

## Kambale Graphite EM Survey Increases Size Expectations

- **Ground electromagnetic (HLEM) survey shows strong correlation between drill confirmed graphite mineralisation and zones of high conductivity.**
- **High conductivity zones extend well outside of existing Inferred Resource boundary indicating substantial extensions into sparsely or undrilled areas.**
- **Offsetting structures appear coincident with known zones of higher grade material implying similar zones may exist in undrilled areas.**
- **Drilling being planned to confirm boundaries of mineralisation, zones of higher grade material and to infill Inferred Resource area.**

*Castle Managing Director, Stephen Stone commented “The HLEM survey at our Kambale graphite project has not only achieved our main objective of better defining the extent of the graphite mineralisation below cover but has also provided a very strong indication of likely extensions to the known resources and mineralisation.”*

*“The next stage is for drilling to confirm all of this and to identify areas of highest quality material ahead of a major phase of test work.”*

Junior explorer and project incubator, Castle Minerals Limited (ASX: CDT) (“Castle” or the “Company”), advises that a recently completed ground-based electromagnetic survey at its Kambale graphite project, Ghana (“Project”) has outlined in more detail, and indicated likely below cover extensions, to the graphitic schist host horizon (“Project”)(Fig 1).

The survey has also interpreted several offsetting bedrock structures some of which are coincident with known areas of higher grade material implying that other such higher grade zones may exist.

A drilling program is being designed to confirm the extent of the graphitic material and to identify those areas of highest quality mineralisation. Once completed it is intended to extract a bulk sample for a second phase of metallurgical test work.

### Survey details

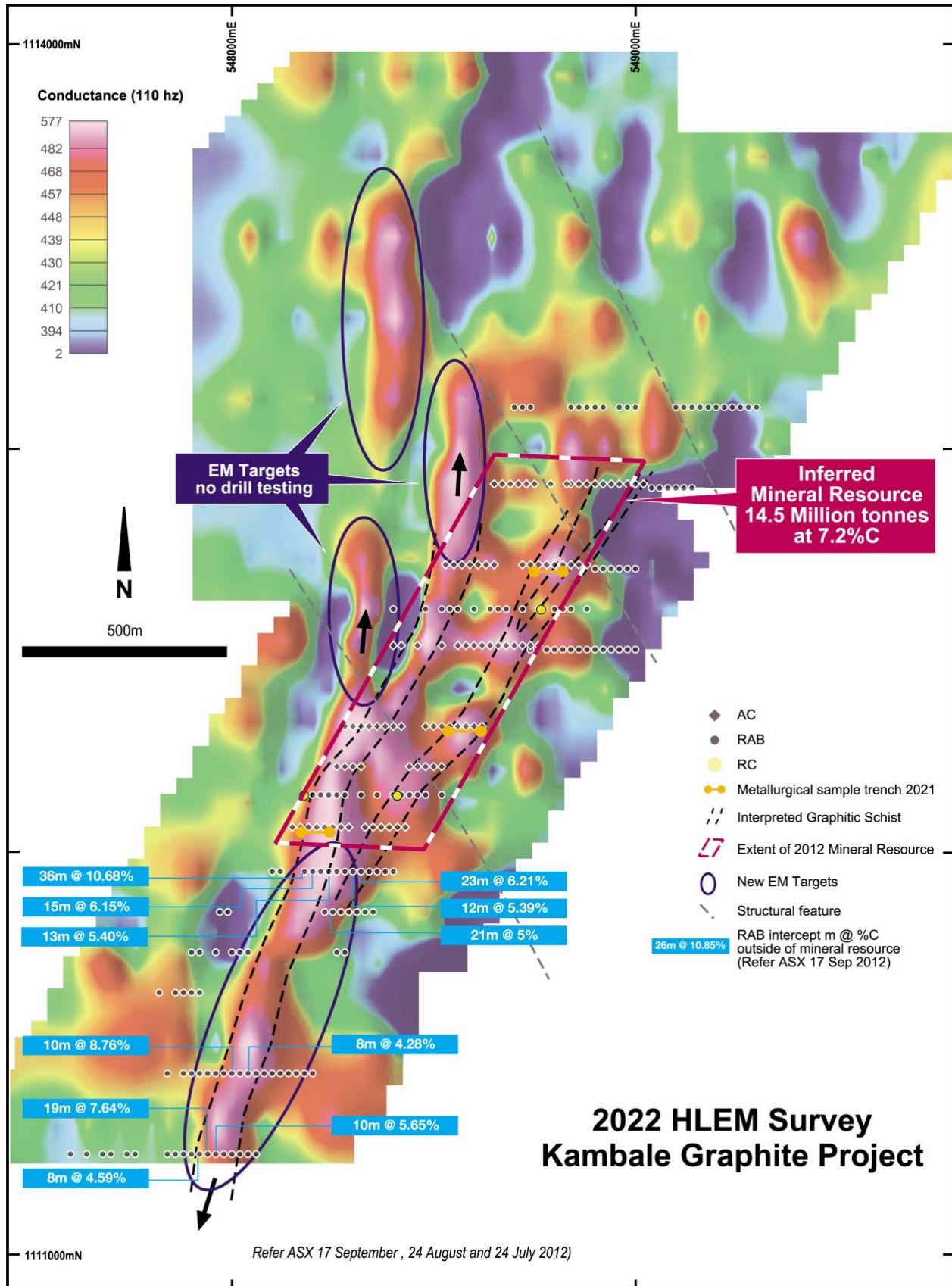
The horizontal loop ground electromagnetic survey (HLEM) was undertaken in March 2022 by SAGAX Afrique SA with oversight, data processing and interpretation undertaken by Perth based Terra Resources Pty Ltd.

The survey was completed over a north-south strike of 2.7km with line spacings of between 100m and 200m and with station readings taken at 25m along the lines.

### Results discussion

Fig 1 is a processed image of the 110hz conductance readings from the HLEM survey where the hotter colours (red and magenta) are the most strongly conductive zones which in places coincide with previously drill confirmed graphite lenses. Hence, by inference, similar zones elsewhere are quite likely to be indicative of mineralisation in areas where minimal to no drilling has yet taken place.

**Fig 1: HLEM Survey image showing distinct zones of high conductance associated with drill-confirmed areas of graphite mineralisation and extending into areas of minimal to no drilling. Northwest trending structures appear associated with known areas of higher grade material (Intercepts are Total Carbon %)(Refer to ASX releases 24 July, 24 August and 17 September 2012)**



There appear to be quite extensive north and south extensions outside of the existing Kambale graphite Inferred Resource (refer Table 1 below). This implies that the Kambale graphite resource could be materially extended with additional drilling.

On the far western side of the survey area, a 1.3km north-south trending conductor has never been drill tested whilst drilling on the northern extent of the Kambale resource appears not to have extended far enough west and clearly remains open to the north for at least 200m.

A strong conductor has also been confirmed south of the current Inferred Resource indicating that the resource could be extended an additional 900m. This is supported by wide-spaced RAB drilling completed by Castle in 2012 (refer ASX 17 September 2012) which returned several robust graphite intercepts at shallow depth. These will be followed up in the next phase of drilling.

### **Enrichment zones**

An interpreted series of north-north-west trending structures that intersect and possibly offset the graphitic schist zones will be investigated for their association with higher grade zones, most likely occurring as a result of remobilisation of graphite along these shears.

### **Project background**

The Kambale graphite deposit was identified in the 1960s by Russian geologists prospecting for manganese.

The Russians geologists undertook a program of trenching and drilled 25 holes to a maximum depth of 25m. A subsequent report noted “two main zones of graphitic schists averaging around 10% to 15% graphite within which there were higher grade zones and that the graphite is the flaky variety with fine crystals (usually less than 0.25mm).” Report on the Geology and Minerals of the South Western Part of the Wa Field Sheet, Pobedash, I.D. 1991.

The mineralisation consists of north-east trending, sub-parallel zones of meta-sediment which is host to the fine flake graphite. The Lower Proterozoic Birimian (~2.2Ma) meta sedimentary rocks, namely phyllites, and quartz - biotite schists, generally trend north-easterly and dip between 50° and 75° to the north west.

The genesis of the flake graphite in Kambale is believed to be the result of high-grade metamorphism (amphibolite-granulite facies), which has converted trapped amorphous carbon into the characteristic fine crystalline layers.

Castle reviewed this historical work and a wide-spaced, regional-scale electromagnetic survey dataset inherited from previous licence holder, Newmont Limited. This work outlined a roughly elongate, north-south orientated, ~10km long region considered prospective for graphitic schist horizons which may host multiple lenses of graphite mineralisation, similar to what is already outlined from drilling and trenching at Kambale. These lenses or horizons can vary in length and be up to 50m wide, creating substantial deposits of graphite.

Encouraged by firm graphite prices in 2012, Castle undertook three consecutive phases of drilling comprising RAB (251 holes, 5,621m), aircore (89 holes, 2,808m) and reverse circulation (3 holes, 303m). Mapping noted occasional outcrops of manganese and graphitic schist as well as graphite in termite mounds.

Following the completion of the first two phases of Castle’s drilling, an independent Mineral Resource estimate defined a maiden inferred resource (JORC 2004) of 14.4Mt at 7.2%C (graphitic carbon) for 1.03Mt contained graphite, including 6.0Mt @ 8.6%TC for 0.52Mt contained graphite (JORC 2004)(Table 1)(refer ASX release 24 July 2012). This extended over a strike of 1.25km and to a maximum depth of 110m.

The third phase of drilling extended mineralisation to a total strike length of 2km.

In 2012 Castle undertook a very limited program of test work on RC chips, which was not an ideal sample, and returned mixed results. Thereafter, little work was undertaken until the more recent improvement in graphite prices prompted a re-evaluation of the Project in early 2021.

## **Graphite market**

The graphite market is diverse and specialised with each sector requiring graphite concentrates with specific qualities. Deposit type, size and geometry, flake size, shape, grade and purity / impurity type of the graphite, along with production costs, proximity to specific market, supply logistics, jurisdiction and many other factors all combine to determine the commercial viability of a particular deposit.

The current consensus is that the multi-sector global demand for graphite is supportive of a medium to long-term positive outlook for the mineral.

The reader is directed to numerous recent publications, conference proceedings, market research papers and corporate websites of companies engaged in graphite exploration, project development or production for informed commentary and analysis of the graphite market.

## **Licensing**

The Project is located within a 137km<sup>2</sup> prospecting licence (PL10/47) held by Carlie Mining Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Castle, registered in Ghana. The Government of Ghana has the right to acquire a 10% free carried interest in all licenses in Ghana and is entitled to a 5% Gross Royalty on production.

The Kambale licence is currently progressing through a renewal process. Following an offer of the licence renewal by Ghana MINCOM, statutory consideration and annual ground rents were paid. Receipt of the licence agreement is now awaited.

## **Logistics**

The Project is located 6km west of the Upper West region capital of Wa which is 400km north, via good sealed roads, of a major rail head at Kumasi. It is then approximately 240km by rail to the international port of Tema, 30km west of the capital Accra, which provides direct access to global export markets. An alternative international port at Sekondi - Takoradi is located approximately 230km west of Accra.

The Wa region has an excellent infrastructure comprising a commercial airport, reliable grid power, water and many other services.

Ghana is an established and safe mining jurisdiction with a well-trained and very capable minerals industry workforce. Its mining services and supply sector is strong and the national and local infrastructure is generally excellent with grid power, water, sealed roads, transport and commercial air services locally at Wa.

## **ESG**

Castle management and its in-country representatives have spent over 12 years successfully operating in Ghana and in particular its Upper West region where they have established an excellent reputation for creating numerous employment and small business opportunities, community engagement, the promotion of youth and women's development, managing community expectations, maintaining the highest environmental operating standards whilst always respecting local culture and laws.

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited:

### **Stephen Stone**

Managing Director

stone@castleminerals.com

+61 (0)418 804 564

## MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

**Table 1: Kambale Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (5%C cut-off grade) (JORC 2004)**

(Refer ASX release 24 July 2012)

Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Graphitic Carbon (%)	Contained Carbon (t)
Oxide Material	3.4	7.1	243,000
Fresh Material	11.0	7.2	793,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1,036,000</b>

*NB: Errors may occur due to rounding*

The Mineral Resource estimate was made in July 2012 and complied with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2004) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Castle is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the JORC 2004 Mineral Resource estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

The resource estimate released in July 2012 did not include any assumptions about mining, mining dilution, metallurgy or processing methods. No bulk density measurements were undertaken.

The Mineral Resource estimate is not compliant with Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves - 2012 edition. No additional technical work has been done since the Mineral Resource estimate was made. There is insufficient information available for the resource to be re-estimated to be compliant with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves - 2012 edition. It is possible that following additional technical work, and should a Competent Person be able to undertake a re-estimation of the Mineral Resource to comply with JORC Code 2012, that the Mineral Resource may materially change and/or reduce.

### PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS RELEASE

Additional details, where applicable, can be found in the releases referenced in this Report and/or in the following releases lodged by the Company with the ASX:

Headline	Date
EM Survey Commences at Kambale Graphite Project Ghana	14 March 2022
Encouraging Graphite Test Work Results	21 September 2021
Kambale Graphite Test Work Update	5 August 2021
Graphite Test Work Underway	3 June 2021
Castle to Reappraise Kambale Graphite Project, Ghana	15 March 2021
Drilling Doubles Strike length of Kambale Graphite Deposit	17 September 2012
Metallurgy Test Work Confirms Commercial Potential of Kambale Graphite Deposits	3 September 2012
High Grade Graphite intercepts Extend Kambale Deposit	24 August 2012
Maiden Resource Confirms Kambale as One of World's Largest Graphite Deposits	24 July 2012
Large High Grade Deposit Confirmed at Kambale	6 July 2012
Extensive Zones of High Grade Graphite Intersected	9 May 2012

## About Castle Minerals Limited

Castle Minerals Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CDT) listed and Perth, Western Australia headquartered company with interests in several projects in Western Australia and Ghana that are prospective for battery metals (lithium and graphite), base metals and gold.

The **Earaheedy Basin** project encompasses terrane prospective for base and precious metals in the Earraheedy and Yerrida basins base metals provinces. The project comprises the **Withnell, Terra Rossa** and **Tableland** sub-projects. The Withnell application is adjacent to the evolving Chinook-Magazine zinc-lead project of Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) and north of the Strickland Metals Limited (ASX: STK) Iroquois prospect. The four Terra Rossa applications are east of the Thaduna copper deposits.

The **Beasley Creek** project lies on the northern flanks of the Rocklea Dome in the southern Pilbara. The strategy is to define orogenic-style, structurally controlled gold targets within the various Archean sequences. The sheared granite - greenstone contact and the "Paulsen Gold Mine" type setting within the gabbro/dolerite units that intrude the Hardey Sandstone in the northern part of the project area, are also of particular interest.

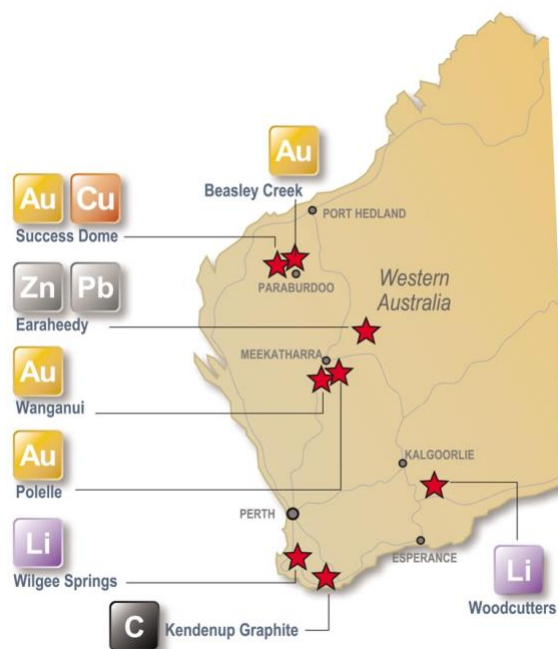
The **Success Dome** project lies in the Ashburton structural corridor and is located midway between the Paulsen's and Ashburton gold deposits. It is prospective for gold and base metals. Major thrust faults and sub-parallel shear zones highlighted in the regional magnetic and gravity data, combined with additional detailed geophysics data from previous explorers, brought this available area to Castle's attention. A

The **Polelle** project (E51/1843, 162.5km<sup>2</sup>), 25km south of Meekatharra and 7km southeast of the operating Bluebird Mine, hosts a mainly obscured and minimally explored greenstone belt. The belt is comprised of a combination of prospective lithological units and major structural features including the Albury Heath shear which hosts the Albury Heath deposit immediately adjacent to the east boundary of Castle's licence. Aeromagnetic surveys have indicated that the southwest trending Albury Heath shear and a splay structure are traceable onto the Polelle project area for some 12km.

At the **Wanganui** project (E51/1703, 18.4km<sup>2</sup>), 33km south-west of the active Meekatharra mining centre and 15km south-west of the operating Bluebird gold mine, the opportunity is to test for down-plunge and along strike extensions to the existing Main Lode North and South deposits, as well as for other similar targets. The Main Lode mineralisation, which can be intermittently traced for at least 1km, is one of at least four structurally related mineralised zones.

The **Wilgee Springs** project (ELA70/5880, 120km<sup>2</sup>), along strike from and within the same metamorphic belt as the World-Class Greenbushes lithium mine, 25km to the south in Western Australia's South-Western region, provides an opportunity to explore using the latest geochemical and geophysical techniques for spodumene bearing pegmatites beneath a lateritic cover that has previously hampered exploration.

The **Woodcutters** project (ELA15/1847/1847, 242km<sup>2</sup>) is prospective for lithium bearing pegmatites, 25km southeast of the Bald Hill lithium mine in the Bald Hill pegmatite field region and 25km northwest of the Buldania lithium deposit.



The **Kendenup** project (EL70/5514/5963) comprises two granted licences encompassing the historical Kendenup graphite workings and the adjacent Martigallup graphite occurrences.

In **Ghana, West Africa**, Castle has a substantial and contiguous tenure position in the country's Upper West region. Ghana has a long history of gold exploration and mining with several world-class gold mining operations owned by Tier 1 mining companies. Castle's Ghana licence holdings encompass large tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines. The project area is also host to the open-ended **Kambale** graphite project for which test work on near-surface samples produced a 96.4% total carbon fine flake graphite concentrate.

Castle retains a **4% net smelter precious metal royalty** over the adjacent Julie West licence, a key component of Azumah Resources Limited's Wa Gold Project.

The **Kambale graphite deposit** is at an early stage in its evaluation with little known about how extensive the deposit is or how the graphite quality varies within it. Work to date has been undertaken on an easily accessible area which may or may not be representative of the broader deposit once that is known.

To date, the area investigated at Kambale has produced from weathered samples a fine flake size concentrate of a potentially commercially acceptable grade at a reasonably high recovery. Definitive test work on fresh material and material from other parts of the deposit has yet to be undertaken.

### Cautionary Statement

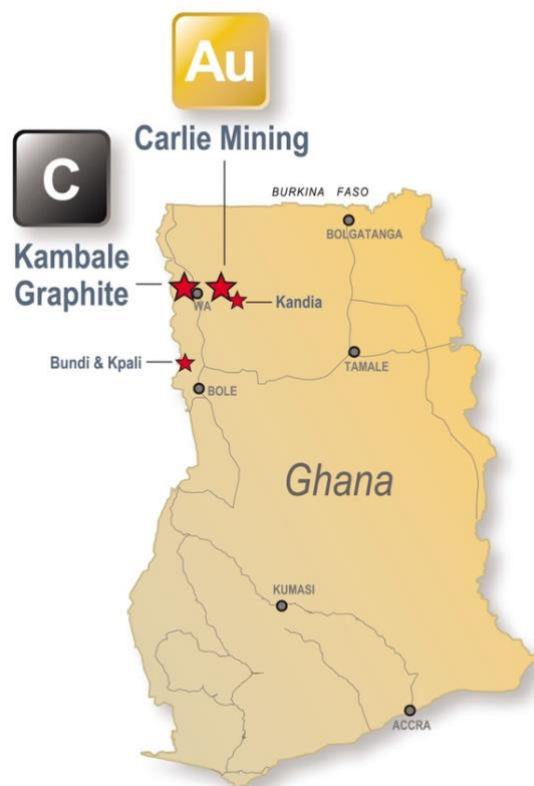
All of Castle's projects in Australia are considered to be of grass roots or of relatively early-stage exploration status. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. No Competent Person has done sufficient work in accordance with JORC Code 2012 to conclusively determine or to estimate in what quantities gold or other minerals are present. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the information used to identify areas of interest may be reduced when reported under JORC Code 2012.

### Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed. There can be no assurance that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Castle's mineral properties. The performance of Castle may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its Directors, staff or contractors.

### Competent Persons Statement

The scientific and technical information in this Report that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Stone, who is Managing Director of Castle Minerals Limited. Mr Stone is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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'. Mr Stone is the Qualified Person overseeing Castle's exploration projects and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of all scientific or technical information contained in this announcement that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration.



**Kambale Graphite Project: Ground HLEM Survey March 2022**

**Appendix: 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	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.	Ground electromagnetic surveying is an industry standard technique applicable for graphite exploration due to the high electrical conductivity of graphite.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Not Applicable
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Not Applicable
	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 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	Not Applicable
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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).	Not Applicable
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not Applicable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not Applicable
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable
<b>Logging</b>	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.	Not Applicable
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not Applicable
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not Applicable
<b>Sub-sampling techniques</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not Applicable



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>and sample preparation</b>	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not Applicable
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not Applicable
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Not Applicable
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not Applicable
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Not Applicable
	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.	Frequency domain electromagnetic survey, using horizontal-loop configuration (HLEM). Instrumentation is Max-Min I-9 ground EM system. 100m spacing between transmitter and receiver coils. Frequencies 110, 440, 880, 1760Hz.
	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.	Lines of noisy data have been repeated.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not Applicable
	The use of twinned holes.	Not Applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data entry has been done manually by the Contractor and delivered as an Excel spreadsheet.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No editing has been done to Contractor-supplied data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	Not Applicable
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data locations are supplied in WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 30N projection.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Not Applicable
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Readings were spaced at 25m intervals along the lines. Line spacing was 100m – 200m.
	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.	Not Applicable
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not Applicable
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The EM lines were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the graphite mineralisation. Over areas of interest or where noise level were high, the line spacing was reduced to improve data quality.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	The EM lines were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the local stratigraphy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Data collected in the field was sent electronically to the Company via email. Local Company representatives were on site overseeing the work
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not Applicable

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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.	Work was completed on PL 10/47 which is held 100% by Carlie Mining Limited a Ghanaian registered company wholly owned by Castle Minerals Limited. The licence was issued by MINCOM the agency authorized by the Government of Ghana to administer the countries Mining Act. The Government of Ghana has the right to acquire a 10% free carried interest in all licences and is entitled to a 5% gross profit royalty on mineral production. There are no other encumbrances on the title
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with MINCOM.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Graphite mineralisation on the tenement was initially discovered by geologists in the 1960's exploring for manganese. Work was restricted to trenching. In 2012 Castle completed programs of RAB, aircore and RC drilling specifically testing the graphite occurrences on the tenement and completed preliminary metallurgical test work on the ores. A maiden resource was released to the ASX on the 24/07/2012.  Due to increased interest in graphite the Company commenced reevaluating the deposit in 2021. A program of trenching and bulk sampling was completed, and detailed metallurgical test work completed the results of which were announced on the ASX on 05/08/2021.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kambale project lies within Paleoproterozoic supercrustal and intrusive rocks of the Birimian Supergroup (ca 2195-2135Ma). The licence area is underlain by metamorphosed volcanic, pyroclastic and sediments that have been intruded by granitoids. Graphite mineralisation occurs within a series of graphite rich schist units interbedded within a quartz sericite schist.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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> </ul>	No drill data released

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	Not applicable
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable
	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').	Not applicable
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.	Appropriate maps are provided in the body of the report
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.	Not applicable
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.	All substantive data has been released
<b>Further work</b>	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	The geophysical survey will be used to plan additional RC and diamond drilling programs in order to improve the confidence of the current resource and expand the resource footprint. Drilling operations are expected to commence shortly subject to availability of equipment.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Suitable plans included in the release