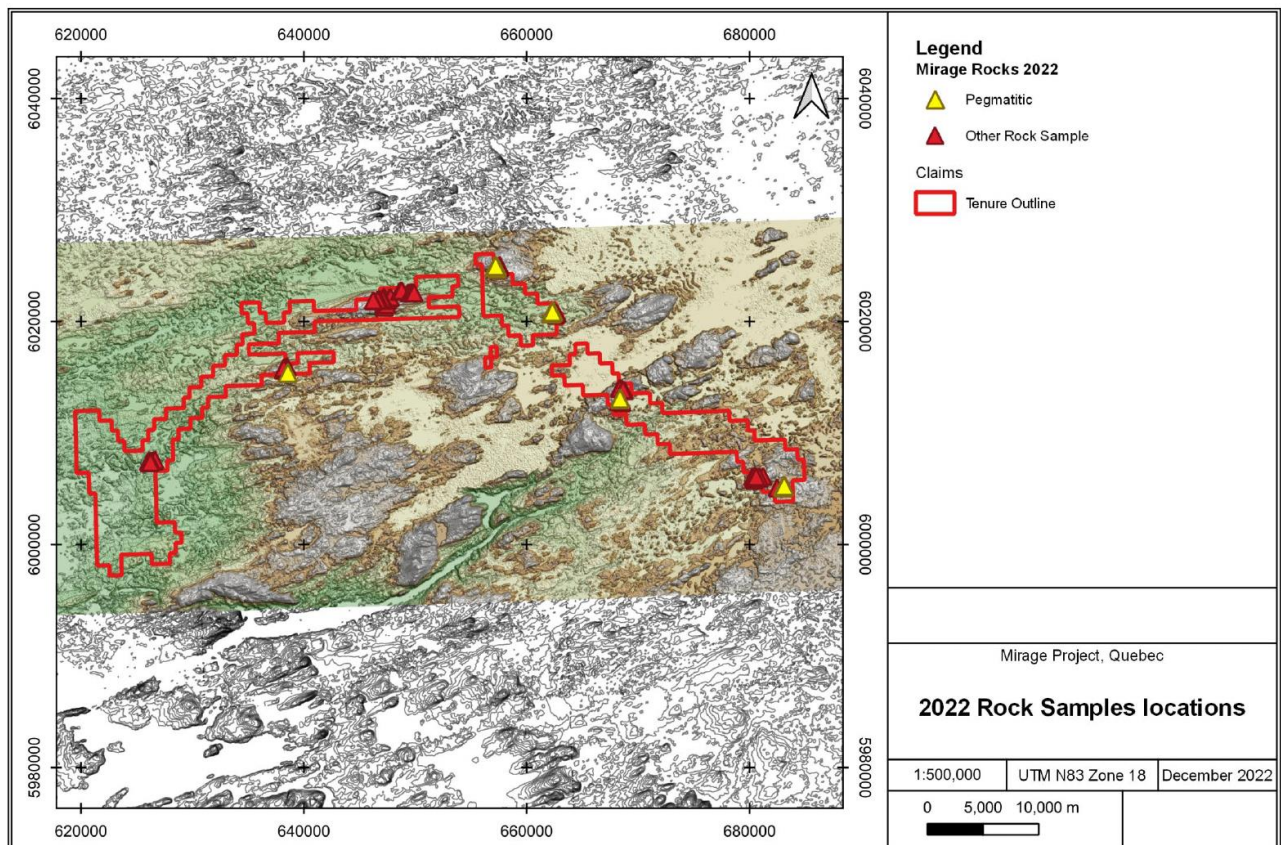


Figure 2: Topographic image of the Laforge Lithium project and sample locations (Quebec, Canada)

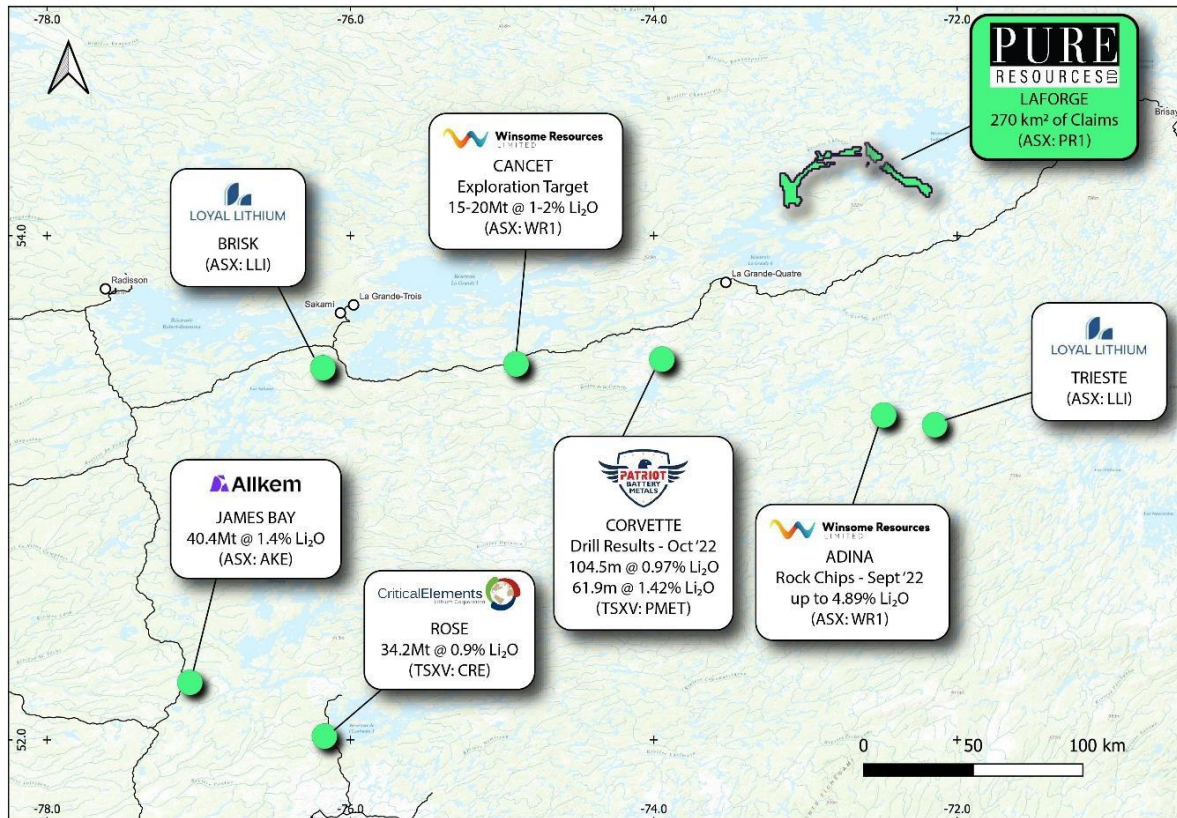


Figure 3 : Lithium companies in the James Bay region, Quebec, Canada

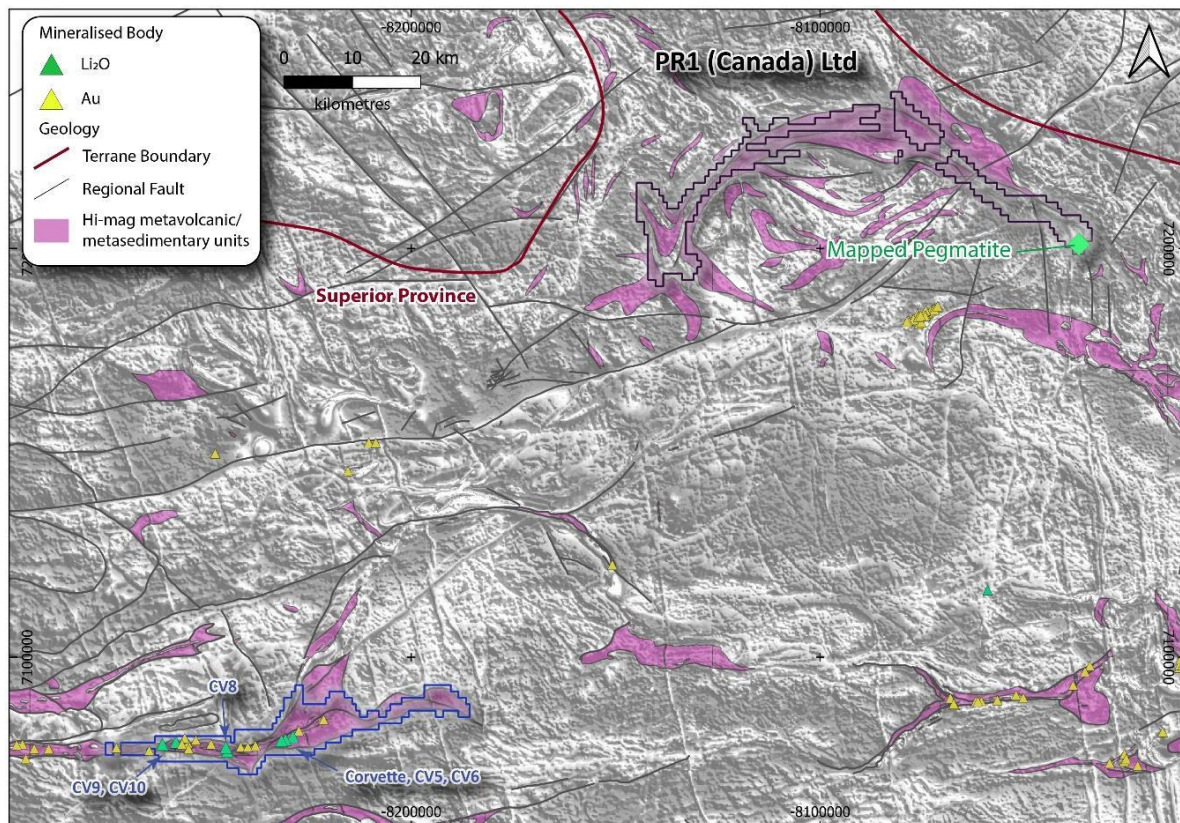


Figure 4: Magnetic image of the northeast Superior province, Quebec, Canada

- END -

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Pure Resources Limited.

Mr Patric Glovac
Executive Chairman
Pure Resources Limited

About Pure Resources

Pure's vision is to become an eminent battery metal focussed company on the ASX, either through its existing portfolio of nickel and copper assets, generation of new projects, or acquisitions of existing projects presented to the Company with a strong determination to add Lithium, Rare Earths or Graphite to the company's portfolio.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. James Warren, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Warren is a Non-Executive Director of Pure Resources Limited. Dr. Warren has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Warren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Sample ID	UTM Coordinates	Sample Type	Lithology	Mineralisation	Comments
F0038063	18 N 680433 6005768	outcrop	Granite	Pyrite	Small amounts if pyrite found around 0.3mm. quartz crystals are more tubular. Potassic
F0038071	18 N 647276 6022074	outcrop	Megmatite	Pyrite	Little black magnetic flakes that appear to be biotite with magnetite. Veins of rose quartz about 0.5cm to 1.5cm. pyrite flakes
F0038073	18 N 647548 6021896	outcrop	Megmatite	Pyrite	Biotite flakes? Around 0.3mm, well sorted. Spect of pyrite disseminated. 1mm spot of epidote?
F0038074	18 N 649378 6022599	outcrop	Medasandstone	Pyrite	Weak foliation. Mica found at the top half if the rock. Quartz crystals about 1cm that makes up 60 percent if the composition
F0038077	18 N 649634 6022618	outcrop	Gabbro	Possible pyrite	Small grains of what looks to be cubic pyrite, but some are smaller sheets that could be muscovite. Rock has not gone under metamorphosis. Large quartz crystals that are angular
F0038078	18 N 649644 6022613	outcrop	Gniess	Pyrite	1mm quartz vein. Disseminated pyrite. Very small grain size. Mica abs quartz
F0038079	18 N 649679 6022614	outcrop	Diorite	Pyrite	Very black mica dominated, very big quartz crystals
F0038080	18 N 649721 6022625	outcrop	Migmatite	Pyrite	Big chunk of crystalized quartz with metamorphosed gabbro. Mica weak foliation. Broken along vein surface.
F0038102	18 N 683012 6005127	float	Pegmatite	Possible	Coarse grained pegmatite. Crystals up to ~3 cm. Domintantly (60%) pink qz w conchoidal fracture.plag, mica, amph, tourmaline (?) Present. Mm triangular metallic reflective mineral present. Cassiterite?
F0038103	18 N 683122 6005248	subcrop	Pegmatite	Pyrite	Coarse grained tourmaline-phyric granite/pegmatite tml crystals up to 3 cm nucleated around grain size change. Kspar,qz,plg,mica.
F0038123	18 N 648787 6022787	outcrop	Quartzite	Pyrite	Vfg/recrystallized white-pink-buff color. massive texture. Composed of 100% quartz likely recrystallized. Could be rhyolite if not metamorphosed. Mm grains of tarnished pyrite clustered in one corner of sample. Not disseminated throughout.
F0038124	18 N 649554 6022593	outcrop	Migmatite	Pyrite	Intensely migmatized mg sample. Dominantly mm grains of oriented mica+hbl (85%-melanosome). Small patches of partial melt as felsic mg crystals of qz+plg. 0.5 cm vein of green poorly crystalized mineral (likely epidote)
F0038125	18 N 649543 6022581	outcrop	Migmatite	Pyrite	Intensely migmatized rock. Leucosome is cg quartz and minor plag w/ rare disseminated epidote. Melanosome is fg-mg mica with weak preferential orientation. Mm disseminated euhedral py throughout
F0038130	18 N 649908 6022562	outcrop	Gneiss	Pyrite	Banded, foliated gneiss dominated by mica+amphibole melanosome (95%). Leucosome is mm bands of plg. Mm disseminated py throughout. No qz observed
F0038145	18 N 662336 6020913	outcrop	Pegmatite	Unidentified green silicate mineral	Vcg pegmatite. Dominantly composed of cg (0.5 cm) intergrown qz (smokey) and plag w/ graphic txt. Kspar is accessory or not present. Dominant accessory mineral is cm (up to 3 cm) euhedral biotite w/ perfect cleavage. Small veinlets of vitreous green silicate mineral (apatite? Tourmaline?)
F0038158	18 N 662718 6020712	outcrop	Phyllite	Very small florescent grains (red)	Phyllite. Strong to moderately foliated phyllite. Majority biotite, qtz, and feldspar. Relatively fine grained.. Large outcrop along edge of lake. Alternating partial melt/recrystallized granitic rock and phyllite/gneiss. Strong foliation in phyllite 024/80 DD. Some partial melt sillicious patches/bands.
F0038160	18 N 668782 6013818	float	Gabbro	2% pyrite	Gabbro. Amphibole rich and possible pyroxene. 30%feldspar.. 4 large (2m) very angular boulders. Not expected to be transported very far

Appendix 1

F0038166	18 N 668390 6013059	outcrop	Granite	Tourmaline? Possibly apatite?	Granite. Medium to coarse grained. Equal qtz, plag, and kspar. ~5 to 10% biotite. Small green mineral with striations, Tourmaline?. Low mica portion of outcrop.
F0038184	18 N 657504 6024728	subcrop	Granite	Trace pyrite	Granite. Phaneritic, medium grained. Equal portions of qtz, plag, and kspar.. Reasonable subcrop sample along ridge edge.
F0038194	18 N 626476 6007510	outcrop	Syanite to tonalite	Trace hematite in qtz vein	Syanite to tonalite. Band of mafics with trace garnet. Qtz vein with trace hematite and epidote.. Large angular outcrop on shallow slope.
F0038253	18 N 662222 6020741	outcrop	Pegmatite	Weak visible red orange fluorescents spodomene?	Qtz rich portion of the small outcropping.
F0038002	18 N 683010 6005125	float	Pegmatite	None	Increased grainsize 2-4cm ksp making up 35per, 15per qtz varying colour, 40per mafics, and 10per green & creamy "altered" grains, very coarse grainsize in felsic minerals
F0038006	18 N 683054 6005289	float	Pegmatite	None	Rounded and float sample from hilltop, but displayed graphic texture of assumed perthite & qtz, Good 50/50per of each.
F0038053	18 N 683105 6005288	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Rose quartz, small amounts of hornblende or mica. A small flouresnt blue V under uv light
F0038097	18 N 662269 6020777	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Biotite flakes, very graphics and greasy texture
F0038100	18 N 662332 6020864	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Graphic rock, no mineralization, very tubular crystals on rock
F0038143	18 N 662330 6020904	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Mg-Cg granitic rock w/ pegmatitic textures. Domintantly composed of mg qz+kspar+plag. Qz+plg show weak graphic txt in portions of sample. Accessory minerals are thumbnail sized randomly oriented biotite w/ perfect cleavage. No fluorescence.
F0038146	18 N 662324 6020859	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Vcg pegmatite composed of cm sized kspar (looks like microcline). Minor intergrown mm crystals of smokey qz. No mica observed.
F0038147	18 N 662362 6020875	subcrop	Pegmatite	None	Cg pegmatite from very.large 5 m boulder on hilltop. Sample is composed of two textural zones separated by sharp boundary. Top texture is vcg cm pure white plagioclase w/ minor cm smokey qz and cm euhedral bt. Bottom texture is composed of mg qz-kfsp-plg w/ minor mica
F0038148	18 N 662325 6020876	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Vcg pegmatite outcrop near boulder. Sample is composed entirely of cm scale crystals of Smokey qz
F0038149	18 N 662328 6020868	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Vcg pegmatite. Composed of cm crystals of pure white plagioclase, smokey qz, and euhedral bt w/ perfect cleavage. Kspar accessory or not present.
F0038165	18 N 668395 6013054	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Pegmatite? Granitic composition with 20% biotite. Individual crystals are commonly about 7mm but occasionally are over 1cm. . Outcrop with two zones. This sample represents the biotite rich zone. Much smaller portion.
F0038172	18 N 668378 6013093	subcrop	Granite pegmatitic	None	Granite pegmatitic. Coarse grained ~1cm qtz, plag, and kspar.. Large block angular just off slope. Snow covered so could be float but unlikely.
F0038211	18 N 657205 6024945	float	Granite pegmatite	None	Weakly developed graphic granite, intergrowth of smoky qtz and cm scale bt flakes. Spar dominant larger grains also present along w plag
F0038212	18 N 657230 6024976	float	Granite - pegmatite	None	Looks to be fairly pegmatitic granite. Trace bladed minerals along edge (could be spodge or weathering). across 7m boulder there is visible variation from coarse to med - fine grained granitic appearance
F0038213	18 N 662303 6020875	outcrop	Granite - Pegmatite	None	More yellowed pegmatitic rock, could be surface weathering. Large cm scale bt micas. Looks to also be a small ammouyof (premature) graphic texture on some of the fresh faces. Grain size variable, dominant coarse but areas of med-small

Appendix 1

F0038214	18 N 662335 6020879	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Med - coarse phaneritic, granitic looking pegmatite. Premature looking graphic texture visible, large platy - unaligned bt micas also present, some pieces have massive grains, comprised of qtz - plag
F0038215	18 N 662315 6020865	outcrop	Granite - Pegmatite	None	Med-large grained phaneritic granite. High degree of variability over 3-4ft sample area, random orientation to most-all minerals in sample
F0038216	18 N 662356 6020879	outcrop	Granite - Pegmatite	None	Looks to be microcline?? dominated granite, fresh face on one piece has exsolutions visible to the eye. Large grained bt micas also present, randomly aligned
F0038217	18 N 662389 6020934	outcrop	Granite - pegmatite	None	Looks to be a poorly developed graphic granite, dominant plag - qtz, w spar & bt micas. Grain size mod - fine, phaneritic.
F0038220	18 N 662335 6020888	subcrop	Pegmatite	None	2-3cm qtz & plag grains, very coarse grained pegmatitic rock. Trace content of bt micas, qtz dominantly smoky and lustrous
F0038221	18 N 662383 6020875	outcrop	Granite pegmatite	None	Similar to sample 220, but reduced grainsize and more bt micas. Trace garnets? Not sure but red-orange more octahedral crystals around in trace quantity
F0038223	18 N 662326 6020869	outcrop	Granite - pegmatite	None	Samples 221, 222, 223 --> surrounding sample 220 (pegmatite boulder) all display weak - mod pegmatite / graphic but only 220 is blatant Pegmatite. Also similar bt mica content as that of 222 & 223. It seems that with increased grainsize in local pegmatite rock - reduced bt micas content
F0038224	18 N 662328 6020871	outcrop	Granite - pegmatite	None	Granitic pegmatite, bt micas - spar - qtz. Grain size reduced compared to 223 but grainsize in general along ridge is highly variable, follows with hypothesis- reduced grainsize bt micas become more common?
F0038252	18 N 662230 6020746	outcrop	Pegmatite	None visible	Pegmatite or pegmatitic granite 3cm plus qtz and feldspar crystals. Very minimal biotite.
F0038254	18 N 662229 6020744	float	Pegmatite	None visible	Very coarse grained pegmatite float on top of mountain. Qtz grains (semi massive non euhedral) up to 20cm in size. Nearly no mafics, plag dominant. No visible min
F0038256	18 N 662169 6020723	outcrop	Pegmatite	None visible	Pegmatitic granite. 1cm qtz crystals euhedral.
F0038258	18 N 662328 6020866	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Crystals are very tubular, very graphic
F0038260	18 N 662319 6020884	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Vcg pegmatite. Composed of cm crystals of pure white plagioclase, smokey qz, and euhedral bt w/ perfect cleavage. Kspar accessory or not present
F0038261	18 N 662325 6020885	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Biotite, hematite, smoky quartz
F0038262	18 N 662336 6020863	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Angular crystals, biotite flakes, hematite
F0038263	18 N 662320 6020877	outcrop	Pegmatite	None visible	Massive pegmatite. Regular 2cm plus minerals. Nearly entirely qtz and plag with minor kspar.
F0038264	18 N 662327 6020875	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Large coarse grained pegmatite composed of qtz and plag, and green weathering mineral.
F0038265	18 N 662322 6020873	outcrop	Pegmatite	None	Quartz, feldspar, biotite
F0038266	18 N 662325 6020868	outcrop	Pegmatite	Non visible	Qtz feldspar dominant. Graphic texture. No mafics
F0038267	18 N 662325 6020867	outcrop	Pegmatite	None visible	Qtz feldspar dominant. Minor biotite large euhedral crystals. 2mm wide 2cm long smoky qtz.

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation the Company cautions that visual estimates of spodumene or pyrite abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and the grade of visual mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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>	- The Company engaged Apex Geoscience Ltd. To complete reconnaissance rock chip sampling over the tenement package. - The rock chip sampling program was helicopter assisted and targeted areas of exposed outcrop. - Field geologists recorded qualitative preliminary observations including lithology, mineralogy, structure and veining.
Drilling techniques	<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>	No drilling completed
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i> <i>Whether a relationship</i>	Not applicable

	<i>exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Field geologists recorded qualitative preliminary observations including lithology, mineralogy, structure and veining. • Ultraviolet light was used as a qualitative tool as minerals such as spodumene and scheelite may fluoresce under certain conditions which can be used in targeting lithium or gold mineralisation, respectively. Further mineralogical study is required to determine the source of fluorescence.
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>	• Not applicable

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.	• No assay data reported. All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Val-d'Or Quebec for prep and ME-MS61 analysis. Analysis is expected to take approximately 8 weeks with major backlogs in preparation times at ALS.
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.	• Not applicable
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.	• All data points were recorded with a handheld GPS with data accuracy +/- 3m. • All data presented in NAD83 Zone 18.
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.	• Not applicable

<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <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> • <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>	• Not applicable
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	• All samples were transported by Apex geologists to the laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No audits of the data has been completed. • Review of geological and geophysical data was completed by the Competent Person.