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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **27 June 2024**

Bethanga Drilling Confirms Project Potential for Cu-Au Porphyry System

- ✓ **Drill results have been received for the recently completed diamond drill program at Bethanga Project, Victoria**
- ✓ **The drill program saw three deep diamond drill holes completed for 1,516 metres**
- ✓ **Geochemical and hyperspectral results are consistent with magmatic–hydrothermal fluids originating from a Cu-Au porphyry system**
- ✓ **Anomalous element concentrations included Au (3.23 ppm), Cu (474 ppm), As (9,840 ppm), Bi (36.3 ppm) and Zn (1,900 ppm)**
- ✓ **Highest metal values were associated with breccias cemented by a quartz-carbonate-sulphide matrix and local argillic alteration.**
- ✓ **Levels observed are consistent with metal enrichment in upper portions of a porphyry Cu-Au system distal from the potassic core**
- ✓ **Project review underway to assess future Bethanga exploration strategy**

Nexus Minerals Limited (ASX: NXM, **"the Company"** or **"Nexus")** is pleased to present the results of the diamond drilling program recently completed at Bethanga, which is situated 260km northeast of Melbourne in Victoria. Drilling was completed in April, with the subsequent analytical and interpretation process now complete.

Nexus Managing Director Andy Tudor commented "*Receiving results marks the completion of the diamond drilling program at Bethanga Project. Whilst the program did not see a direct hit on the core of a Cu-Au porphyry system the results have continued to demonstrate fertility and indicate the potential presence of such a system. The program has offered further insight into the project and presents an opportunity to continue vectoring towards the potential potassic core where highest metal grades typically occur. The exploration team will continue to review the results and exploration strategy on the project."*

Diamond Drilling Program

During the first quarter of 2024 Nexus completed a diamond drill campaign at the Bethanga Project, Victoria. Three deep drill holes were completed over the course of the campaign for a total of 1,516 metres. The program targeted magnetic and geochemical targets within the multi-element and copper target zones identified in the prior porphyry Cu-Au fertility study (refer to ASX: NXM 9/3/2023). Each cover some ~3km x 1.5km and exist within the broader ~8km x 3km zone (Figure 1).

In addition to geological logging, drill holes were selectivity sampled to improve understanding of the system. A total of 84 samples were collected for laboratory analysis, which included 4-acid lithogeochemical analysis, fire assay and hyperspectral analysis. Sampling focused on areas of obvious alteration and trace mineralisation (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite), as well as spaced samples throughout the holes to provide information on hydrothermal alteration. The results of this analysis have now been received and a preliminary analysis undertaken to improve understanding of the system. Encouragingly, results confirm previous conclusions from the fertility study, with levels observed consistent with metal enrichment in the upper portions of a porphyry Cu-Au system distal from the potassic core. NMBGDD24-003 returned results up to 3.23g/t Au and 474ppm Cu (167-168 metres).

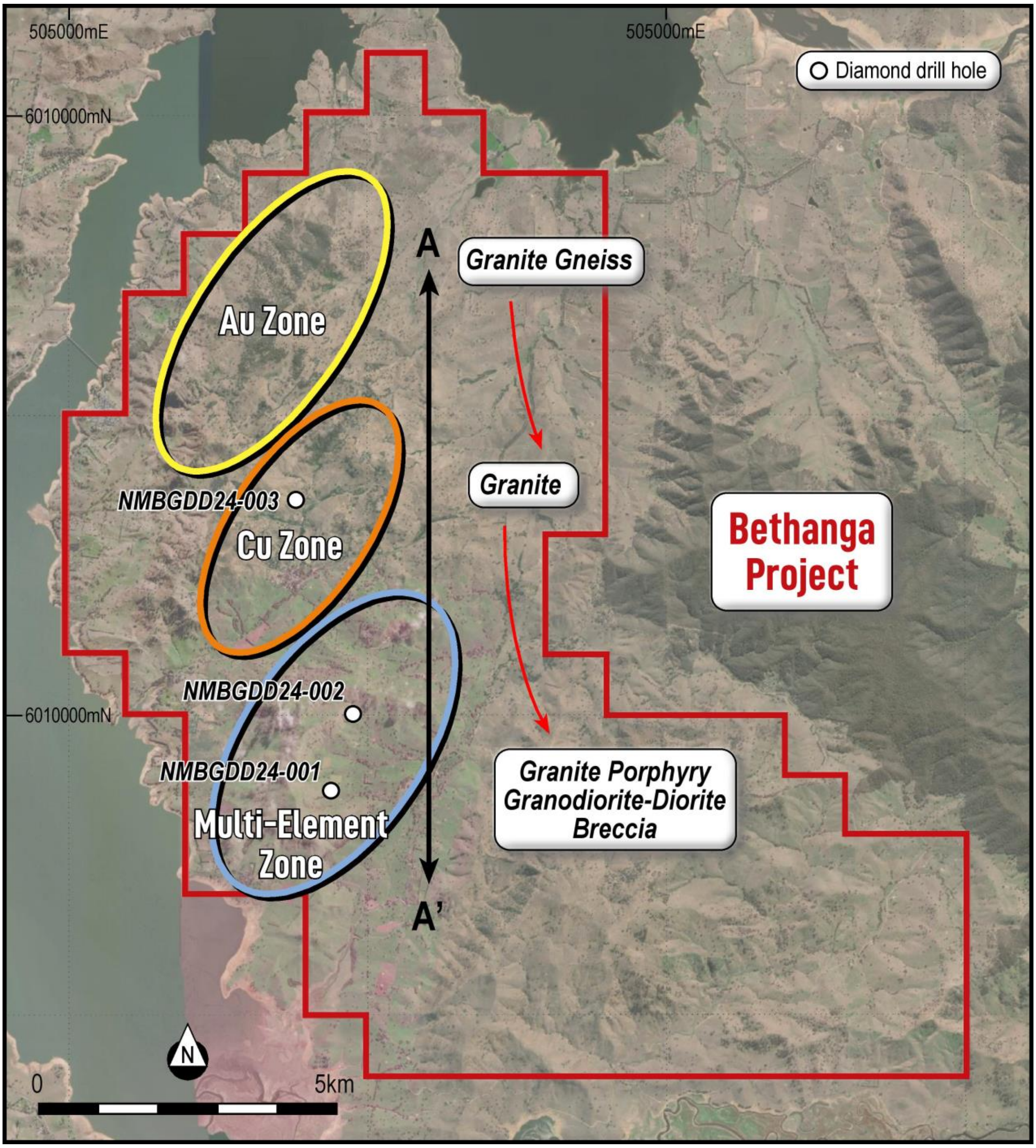

Figure 1. Bethanga Project map with drill hole locations

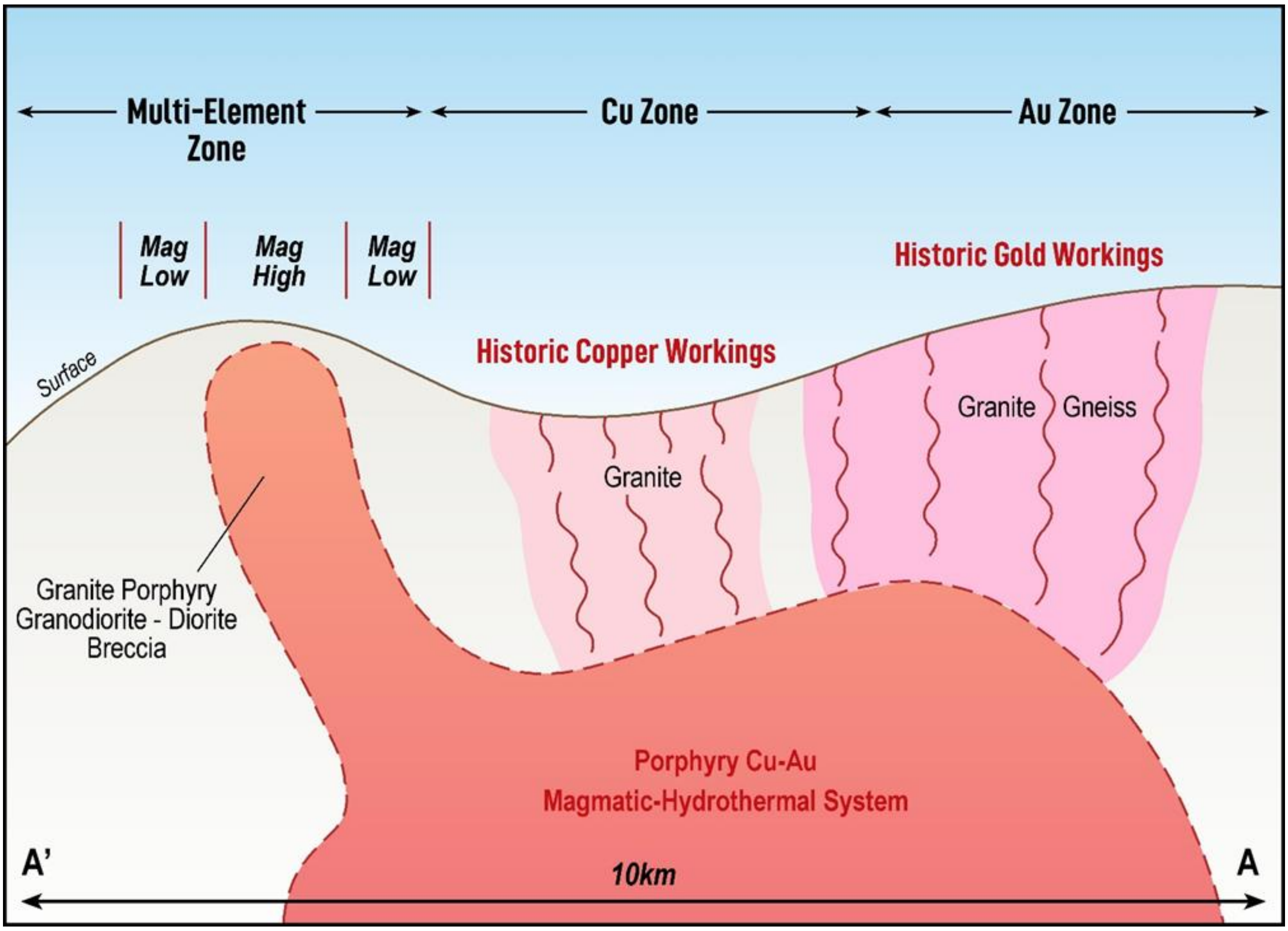

Figure 2: Bethanga Project A-A' Exploration Model

Geology

The Bethanga Diamond Drilling Program identified five main lithologies. Gneiss, observed frequently at shallower depths, displayed distinct bands of felsic and mafic minerals. The most dominant lithology was a granodiorite unit, which was categorized into three sub-units based on visual composition and texture: an unaltered, coarser-grained unit with phenocrysts; a deformed unit with large aggregates of chlorite; and an altered unit with increased chlorite-epidote alteration. Diorite, another common lithology, appeared primarily as an equigranular, weakly altered unit, occasionally hosting small carbonate veinlets and areas of chlorite accretion (Figure 3). Additionally, an equigranular granite was identified, which generally lacked alteration except for some chlorite-epidote altered intervals at greater depths. Small aplite intrusions are present throughout the drillholes. Like the granite, these are usually unaltered but can display chlorite-epidote alteration.

Several notable alteration features were logged in the drill core from all three drill holes. Biotite and hornblende in diorite intrusive rocks are pervasively chloritized, with epidote also identified in some samples, indicative of widespread propylitic hydrothermal alteration. Quartz-calcite veinlets generally no more than 1 or 2 mm across but ranging up to 10 cm locally are often accompanied by a visibly bleached selvage that is attributed to sericite (white mica) alteration. They occasionally display in-fill crystal textures and occur as regular and possibly composite vein sets in hole NMBGDD24-003. These may represent the distal, late D-veins although they are generally lacking in sulphide minerals except in NMBGDD24-003 where pyrite is a common accessory in the veins. Sulphide minerals observed include galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite which were closely related to quartz-carbonate veins and brecciation zones (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Hornblende bearing diorite (NMBGDD24-001 53.65 – 59.66m)

Figure 4. Brecciated and clay-altered mineralised (red box) drill core (NMBGDD24-003 163.44 – 170.05m)

Geochemical Analysis
The geochemical and hyperspectral data gathered from this drilling campaign corroborate previous conclusions drawn from surface rock chip sampling. Multivariate analysis of the multi-element data revealed a mineralised association involving As, S, Ag, Bi, Sb, Cd, Au, Cu, W, Zn, and In. Elements such as Ag, As, Bi, S, and Sb exhibited the strongest positive correlations with gold. While not all elements showed strong enrichment, anomalies in Au (up to 3.23 ppm), As (9,840 ppm), Bi (36.3 ppm), Cu (474 ppm), Sb (33.1 ppm), and W (64.7 ppm) were detected. These anomalies are consistent with metal enrichment in the upper portions of a porphyry Cu-Au system and epithermal vein systems.

Hydrothermal Alteration and Mineralisation
Hydrothermal alteration, particularly phyllic alteration characterized by Na loss and the formation of illite, was prevalent across samples, especially in hole NMBGDD24-003. Down-hole plots and core logging indicated that while phyllic alteration was widespread, it was most intense adjacent to minor quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and zones of brecciation. Propylitic alteration, defined by intermediate Fe-Mg chlorite with minor ferroan carbonate, was also widespread. Local argillic alteration was observed defined by mineralised breccias dominated by illite and possible kaolinite.

Advanced mineralogical trends including white mica composition and crystallinity, identified through hyperspectral data, suggest subtle vectors towards sulphide mineralisation. The highest observed metal values were associated with an increase in the AlOH absorption wavelength and an increase in crystallinity. These mineralogical trends were accompanied by increases in Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, S, and Sb. The highest trace elements were found in breccias cemented by a quartz-carbonate-sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite) matrix and argillic alteration.

Location within Porphyry System
The intrusive rocks intercepted in the recent drill program are consistent with emplacement into a porphyry tectonic environment. The diorites and granites from holes NMBGDD24-001 and 002 plot in the fertile fields for porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation or adakites (Figure 5). By contrast, weakly mineralised samples of granodiorite and gneiss mostly plot in unprospective fields. This observation supports the interpretation from previous assessments that intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks, likely emplaced in the Bethanga Gneiss during the early Devonian, are prospective for porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation.

White mica, predominantly muscovitic in composition, varied from illite to highly crystalline illite in terms of crystallinity. This observation suggests that much of the white mica is retrograde and related to feldspar-destructive hydrothermal alteration. Trace element data showed positive correlations between Au and elements such as Ag, As, Bi, and Sb, further supporting the presence of a mineralised system.

Analysis of the geochemical and hyperspectral data have confirmed results from previous surface rock chip sampling, and are consistent with magmatic–hydrothermal fluids originating from a Cu-Au porphyry system. Review of the geochemistry has confirmed the levels of anomalism observed are consistent with metal enrichment in upper portions of a porphyry Cu-Au system distal from the potassic core (Figure 6). A summary of results is provided in Table 1.

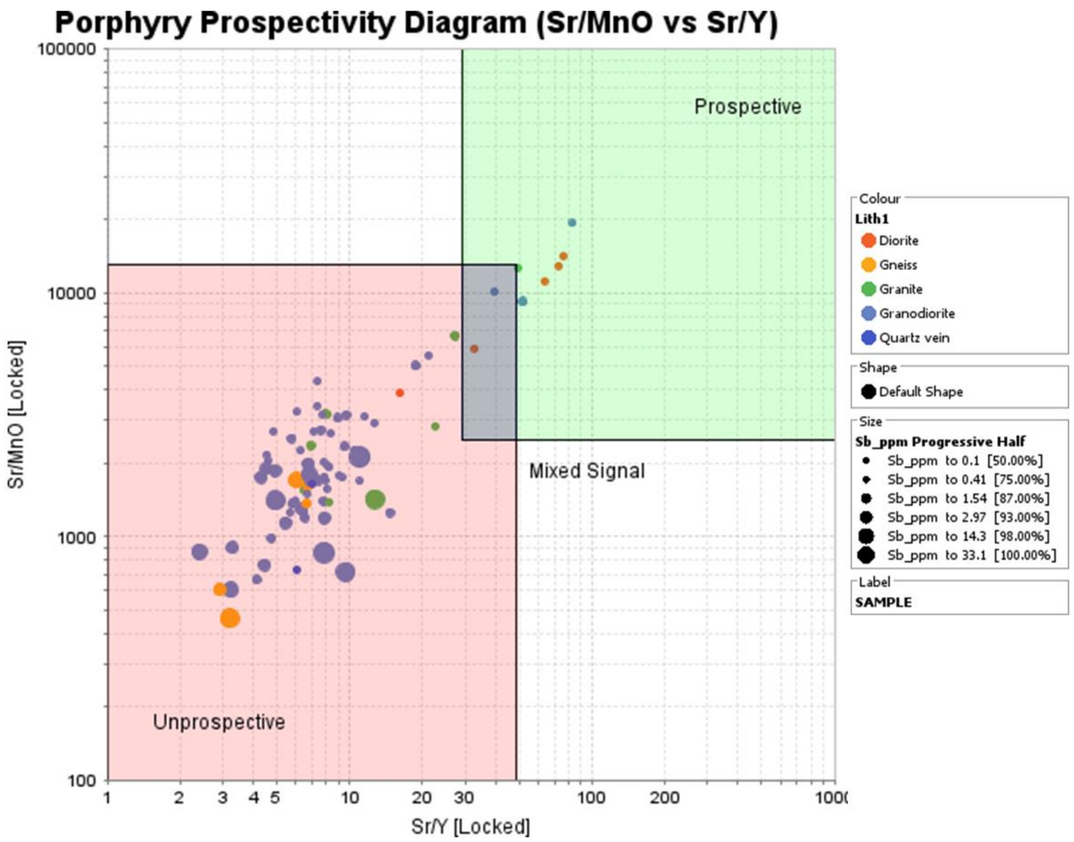

Figure 5: Drill hole analyses plotted on a porphyry Cu prospectivity plot from Ahmed et al. (2019)

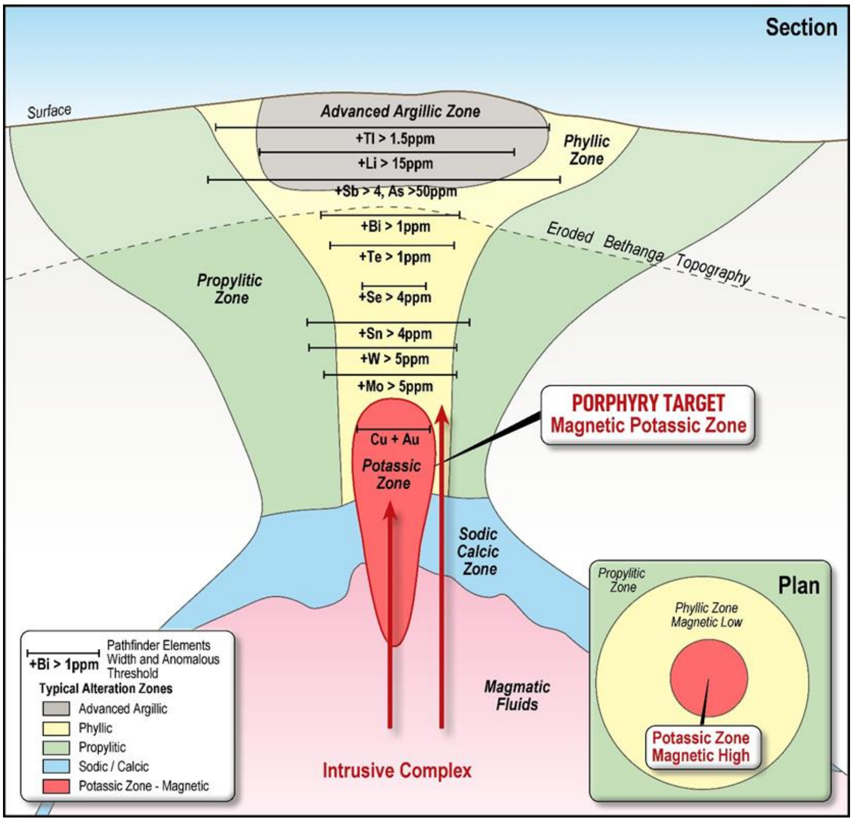

Figure 6: Porphyry system overview (modified from Cohen, 2011)

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
NMBGDD24-001	509374	5998703	346	223.2	-60	495	29.0	29.8	0.8	0.01	58.0	26.8	0.12	0.3	0.4	8.3	115
NMBGDD24-002	509826	5999962	297	236.47	-56	499	59.7	60.8	1.1	-0.01	54.1	0.6	0.10	2.2	3.4	30.5	77
							107.0	108.0	1.0	-0.01	69.3	-0.2	0.07	0.2	0.7	14.6	72
							122.8	123.5	0.7	-0.01	53.2	6.6	0.06	0.5	1.3	21.1	101
							424.2	425.2	1.0	0.01	56.8	2.8	0.08	0.5	1.5	27.3	80
NMBGDD24-003	508847	6003545	307	248.2	-60	522	34.0	35.2	1.2	0.04	62.5	7.2	0.21	2.1	1.4	31.1	64
							67.3	68.3	1.1	0.09	31.8	89.8	1.17	2.0	1.0	242.0	1900
							110.0	111.0	1.0	0.06	69.8	158.5	1.65	11.1	6.1	74.1	72
							148.0	**148.9**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**60.6**	**39.4**	**0.24**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**60.2**	**1550**
							166.0	167.0	1.0	0.01	51.9	23.4	0.11	0.3	1.0	33.7	185
							167.0	**168.0**	**1.0**	**3.23**	**474.0**	**9840**	**2.66**	**36.3**	**0.9**	**46.4**	**103**
							168.0	169.0	1.0	0.04	82.2	229.0	0.22	4.0	0.8	27.1	75
							250.1	251.0	0.9	0.01	52.9	3.5	0.08	0.2	1.8	53.7	101
							293.0	294.0	1.0	0.02	67.3	242.0	0.16	1.4	1.0	27.7	55
							515.1	516.2	1.1	0.02	82.2	13.7	0.61	8.0	2.6	62.2	246

Table 1: Summary of results (>0.1 ppm Au or >50ppm Cu)

Conclusions and Project Review

Results from the 2024 diamond drilling program are indicative of distal, regional chlorite-illite alteration potentially related to a magmatic hydrothermal system. Near-surface historical Au-Ag-Cu workings at Bethanga may represent narrow intermediate to high-sulfidation vein systems associated with local argillic alteration related to a porphyry Cu-Au system at depth. Trace elements such as As, Bi, Sb and W are elevated in surface samples and drill core, but others, such as Te, Se, Sn and Mo remain low, suggesting shallow levels within a porphyry Cu-Au system.

Nexus is currently reviewing the project and assessing an appropriate exploration strategy. The company remains busy across its project portfolio with the exploration opportunity at Bethanga to compete against opportunities across the significant Critical Minerals Project in NSW and Wallbrook Project in WA where drill programs are currently in progress.

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director, Nexus Minerals Limited.

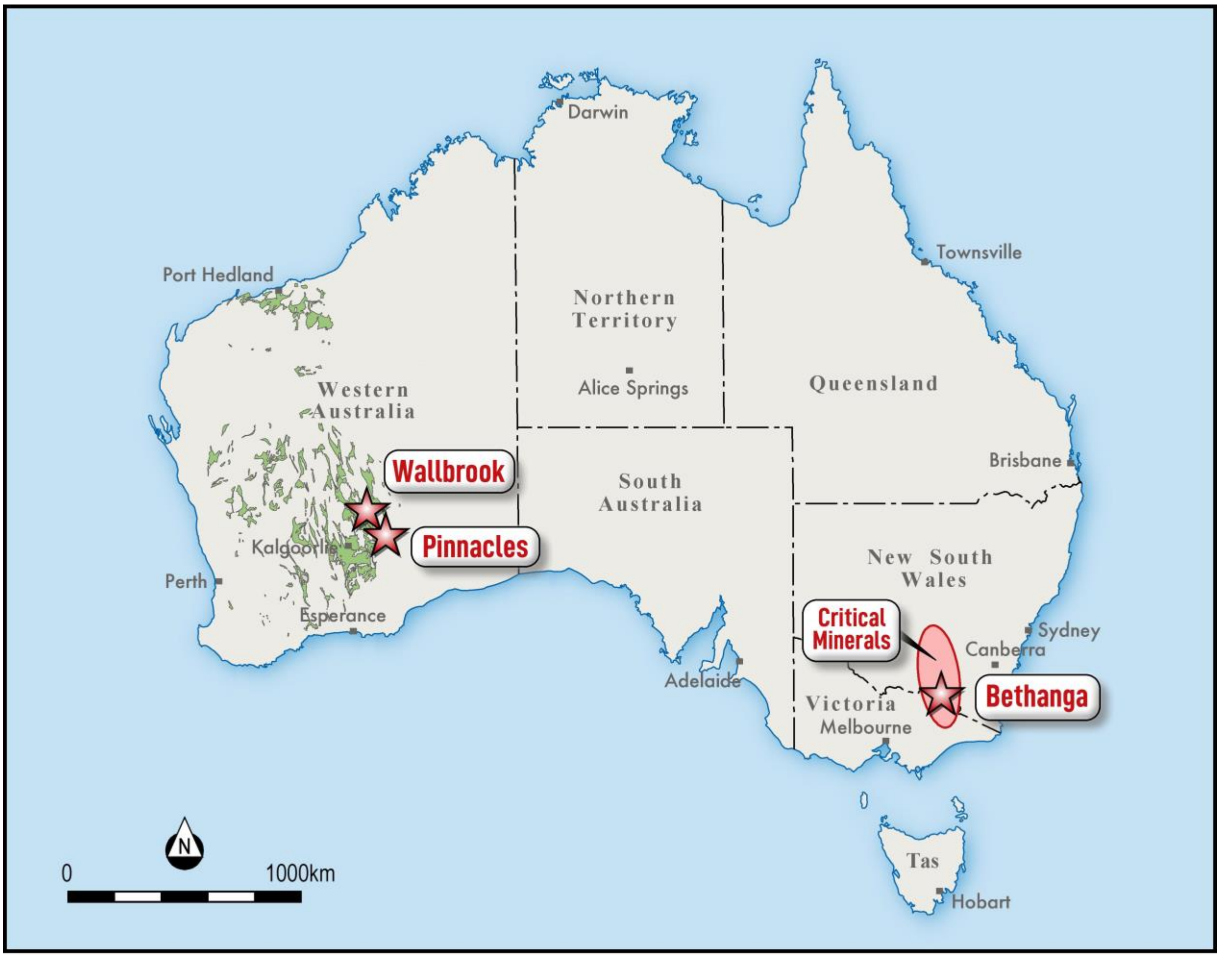

Figure 7: Nexus Project Locations, Australia

About Nexus

Nexus is actively exploring for gold deposits on its highly prospective tenement package in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. In addition to this, the Company has expanded its existing project portfolio with the addition of the Bethanga Porphyry Copper-Gold project in Victoria, and has recently been granted over 15,000km^2 of Gold, Copper and Critical Mineral prospective tenure in NSW.

In Western Australia, the consolidation of the highly prospective Wallbrook Gold Project by the amalgamation of existing Nexus tenements with others acquired, will advance these gold exploration efforts. Nexus holds a significant land package of highly prospective geological terrane within a major regional structural corridor and is exploring for gold deposits.

Nexus Minerals' tenement package at the Wallbrook Gold Project commences immediately to the north of Northern Star's multi-million ounce Carosue Dam mining operations, and current operating Karari and Whirling Dervish underground gold mines.

Nexus is actively investing in new exploration techniques to refine the targeting approach for their current and future tenements.

- Ends –

Enquiries	**Mr Andy Tudor, Managing Director**
	Mr Paul Boyatzis, Non-Executive Chairman
Contact	**Phone: 08 9481 1749**
Website	www.nexus-minerals.com

Compliance Statements

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation, prepared, compiled or reviewed by Mr Andy Tudor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tudor is the Managing Director and full-time employee of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr Tudor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tudor consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The results are available to be viewed on the Company website www.nexus-minerals.com. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

Appendix A 27/06/2024

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
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond core is HQ, selectively sampled at 1m intervals or geological boundaries and cut into half core for analysis. Given the very early stage of exploration, selective sampling focused on areas of obvious alteration and trace mineralisation (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite), as well as spaced samples throughout the holes to provide information on hydrothermal alteration. All samples were pulverized at ALS Geochemisty laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for 4-acid digestion followed by an ICP-OES/MS finish, 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish, and hyperspectral (SWIR & VNIR) analysis using a TerraSpec spectrometer, followed by an automated interpretation using aiSIRIS
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A Diamond Drill rig owned by Ophir Drilling was used to undertake the Diamond drilling. Diamond drilling was completed from surface in HQ diameter and triple tube. Diamond core was oriented using a Reflex Act 111 tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries averaged >95%. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	All diamond core samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging of diamond core recorded: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All diamond core was photographed. All holes and all meters were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *or all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All drill core is cut in half, using an automatic core saw. Samples always collected from the same side. Samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Adelaide. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis. Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples were analysed at multiple laboratories including ALS Geochemistry. All samples were analysed using 4-acid digestion followed by an ICP-OES/MS finish, 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish, and hyperspectral (SWIR & VNIR) analysis using a TerraSpec spectrometer, followed by an automated interpretation using aiSIRIS. These methods are considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material. No other geophysical tools, spectrometers etc… were used in this drill program. Nexus Minerals protocol provides for Certified Reference Material (Standards and Blanks) to be inserted at a rate of 4 standards and 4 blank per 100 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. Industry acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been returned.
Verification of sampling and	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager. No twin holes were drilled as part of this program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	*The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All field logging is carried out on a Toughbook computer. Data is submitted electronically to the database geologist in Perth. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and added to the database. All data is managed by the database geologist. No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole locations were determined using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 3m. Down hole surveys were taken using a Gyro survey tool with readings taken every 10m. Grid projection is GDA94 Zone55. The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drilling took place at the **Bethanga Project (Victoria).** This release refers to results from this project only. The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The orientation of the drill holes is considered to be perpendicular to the target zones, though this is very early stage drilling of conceptual targets. Holes were drilled -55 to -60 degrees at variable azimuths. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre numbered calico bags were placed into green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Adelaide by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Drilling was undertaken on tenement EL6920. This tenement is owned by Nexus 100% There are no other known material issues with the tenements. The tenements are in good standing with the Victorian Mines Department.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenement has been subject to minimal prior exploration activities.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	This work was undertaken as part of Bethanga Project Porphyry Cu-Au exploration. The region is considered to be prospective for hydrothermal magmatic mineralization, including porphyry-style Cu deposits. Near-surface historical Au-Ag-Cu workings at Bethanga may represent narrow intermediate to high-sulfidation vein systems associated with local argillic alteration related to a porphyry Cu-Au system at depth.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to this ASX announcement for a full table of the three holes drilled (Table 1).
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results. No aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results. No metal equivalent values were reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	The orientation of the drill holes is considered to be perpendicular to the target zones, though this is very early stage drilling of conceptual targets. Holes were drilled -55 to -60 degrees at variable azimuths. All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.
Diagrams	*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.*	Refer to the maps included in the text.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	Clearly stated in body of release
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	No other exploration data to be reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Post full assessment of recent drill results and integration with existing data sets, future work programs may include further diamond drilling to follow up on the results received from this drill program, geophysical or geochemical surveys.