



**EMETALS**  
— LIMITED —



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#### Directors

Gary Lyons, Chairman

Mathew Walker, Director

Teck Siong Wong, Director

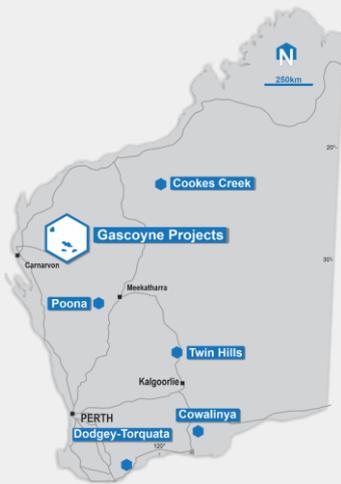
Sonu Cheema, Company  
Secretary

#### Issued Capital (ASX Code: EMT)

425,000,000 Ordinary Shares

35,000,000 Unquoted options  
exercisable at \$0.05 on or  
before 31 December 2022

7,500,000 Performance Rights



4 August 2021

## HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS ON TWIN HILLS PROJECT

The Directors of eMetals Limited (**ASX:EMT**)(**eMetals**)(**Company**) are pleased to present the exploration results from the recent drilling program on the Twin Hills Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade gold in latest Twin Hills RC drilling with discovery hole **5m @ 23.67g/t Au from 62m**
- Mineralisation remains open** along strike
- Further infill and extensional drilling scheduled** along the southern and northern extent of the discovery hole

eMetals Director Mathew Walker commented: "eMetals is excited by the discovery of high grade gold on the Twin Hills exploration license which has demonstrated the potential of the tenement for economic gold mineralisation.

We have sought a repeat of the historical Twin Hills gold mine on the tenement and are delighted with the early success. Exploration of the Company's earlier auger anomalies has led to a highly encouraging strike of high grade gold at shallow depths. Further work is planned to follow up this result which remains open to the south, and potentially to the north."

### HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED

The Twin Hills Project consists of a single granted exploration license (E29/950) located approximately 30 km north east of Menzies and 150km north of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The tenement covers an area of approximately 30 km<sup>2</sup> and extends over about 10 km of strike of the greenstone sequence that hosts the excised historical Twin Hills gold mine. The tenement covers the north and south extension of the shear zone which is the interpreted host of mineralisation at Twin Hills.

The Company recognized the potential for high grade, tightly defined, plunging pencil shoots of gold hosted in south-plunging fault and shear intersections. This type of target is exemplified by the (excised) Twin Hills shaft, a narrow south plunging shoot of contorted quartz veins.



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Exploration by eMetals began in 2019 with a structural study and continued with auger drilling across identified structural and geophysical target zones, resulting in the definition of several low-level auger gold anomalies along an approximately 5 kilometre strike of greenstone belt north of the excised high grade Twin Hills gold mine.

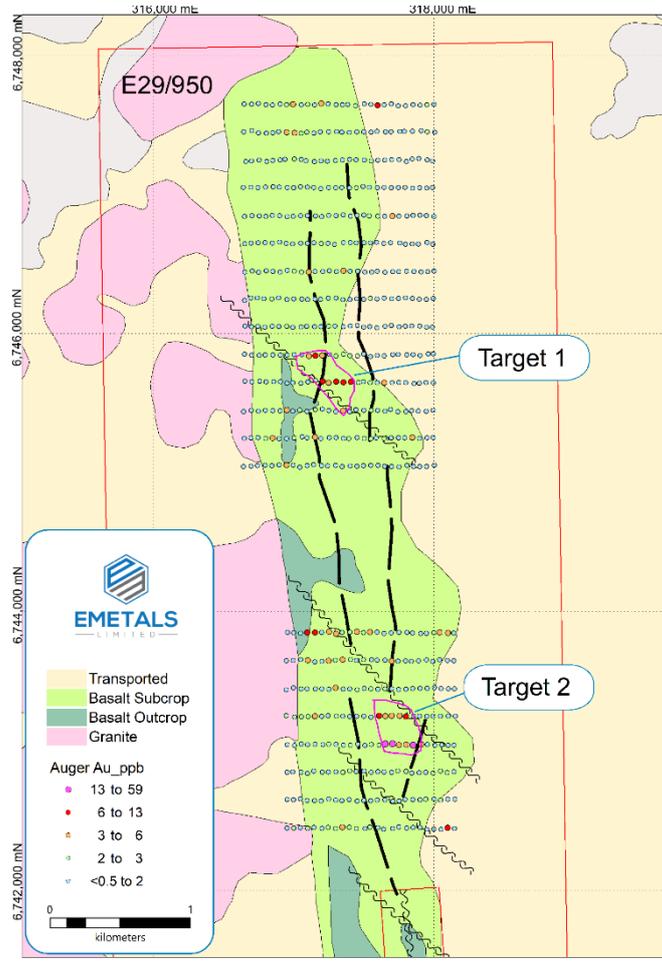


Figure 1 Auger targets at Twin Hills

The Company's initial round of RC drilling in February 2021 returned significant gold mineralisation from several holes, with previously reported best results of:

- **THRC008 12m @ 0.62ppm from 40m  
and 1m @ 4.10ppm from 44m  
and 2m @ 2.24ppm from 49m**
- **THRC014 3m @ 1.97ppm from 44m**
- **THRC015 1m @ 4.4g/t from 32m**

Based on the mineralisation discovered to date and the sparse drill spacing, EMT drilled a further 25 aircore holes (using RC hammer where appropriate) to ~40-60m depth and followed up the initial RC results with a further 6 RC holes for 550m drilled to test immediately around the initial discovery holes. Refer to the Appendix for a list of all drill hole details.



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RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis and assayed via aqua regia digest. Aircore holes were sampled by scoop on a 4m basis and assayed via aqua regia digest.

## Results

Significant results for the RC holes are reported below:

<b>THRC018</b>	<b>1m @ 1.22g/t Au from 32m</b>
<b>THRC021</b>	<b>5m @ 23.67g/t Au including 1m @ 113.47g/t Au from 62m</b>
<b>THRC022</b>	<b>2m @ 0.78g/t Au from 64m</b>
	<b>2m @ 0.84g/t Au from 88m</b>

Significant results for the AC holes are considered to be >4m at >0.1g/t Au. These results are from composite samples and have not been resampled on a 1m basis.

<b>THAC009</b>	<b>8m @ 0.31g/t Au from 52m</b>
<b>THAC013</b>	<b>4m @ 0.13g/t Au from 36m</b>
	<b>12m @ 0.23g/t Au from 48m</b>
<b>THAC016</b>	<b>4m @ 0.12g/t Au from 56m</b>

Results show a sizeable footprint of anomalous gold in fresh amphibolite and granitoid with significant volumes of rock reporting in excess of 100ppb Au. The high grade result in THRC021 occurs within a sheared porphyry dyke and amphibolite. The orientation of mineralisation is unknown at this stage however the anomalous zone is interpreted to strike NW-SE and potentially plunge to the southeast below THAC009 (8m @ 0.31g/t Au).

Further work is required to define the orientation, continuity and depth of the high grade gold on the Project. EMT is planning a further round of infill and extensional drilling along the southern and northern extent of the mineralised zone.

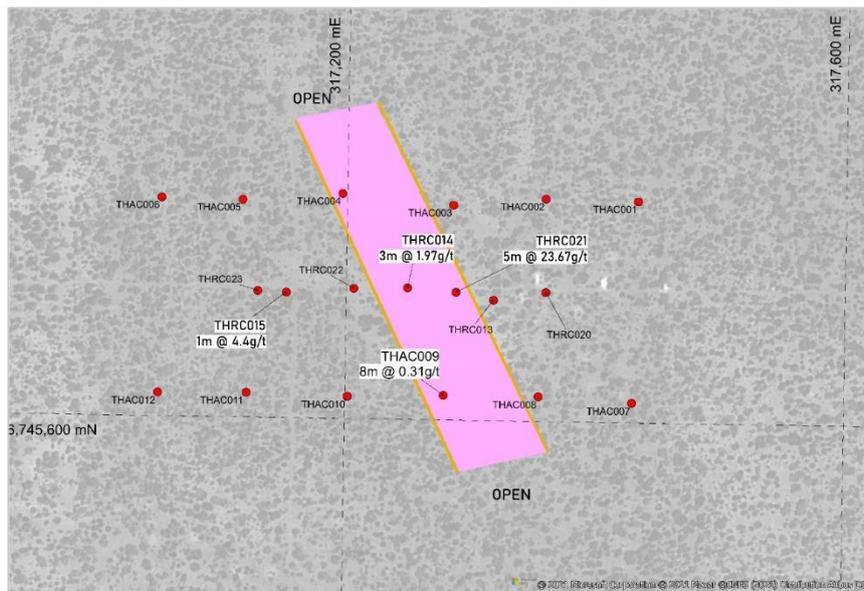


Figure 2 Twin Hills RC and AC drilling results June 2021



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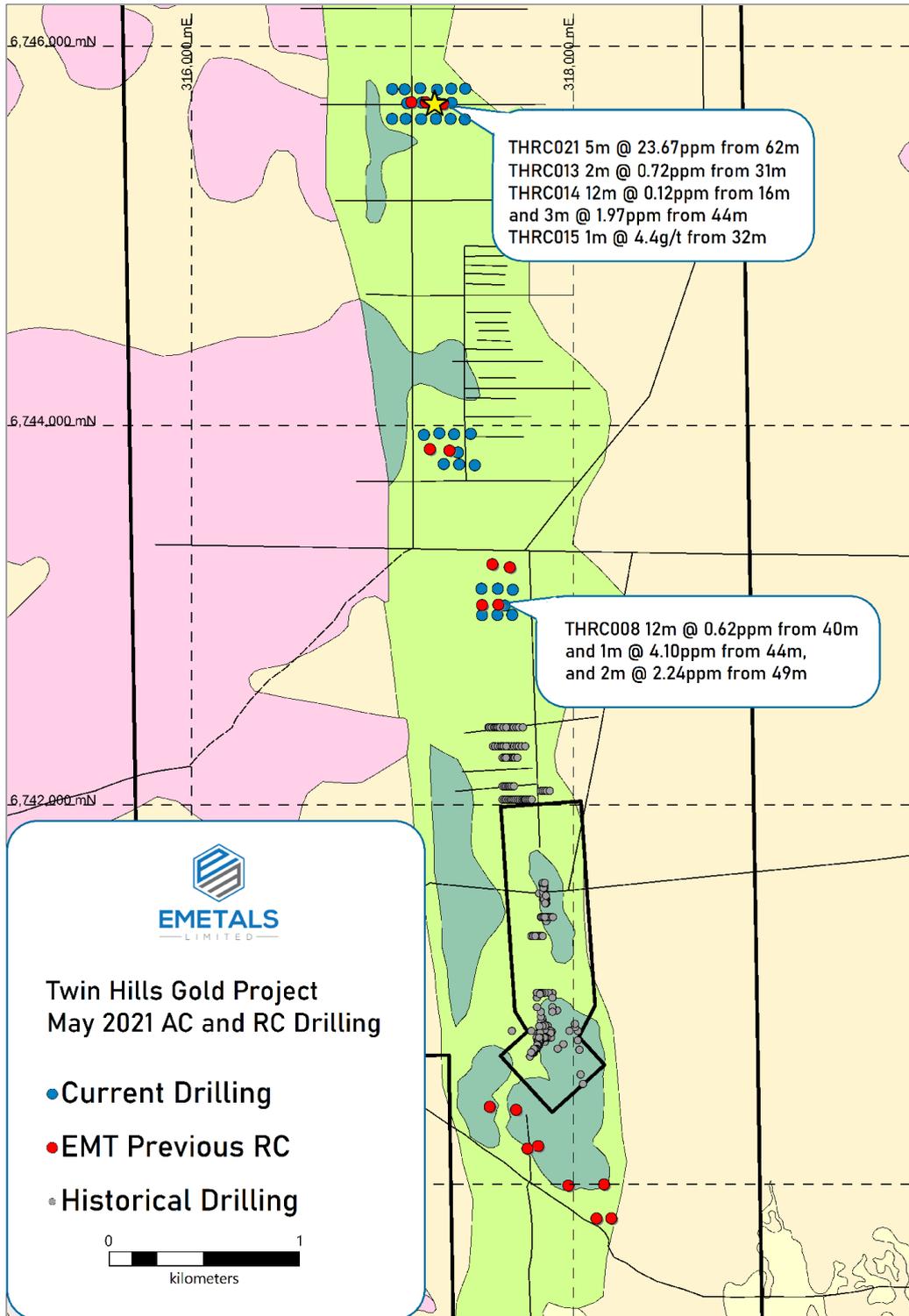


Figure 3 Twin Hills Aircore & RC Completed in May



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This announcement has been authorised by the Board of eMetals Limited.

*For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company*

**Mathew Walker**

Director

**EMETALS** Limited

**-ENDS-**

*Shareholders and other interested parties can speak to Mr Sonu Cheema if they have any queries in relation to this announcement: +618 6489 1600.*

**Forward looking statements**

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the directors and our management. We cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We have no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by law. These forward looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Roland Gotthard. Mr Gotthard is a consultant geologist for eMetals and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gotthard has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are undertaking 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' ("JORC Code"). Mr Gotthard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



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## Appendix 1: Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole	Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip
THAC001	AC	46	317433	6745778	090	-60
THAC002	AC	32	317359	6745779	090	-60
THAC003	AC	45	317285	6745773	090	-60
THAC004	AC	43	317196	6745781	090	-60
THAC005	AC	46	317116	6745775	090	-60
THAC006	AC	43	317051	6745776	090	-60
THAC007	AC	67	317430	6745616	090	-60
THAC008	AC	58	317355	6745620	090	-60
THAC009	AC	60	317279	6745620	090	-60
THAC010	AC	48	317202	6745618	090	-60
THAC011	AC	60	317121	6745620	090	-60
THAC012	AC	44	317050	6745619	090	-60
THAC013	AC	60	317482	6743793	090	-60
THAC014	AC	60	317401	6743798	090	-60
THAC015	AC	56	317320	6743800	090	-60
THAC016	AC	60	317461	6743959	090	-60
THAC017	AC	49	317374	6743957	090	-60
THAC018	AC	60	317297	6743962	090	-60
THAC019	AC	67	317216	6743953	090	-60
THAC020	AC	73	317682	6743136	090	-60
THAC021	AC	48	317603	6743142	090	-60
THAC022	AC	52	317517	6743142	090	-60
THAC023	AC	60	317678	6743004	090	-60
THAC024	AC	52	317601	6743004	090	-60
THAC025	AC	52	317521	6743003	090	-60
THRC018	RC	88	317639	6743053	090	-60
THRC019	RC	85	317394	6743860	090	-60
THRC020	RC	80	317360	6745704	090	-60
THRC021	RC	120	317288	6745703	090	-60
THRC022	RC	97	317206	6745705	090	-60
THRC023	RC	80	317129	6745702	090	-60

Table 1: Twin Hills AC and RC drilling May 2021. MGA 1994 Zone 51 S



**JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1**

- SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA  
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sampling techniques</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reverse circulation drill samples</i></li> <li>• <i>All material from each metre was sampled via conical splitter into sample bags for RC, and sampled via scoping of discard piles for AC</i></li> <li>• <i>Drill sampling is being undertaken via 4 metre composite samples in areas with no visual mineralization, and single metre cone split sampling in mineralized intervals</i></li> <li>• <i>Single metre sampling of all RC holes at Twin Hills was undertaken via bagged 12.5% conical split fractions taken from the drill rig</i></li> <li>• <i>Historical sampling methods include scoop, spear and single metre sampling via riffle or cone splitter</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drilling techniques</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drilling at Hills was undertaken with a slimline reverse circulation face-sampling hammer bit</i></li> <li>• <i>Historical drilling includes RAB, AC and RC drilling of various diameters</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill sample recovery</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drilling recoveries were good (96%) with &lt;1% poor</i></li> <li>• <i>Sample recovery was qualitatively logged for all metre intervals with recovery, moisture and contamination noted where present</i></li> <li>• <i>Sample recovery was maximized via drilling of dry samples, at high air pressure</i></li> <li>• <i>No relationship between grade and sample recovery can be established at this time</i></li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC and RC drilling is logged qualitatively by the on-site geologist from drill chip samples taken every metre</li> <li>Logging is undertaken on geology, alteration, veining, sulphides and shearing. Logging of vein and sulphide percentages is semi-quantitative</li> <li>All drill metres are logged</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composite samples were taken via scooping of 4 single metre samples to achieve 2-4kg sample weight</li> <li>Single metre RC samples were split on the rig using a conical splitter into calico bags which is the most repeatable splitting method for RC chip samples</li> <li>Care was taken to maintain dry samples, and any moist or wet samples were noted in the field</li> <li>20<sup>th</sup> samples were field duplicated to control for sampling biases in the field. This was via taking a second conical split replicate off the rig.</li> <li>Every 20<sup>th</sup> composite sample is duplicated in the field and submitted for assay</li> <li>2 samples from every 100 were commercially available standards. Insufficient analyses exist for a statistically robust analysis of laboratory performance but results are within acceptable deviations from published values</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twin Hills RC drill samples and AC drill samples are analysed by 33 element Aqua Regia digest plus gold</li> <li>Assays &gt;2ppm were re-assayed via FA50 lead collection fire assay</li> <li>Duplicates were taken every 20m via 1m cone splits from the rig</li> <li>Standards were inserted at a rate of 2 per 100</li> <li>Laboratory standards, duplicates and blanks were in addition to the company QAQC samples</li> <li>QAQC for all batches were inspected and classified as acceptable</li> <li>The 113g/t Au result was also assayed as a field duplicate and the duplicate returned 123g/t Au, supporting the validity of the result</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verification of sampling and assaying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were recorded in the field on hard copy maps and notebooks and locations compared to GPS data</li> <li>Significant assays were verified by alternate company personnel</li> <li>Assay data is unadjusted but rounded to 2 decimal places.</li> </ul>



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Location of data points</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li><li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li><li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Samples and drill holes were located in the field on appropriate aerial photography and fixed with a handheld Garmin GPS unit</i></li><li>• <i>Datum is MGA 1994 Zone 51 South</i></li><li>• <i>Accuracy is +/-3m and adequate</i></li><li>• <i>Further DGPS surveying of collars is planned</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Data spacing and distribution</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li><li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li><li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>N/A</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li><li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Drilling has been planned to be at a steep angle to the mapped structures but the orientation of structures to drilling at Twin Hills is not yet definitively known</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Sample security</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Samples were delivered by company personnel to the laboratory</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Audits or reviews</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>N/A</i></li></ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section

• Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mineral tenement and land tenure status</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• E29/950 is held 100% by RWG Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of eMetals Limited</li><li>• The tenement is free of encumbrances and, subject to customary Native Title agreements and usual permitting, EMT has all rights to explore and extract mineral resources</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exploration done by other parties</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Historical exploration was conducted by various parties prior to 2019</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Twin Hills is hosted within the Menzies Greenstone Belt and lithologies include amphibolite, mafic volcanoclastics, granite, and felsic porphyry dykes.</li><li>• Shears and thrusts striking NW-SE dissect the sequence and are proximally related to Au mineralisation</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drill hole Information</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li><li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li><li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li><li>• down hole length and interception depth</li><li>• hole length.</li></ul></li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A list of all drill hole collars, azimuths and depths is provided</li><li>• Historical drilling is not included as it is not proximal to the results and its inclusion would not inform upon the significance or otherwise of the results</li></ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data aggregation methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No high grade cut is applied. The 113g/t Au result was a field duplicate sample, where two 1m splits were taken from the rig. Both samples reported grades as below from FA50 fire assays;</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> <th>Sample</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Method</th> <th>QAQC</th> <th>Au ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>THRC021</td> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> <td>EM04840</td> <td>CHIP</td> <td>CONE</td> <td>ORIG</td> <td>113.477</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THRC021</td> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> <td>EM04841</td> <td>CHIP</td> <td>CONE</td> <td>DUP</td> <td>123.818</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The repeatability of this result at this stage allows no top cut to be applied barring further information</li> </ul>		From	To	Sample	Type	Method	QAQC	Au ppm	THRC021	64	65	EM04840	CHIP	CONE	ORIG	113.477	THRC021	64	65	EM04841	CHIP	CONE	DUP	123.818
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The orientation of mineralizing structures to drill hole orientation is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>Down-hole lengths are reported</li> <li>No estimate of true width is able to be made from the information available</li> </ul>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A map showing tenement locations has been included</li> <li>Maps showing the drill holes have been supplied</li> <li>Cross sections are not provided as there remain uncertainties about the configuration of the geology and orientation of mineralization</li> </ul>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balanced reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results are reported above 0.5g/t Au. This is considered an appropriate lower cut-off for reporting results, considering the style of mineralization and potential for defining open pittable mineralization. Typical lower cut-offs for open pit resources as operated within Western Australia are 0.5g/t Au.</li> <li>Reporting of zones of mineralization of between 0.1 and 0.5g/t Au is avoided</li> </ul>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other substantive exploration data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling of the extension of the lode is planned</li> </ul>																								