



04 July 2018

IP Survey Defines Second Significant Copper/Gold Target on the Stara Planina Project

Raiden Resources Limited (ASX: RDN) ('**Raiden**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to provide an update on the successful exploration activities at the Stara Planina Project.

Preliminary results from the Induced Polarisation ('IP') survey have been received from the Gradiste anomaly, which is located on the western side of the Stara Planina Project.

These results highlight that the anomaly extends over an approximate strike of 900 meters and remains open to the north. Drill testing will commence in the current quarter of 2018 in conjunction with drill testing of the Aldinac target area as previously outlined in the Company's announcement on the 19th June 2018.

To date the Company has defined two large IP anomalies, both of which are supported by coincident high copper, molybdenum and gold soil and trench samples.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Second significant target defined on the Stara Planina project**
- **Gradiste IP survey defines a large chargeability anomaly, 900 meters in strike length**
- **IP anomaly is correlated with high Cu, Mo and Au values defined in the historical soil survey**
- **IP survey indicates that the chargeability anomaly is open to the North**
- **The company has identified outcropping mineralisation in proximity of the IP anomaly, confirming the geochemical signature**
- **Historical trenching and rock chip sampling on the Gradiste target has defined significant results**
- **Maiden drill program on schedule to commence in the current quarter 2018 at both the Gradiste and Aldinac targets**

Dusko Ljubojevic, Managing Director of Raiden, commented: *"the Company has defined a second significant drill target on the Star Planina project. The IP data suggests that, as with Aldinac, at Gradiste we are looking at another large and robust drill target, which we consider to host the potential for copper and gold intrusion-related mineralisation. The IP target at Gradiste is supported by historical soil anomalies; high grade trenching results; rock samples and is located adjacent to a historical underground mine. The latest results confirm the Company's belief that the Stara Planina project is a significant target that warrants immediate follow-up exploration. Our Serbian team is expediting all preparations in order to commence with the drilling activities as soon as possible."*



Gradiste Target

Gradiste is a 3km x 1km copper-molybdenum-gold soil anomaly, defined by values exceeding 1000ppm Cu; 5ppm Molybdenum and isolated samples with elevated gold of up to 8ppm Gold.

The geochemical anomaly is associated with outcropping copper mineralisation, consisting of chalcopyrite and malachite in silicified and brecciated gabbro, and is located over and adjacent to a younger granodiorite intrusion.

Continuous rock chip sampling and trenching reported by Reservoir Minerals (previous explorer) during their campaign including:

- Continuous chip sampling over 8 meters at an average of 0.77% copper (four 2-meter samples, maximum 1.63% copper)
- Rock-chip outcrops northeast of Gradiste village yielded 50.4 g/t gold and 1.62% copper, and 28.2 g/t gold and 1.7% copper
- Trench results of 4.5m @ 6.4 g/t Au and 0.16% Cu, including an interval of 0.5 meters @ 101.5 grams per tonne (g/t) gold
- Trench results of a continuous 8m interval with results of 2m @ 10.55g/t Au and 6m @ 7.37 g/t Au
- The historic drilling intersected variably gold – copper – arsenic anomalous zones, which were associated with quartz-sulphide veinlets and minor stock work zones
 - The holes were drilled near the abandoned Alin Do mine and do not test key targets defined by Raiden

The copper soil anomaly is also characterised by coincident zones of anomalous Mo, Bi, W, Sn, Te and W. The geochemical signature of this soil anomaly and its association with known outcrops of granodiorite, make it comparable to other intrusion related copper-gold deposits ('IRGD'). Within the context of IRGD deposits, mineralisation is related with the fluids which are associated with the intrusive event, while the intrusive is often not mineralized. Due to the distribution of anomalous geochemistry, in relation to the mapped granodiorite intrusives on the Gradiste anomaly, the Company postulates the observed mineralisation may represent an IRGD model.

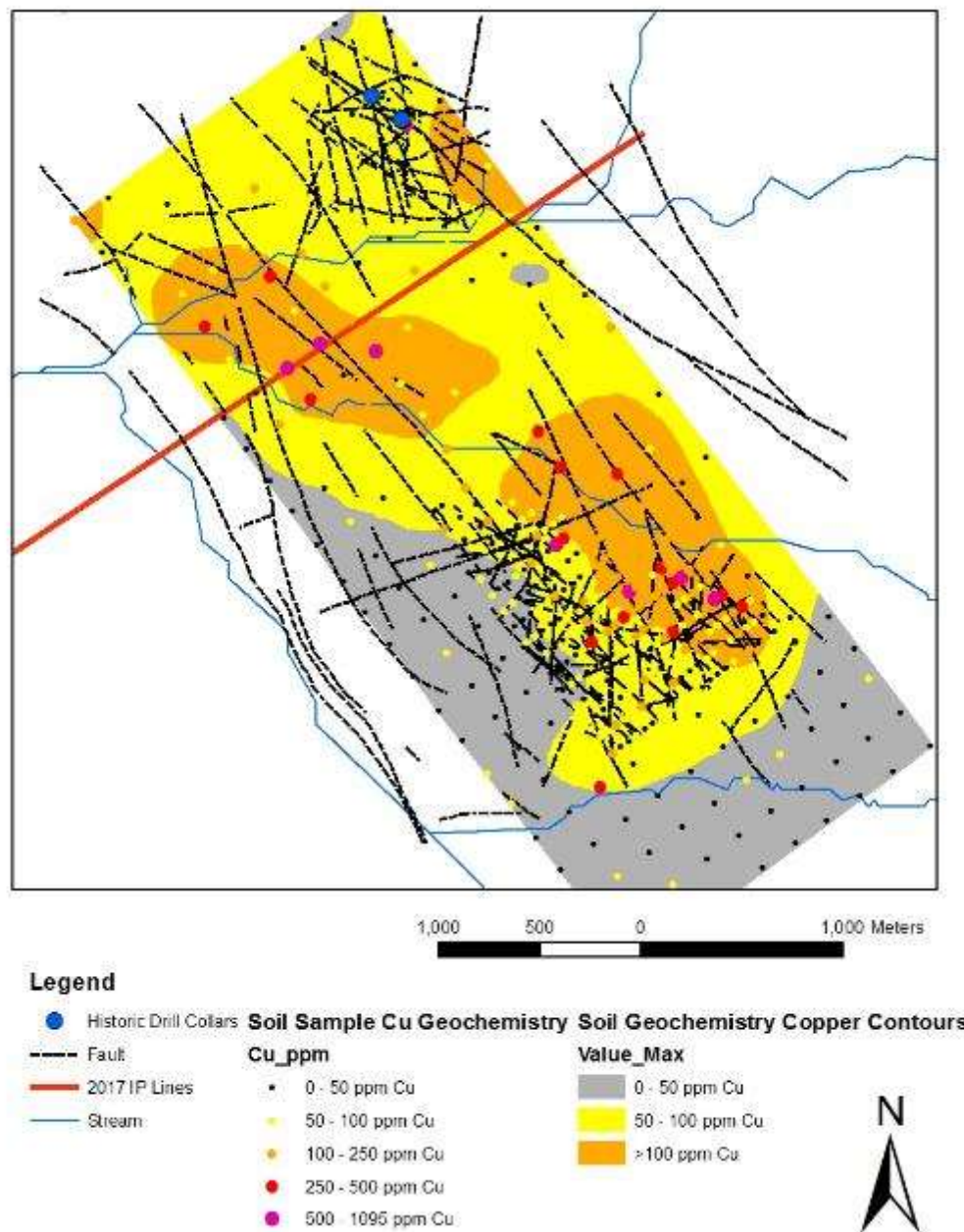


Figure 1- Gradiste Copper in Soil anomaly; interpreted structures and location of 2017 IP survey. The location of the drill holes are shown as blue dots on the northern extremity of the anomaly. Historical drilling was focused on the Alin Do mine which is located adjacent to the main target as defined by the geochemistry and geophysics during Raiden's' program.

Gradiste Geophysics

The company engaged Terratec, a German based geophysical service provider, to follow up on the IP anomaly which was defined in the 2017 IP survey. A total of six, approximately 1,800m long lines were completed to determine the strike extent of the Gradiste target. The data from the 2017 survey was reinterpreted in conjunction with the data from latest survey.

The interpretation of the latest survey data indicates that the anomaly extends from the surface to the maximum survey depths (approx. 400m) and possibly remains open at depth. The current survey has defined a 900-meter strike extent (chargeability anomaly), between survey lines E and line H (refer to figure 2)

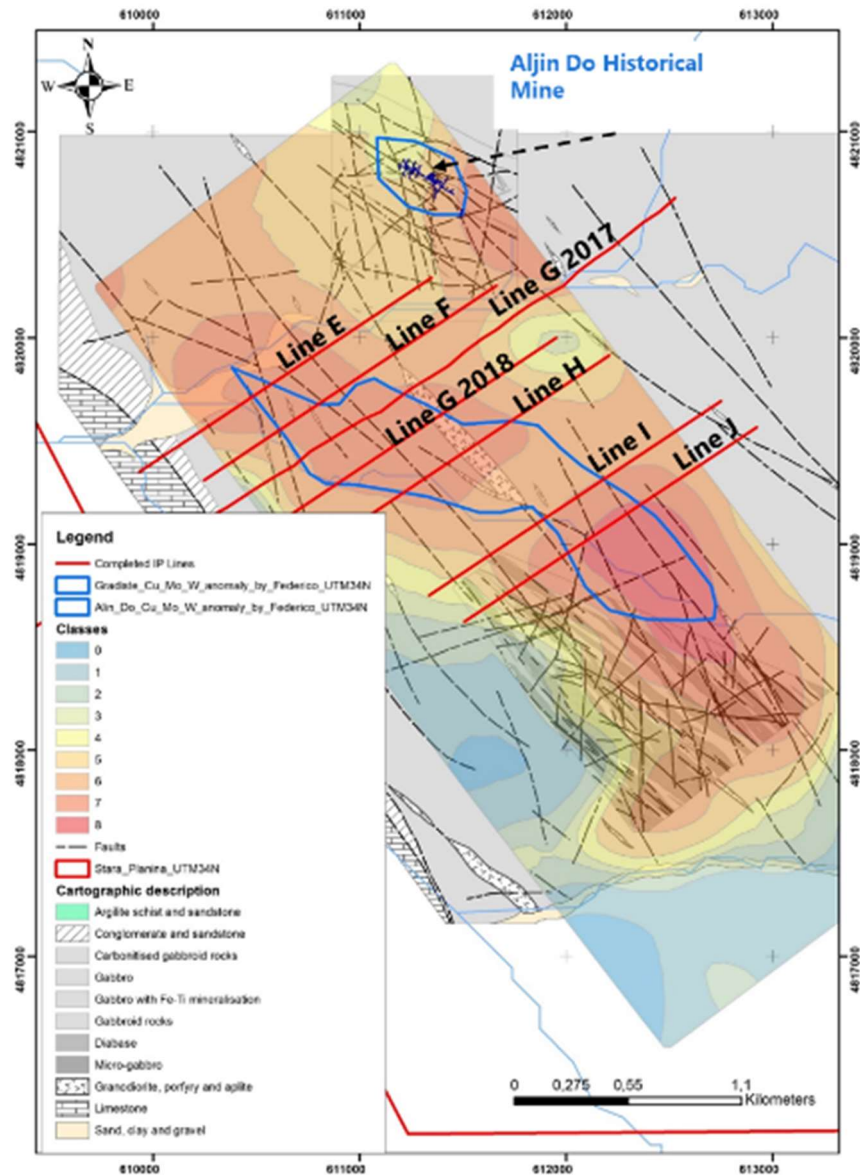


Figure 2 - location of the 2017 and 2018 IP survey lines with relation to geochemical anomaly, structure and geological setting.

The IP data indicates that the chargeability anomaly on line E (Figure 3) is located between two sub-vertical structural features. The anomaly outcrops and extends to an approximate maximum depth of 300 meters and has a width of approximately 1,100 meters.

Line F (Figure 4) has defined the most intense chargeability anomaly, which extend across 600 meters and has a 400-meter vertical extent. The Chargeability anomaly is flanked by a resistive anomaly on the eastern side.

Line G-2017 (Figure 5) represents a reinterpreted model, from the data which was derived from the 2017 survey. The chargeability model is approximately 1,000 meters wide and has an approximate 300m vertical extent.

Lines G-2018 and H (Figure 6 and 7), still define chargeability highs, but suggest that the anomaly may persist at depth, beyond the survey detection capacity.

The Gradiste IP survey data and interpretation has delineated a significant anomaly which extends over almost 1,000 meters along strike and is open to the north. The Company plans to follow up on the high Cu in soil anomalies south of line J.

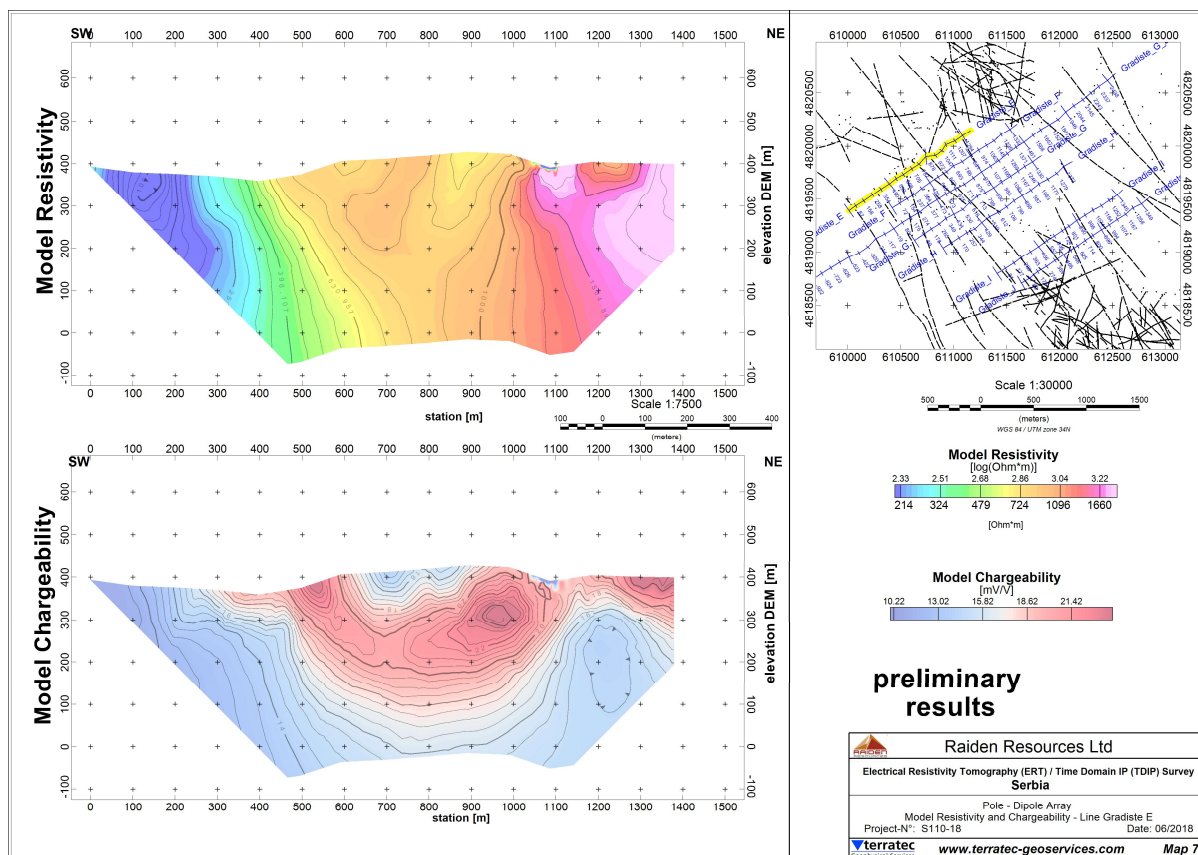


Figure 3 – Gradiste survey line E (2018 survey).

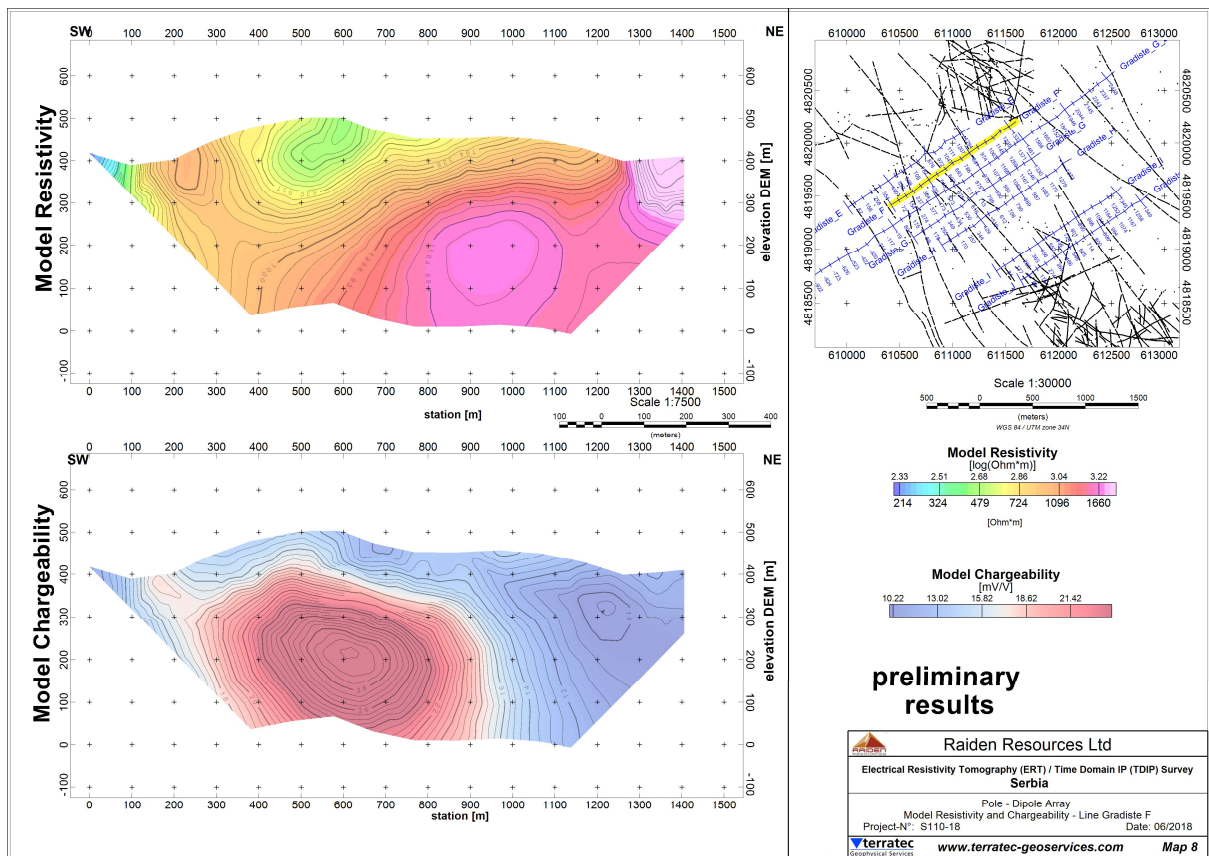


Figure 4 - Gradiste line F survey line (2018 Survey)

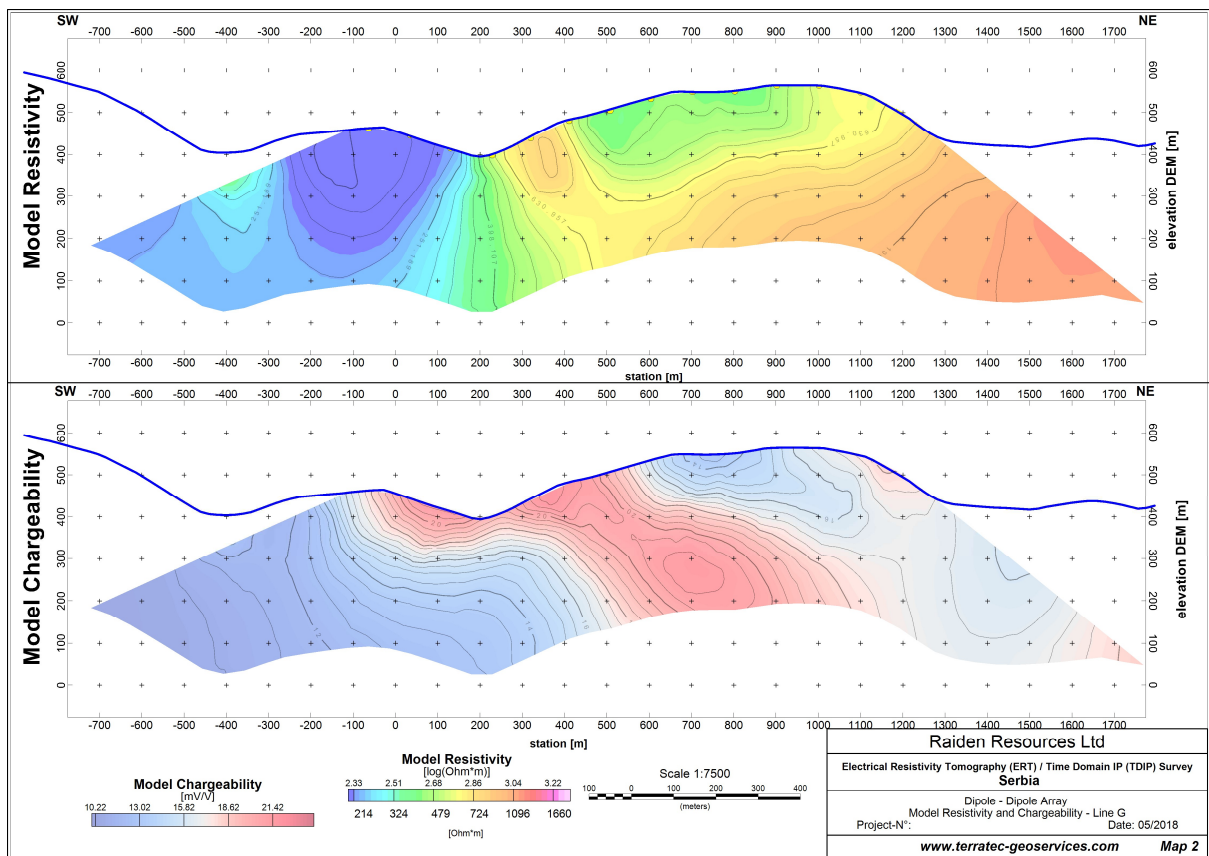
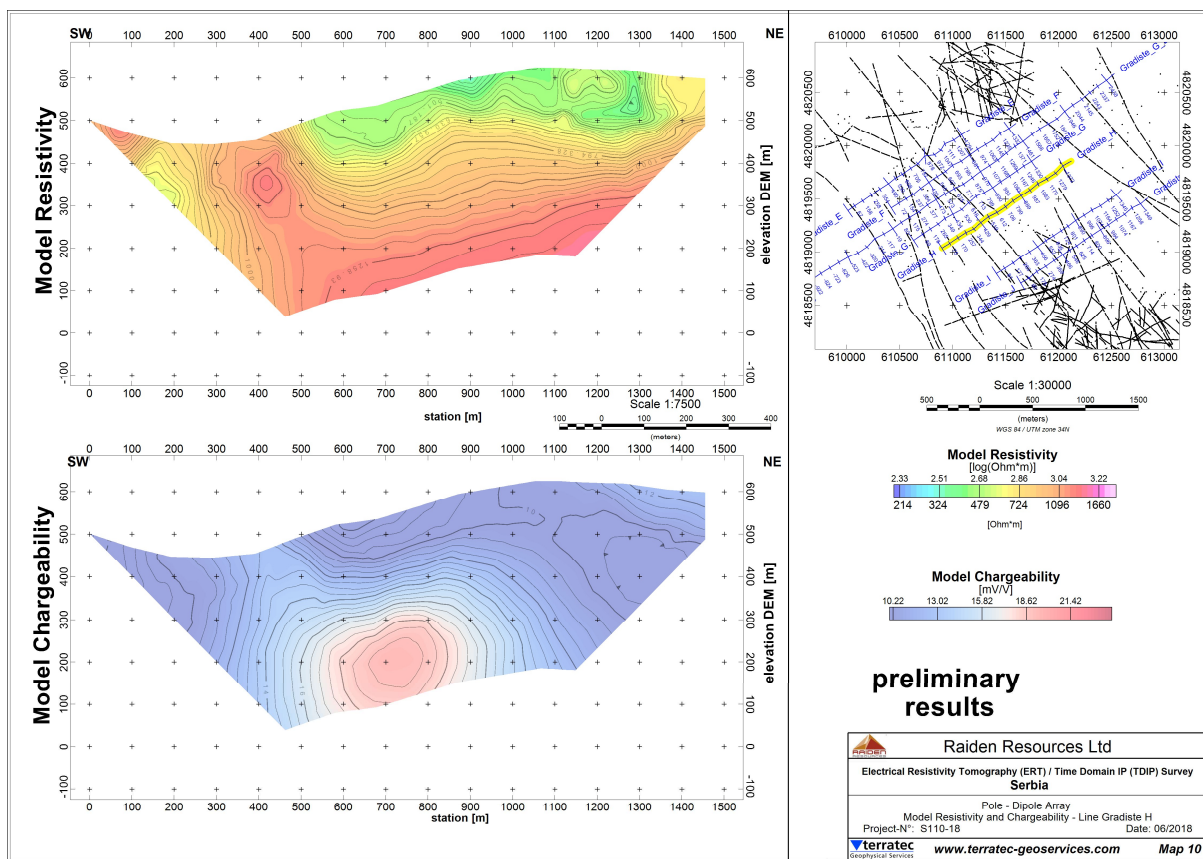
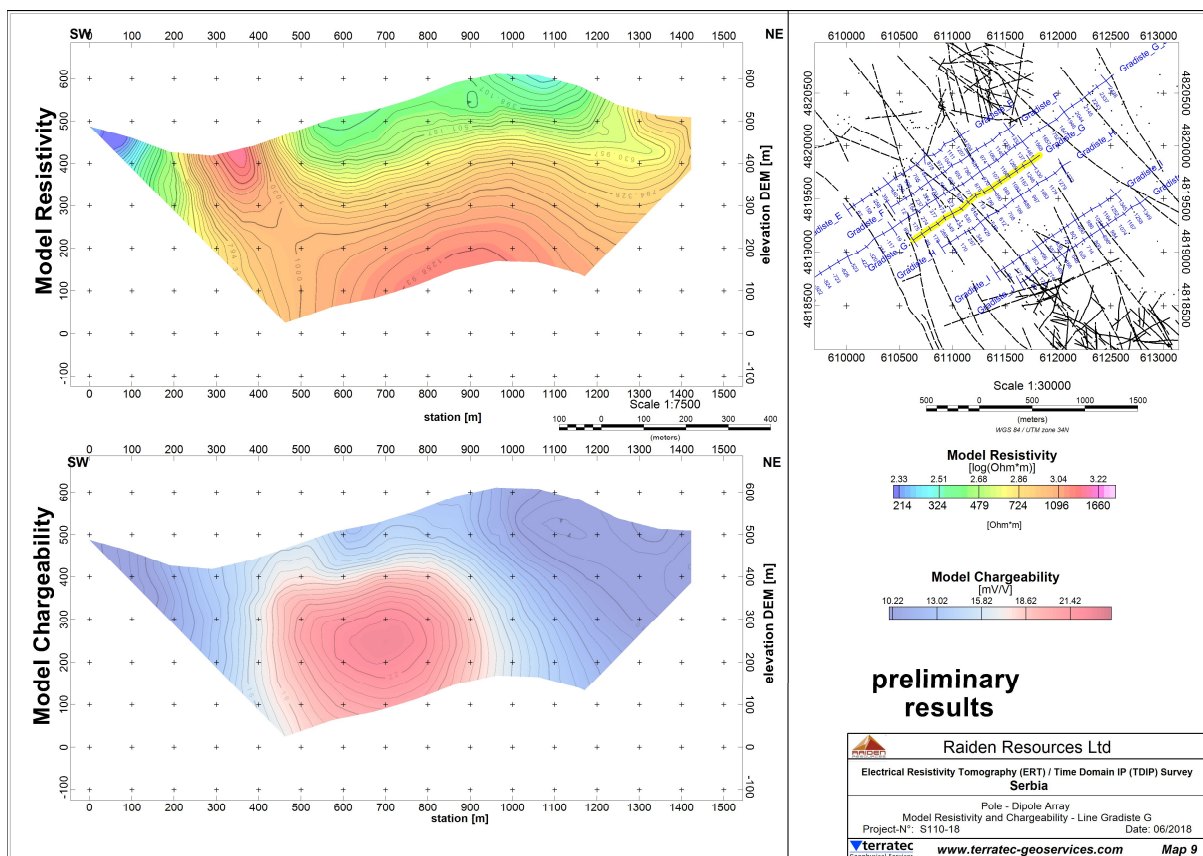


Figure 5 - Gradiste survey line G 2017 (2017 survey, reinterpreted in 2018)



Reconnaissance Mapping

The Companies' geologists have also been conducting reconnaissance mapping and sampling over the Gradiste target. A number of mineralised outcrops have been noted near the targeted areas. These outcrops comprise of highly silicified gabbro, impregnated with silicification and mineralisation (pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite).



Figure 8 - Malachite copper mineralisation from highly altered gabbro samples located on the Gradiste target



Figure 9 - Massive sulphide mineralisation from historical dumps at the Alin Do Mine, which is located adjacent to the main Gradiste target.

Stara Planina Geology and Background

The Stara Planina Exploration Permit is located approximately 30km south of the Timok District, a world class copper-gold district, within the Tethyan belt in Serbia. The Project covers an inlier of Palaeozoic gabbro intruded by Permo-Carboniferous granodiorite and is located about 60 Km south of the globally significant Bor copper-gold mining complex and smelter. The permit contains known vein-type bismuth-copper- gold-antimony mineralisation in the Gradiste area, including the Alin Do mine, which ceased operation in the late 1940's.

The geology of the Permit area consists of an early Palaeozoic gabbro that is intruded by Permo-Carboniferous granodiorite and associated quartz veining. To the north-east the gabbro borders a major NNW-SSE trending fault, with basement gneiss, greenschist and marble. There is a strong NW-SE structural grain that controls the distribution of the granodiorite intrusives, and the observed mineralisation, as well as the trend of the surface geochemical anomaly.

Throughout the permit area, mineralisation is controlled by the NW-SE trending structures and is invariably associated with ductile deformation of the gabbro. The main target style within the permit area is bulk-mineable, intrusion-related gold-copper mineralisation. The geology and geochemistry are characteristic of Intrusion Related Gold - Copper style of mineralisation. The company is also assessing the potential for further high-grade Cu-Au mineralisation, which characterises the Alin Do deposit.

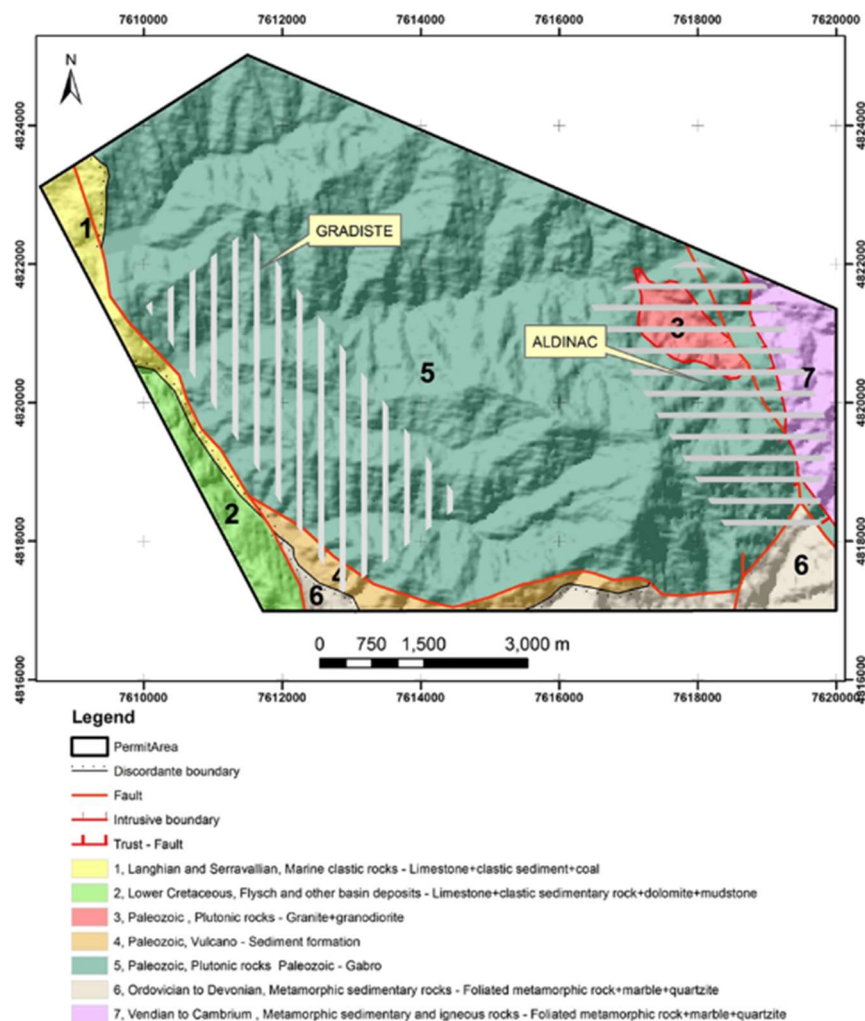


Figure 10 - Stara Planina permit geology and location of target Areas

Planned exploration activities

The Company continues to advance its exploration activities on the Aldinac target and the Gradiste target with the maiden drill program on schedule for the current quarter 2018. As part of the expedition of the drilling program, the Company is prioritising:

- Mapping and rock chip sampling of the Aldinac and Gradiste target areas,
- Negotiations with private and state landholders are ongoing to obtain access rights for the drilling program,
- Engaging with contractors to commence with the construction of access roads and drill pads, and
- Negotiations with drilling service provider to finalise the drilling contract

Further detailed information on the JV Licences and Raiden's other projects can be found in the Prospectus, which includes an Independent Geologists Report pertaining to the Company's Serbian projects.

- ENDS -

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Pawlitschek, a competent person who is a member of the AIG (Australian Institute of Geoscientists). An AIG membership requires the member to adhere to standards for the reporting of mineral exploration results and resources under JORC. Mr Martin Pawlitschek is employed by Raiden Resources Limited. Mr Martin Pawlitschek 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 JORC Code. Mr Martin Pawlitschek consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her work in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer:

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

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About Raiden Resources

Raiden Resources Limited (ASX:RDN) is an ASX listed copper—gold focused exploration company targeting the emerging prolific Tethyan metallogenic belt in eastern Europe, primarily in Serbia. The Company has recently formed an unincorporated Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto in respect to three of its six projects, whereby Rio Tinto can earn a 75% project-level position in the properties via a staged exploration commitment totalling USD\$31.5 million in three stages at Rio Tinto's election.

Raiden also retains a 100% in the applications for Pirot, Bor and Zupa (transfer in progress) projects and an executed earn in agreement on the Stara Planina Project, where it has the option to earn into 100% of the project. The Company considers its project portfolio prospective for intrusion-related mineralisation styles including gold, copper and other base metals.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION Table 1. This table applies to both exploration targets at Stara Planina, namely Aldinac and Gradiste.

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Soil sample results maps, data base and reports by Reservoir Capital were digitised by Raiden. The data is available in summary maps and excel sheets but lacks detailed information of sampling techniques deployed. No information is available on the collection techniques of the soil samples, rock chip samples or trench samples collected by Reservoir Capital. Any information from such samples is qualitative and is only used to define target areas for further work. Induced polarisation surveys carried out along two lines by Raiden in 2017 was completed by an established, Belgrade Based, Geophysical Contractor – Geofizika ING. Comments on Reservoirs Capital's historic Sampling, Assaying and Quality Control Program reported in Reservoir Capitals December 6, 2007 News Release: Reservoirs 2007 soil and rock geochemical samples were reported to have been collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. The historic soil samples were submitted to the ALS Chemex laboratories in Vancouver (ISO 17025 accredited) for analysis: gold was analysed by fire assay with an AAS finish, and multi-element analyses were determined by ICP MS/AAS techniques. Reservoir reports to have conducted routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays. All work was supervised and authorized by Reservoir's qualified person under the National Instrument (NI) 41-101 guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM).

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	Mr. Martin Pawlitschek is the Competent Person, as far as this announcement (and this JORC Table 1) is concerned. Mr Pawlitschek, judges these historic soil sampling results to be sufficiently reliable for the purpose of defining the main zones of interest at Stara Planina. The results will only be used to guide the initial phases of Raiden's work program and drill testing, and do not form part of any resource estimate. It is Mr Pawlitschek's view that any historic grade information reported is indicative only of the presence and absence of mineralisation and does not provide a reliable indicator of any future results to be expected to be encountered by Raiden's current or future work.
Drilling techniques	Not Applicable, while a number of diamond holes were drilled by Reservoir Capital, drilling was conducted peripheral of Raiden's current key area of interests and no drilling results are reported here.
Drill sample recovery	Not Applicable
Logging	A number of diamond holes were drilled by Reservoir Capital, drilling was conducted peripheral of Raiden's area of interests and no drilling results are reported here.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	No details are available regarding the sub-sampling for the 2007 soil sampling results by Reservoir Capital. However, as these were reported under National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and authorised by a competent person (CP) under these guidelines, Raiden's CP judges these historic soil sampling results to be sufficiently reliable for the purpose of defining the main zones of interest at Stara Planina. The results will only be used to guide the initial phases of Raiden's work program and drill testing, and do not form part of any resource estimate. It is Mr Pawlitschek's view that certified laboratories will have suitable sub-sampling protocols in place that allow a representative portion of the sample to be analysed. While the details in this case are not available to the CP, the risk is considered insignificant for the purpose of defining broad zones of interest. It is the CP's view that the result from the historic soil sampling grids are indicative enough to guide Raiden's follow up work of IP, mapping and rock chip sampling. The company will have enough of its own verifiable data at hand prior to designing a maiden drill testing program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The historic 2007 soil samples by Reservoir Capital were reported to have been submitted to the ALS Chemex laboratories in Vancouver (ISO 17025 accredited) for analysis: gold was analysed by fire assay with an AAS finish, and multi-element analyses were determined by ICP MS/AAS techniques. Reservoir reports to have conducted routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays. All work was supervised and authorised by a person qualified under the

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	National Instrument (NI) 41-101 guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM). Raiden's CP is confident that these analytical and assay techniques and QA/QC protocols selected by Reservoir's team were appropriate and adequate for the purposes of defining zones of interest in the area. These sample media and techniques and assays were not part of a resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No drilling or mineralisation reported here. No drilling or twinning of holes reported here. No detailed, primary documentation of historic results available in regard to the 2007 soil sample results by Reservoir Capital. No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	Not applicable as there is not Mineral Resource Soil samples: Grid System: Projected coordinate system MGI 1901 / Balkans zone 7 EPSG number 3909 Soil sampling locations were determined by a hand-held GPS. Topographic accuracy is estimated to be within 30-50 meters. Topographic control is not considered relevant, as it does not relate to Mineral Resources IP: Grid System: Projected coordinate system MGI 1901 / Balkans zone 7 EPSG number 3909 Soil sampling locations were determined by a hand-held GPS. Topographic accuracy is estimated to be within 30-50 meters. Topographic control is not considered relevant, as it does not relate to Mineral Resources
Data spacing and distribution	The historic soil sample grid at Gradiste is at a spacing of 200m x 200m with a small area in the south infilled to nominally 50m x 100m At Aldinac historic soil samples were on collected on a 200m x 200m grid. During 2017 a single IP line was completed by Raiden across each of the anomalies at Gradiste and Aldinac. Raiden commissioned Belgrade based Geofizika-ing to complete the IP surveys in 2017. The Induced Polarisation survey was carried out by simultaneously applying of electrical methods:

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	method of induced polarisation and resistivity method, in the dipole-dipole modification of electrodes layout. The four-electrode C1C2-P1P2 was applied, with the transmitting by dipoles (C1C2) and receiving by dipoles (P1P2), lit. 1 and 2. The dimensions of the transmitter and receiver dipole were 200 m, while the measurement step was 100 m. Measurements were carried out along 7 dipole lines, from N = 1 to N = 7, i.e. with the distance of the transmitting and receiving dipoles' middles of 400 m (N = 1), 600 m (N = 2), 800 m (N = 3) 1,000 m (N = 4), 1,200 m (N = 5), 1,400 m (N = 6) and 1,600 m (N = 7), graphic attachments: 3a, 3b, 4a and 4b. The explorations covered the traces of two (2) cross-sections marked by G and A, 1,000 m in length for the interpretation. The Client located the cross-section trace G about 600 m southeast of the village of Gradište, and it crosses the terrain in the direction southwest-northeast, under the azimuth of 55°/235°. Details of the 2018 IP Surveys by Terratec: The surveys were completed with a pole dipole array due to its higher depth penetration compared to dipole-dipole. Survey design – A modified TDIP pole-dipole array with is selected to detect the resistivity and chargeability distribution on depth sections to support the detailed geological interpretation. It consists of a current transmitter which is spatially separated from a receiver spread. The transmitter injection points are prepared with offsets of approx. 100 m and TX spacing's of 100 m parallel to the receiver lines. The separation allows the use of an external powerful transmitter providing the high currents necessary in order to achieve data of a satisfying signal-to-noise ratio to depth of more than 400 m (central part of the line). The receiver cable has a length of 1600 m with take-outs every 100 m monitored by 2 FULLWAVE GDD receivers allowing advanced post processing if necessary for noise reduction. The pole dipole data were be measured forward and reverse. Survey Parameters: Parameters pole-dipole array: RX spacing a = 100 m and multiples (200m, 400m, 800 m) Current injection spacing TX_Spacing = 100 m Receiver cable length = 1600 m (max. 1700m) Max. theoretical investigation depth = approx. 400 m TX-RX offset = 100 m Settings: FULLWAVE records of the signal at RX pos. Time domain cycle T = 2 sec Number of cycles (depending on data quality) = approx. 10 – 20

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	Extracted from time series as data with: Delay time M_D = 240 ms Width of partial window T_M1-T_M20 = 80 ms Equipment Used: VIP 4000 4 KW Transmitter (3600V) or VIP 10000 10 KW Transmitter (3600V) by Iris Instruments ☑ Two 16 channel IP full Wave receivers GDDX16 ☑ Non polarisable pots ☑ All geophysical accessories ☑ Trimble Differential GPS ☑ radios etc., notebook computer, software, ☑ Software Zond Res2D, Geosoft, - GPS-data taken with Trimble DGPS of receiver and transmitter positions; remote pole position Processing steps: GPS data: - differential GPS correction - optional linking of DEM elevation to the electrode position Processing of the IP data by Terratec: - filtering of data - Data processing, using real electrode x,y,z positions from DGPS, 2D- inversion model of resistivity and chargeability sections including topography, and geophysical target generation - Recalculation of the geometric factor considering the offset of 100 m between the receiver line and the transmitter line and the relative position of the remote pole - inversion of the data together with the topography - model results exported as ascii files - Geosoft depth sections of model resistivity and chargeability - the results will be presented as resistivity and chargeability sections in Geosoft format (other formats have to be agreed with the client if they can be produced with the Geosoft software); The survey was conducted and supervised by suitably qualified, trained and experienced geophysicists and technicians from Terratec. Mr. Martin Pawlitschek considers that the sample/data spacing and distribution which deployed in the 2017 and 2018 IP survey sto be sufficient and adequate for orientation purposes. No mineral resource or ore reserve is being reported. Sample composite was not employed.
	Historic sample lines were oriented at right angles to the dominant structural trend at both Gradiste and Aldinac, along

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	appropriate sampling relative to the expected structural controls. Mr Martin Pawlitschek is satisfied that the orientation of the survey carried out by Raiden resources and by the historical soil sampling gird, is suitable to the structures which are being investigated. Not applicable as no drilling is reported by the company. Historic drilling is not reported here, as it has been limited to areas outside of Raiden's zones of main interest.
Sample security	Raiden nor the CP have information as to the sample security and chain of custody relating to the historic soil, trench or rock samples. The CP judges the risk of systematic tampering and contamination of the historic soil samples to be low, given that the work was reported by a qualified person under the Canadian reporting guidelines of NI 43-101.
Audits or reviews	No audits have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Skarnore Resources DOO, a 100% owned subsidiary of Raiden Resources LTD, has an interest in the Stara Planina Licence under an earn-in and joint venture agreement with the registered holder of the Stara Planina Licence, Geo Consulting Studio doo ('GeoConsulting Joint Venture Agreement'). Under the GeoConsulting Joint Venture Agreement Skarnore has a right to earn in up to a 90% interest, and an option to acquire a 100% interest in respect of the Stara Planina Licence. The Stara Planina mountain range within the Knjazevac municipality was proclaimed a conservation area in 1997 due to the diverse flora and fauna. The Stara Planina licence area is partially located on Stara Planina conservation area, the Company does not anticipate that the Company will be prohibited from exploring in the Company's licence area. The Company is aware that application for permission to mine will subsequently be required, as with any other mining application in Serbia, should exploration be successful. Notably, Companies' target areas are located, either outside of the boundaries of the nature park, or in areas within the park, where the relevant laws allow for mining and development, but with imposed conditions. The nature of these conditions is not known to the Company at this time and the Company plans to make further inquiries if the exploration efforts are successful. At time of reporting the company license is in good standing and the company plans to comply with all provisions relating to the Serbian mining law and apply for an extension of the permit for a further 3 year exploration time frame.
Exploration done by other parties	The project area has been explored by a number of parties in the past. Prior to the mining during World War II, exploration or mineral

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	exploitation activities are unknown. After World War II and the termination of mining, the Stara Planina area was reportedly explored for uranium by former-Yugoslav state agencies which undertook limited exploration. In the period 2003-2004 previous explorers performed minor copper exploration in the area. Although limited, this exploration activity was the first to document porphyry style potential of the area, on the Gradiste anomaly. Further work was also performed by Reservoir Capital Corp ("Reservoir"). Raiden has purchased the data sets of the work executed by Reservoir, and the data which is relevant to the target areas, as defined by Raiden are presented in this release.
Geology	The CP judges, from the data which is available at time of this announcement, that the mineralisation style may be related to an Intrusion Related Copper Gold Deposit type.
Drill hole Information	Not relevant as no historical drilling results are being presented and no drilling was undertaken by Raiden
Data aggregation methods	- Any grade and width information reported in this release is considered useful, qualitative information by the CP. The data is suitable for planning of additional work that will lead to a drill decision. The data available is insufficient to be included in a mineral resource. Any weighting averaging techniques which were applied by Reservoir Capital and reported here are not known to the CP. - The historical results, as presented by Reservoir include trench and 'continuous chip sampling' results, but the methods and calculations which were used by Reservoir are not known. - No metal equivalent formulas were used in reporting of any historical intercepts, or results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- Mineralisation widths and grades reported here are only indicative and are not incorporated into a resource. - Mineralisation geometry at this stage is unknown. - Drill hole orientations will be finalised only when results of the current IP surveys, field mapping and assaying is completed. - No drilling intercepts are reported here.
Diagrams	No drilling results are presented in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	The reporting here covers the area of the company's current focus. Further data analysis and interpretation may result in the definition of new target areas
Other substantive exploration data	- No information available on metallurgy, ground water, bulk density or rock stability. - Traces of Arsenic are present in the soil samples and rock chip samples. - Integration and interpretation of the various data sets are on-going

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Further work	• The company has commenced with an Induced Polarisation program and a ground magnetic survey in order to define the strike extents of the anomalies defined by the 2017 IP program. The company has also commenced with a mapping project to define the structural and geological controls on the mineralisation within the target areas. Further geochemical sampling will be undertaken to further constrain mineralisation envelopes. • The company is still developing the geological model and defining the potential extensions of target trends