ARROW MINERALS

ASX: AMD

11 December 2017

GREENFIELDS GOLD DISCOVERY FROM MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAMME AT THE BARLEE GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assays received from maiden drill programme at Arrow Minerals' T8 and T11 prospects**
- **Significant intersections from the first drill holes in the T8 and T11 prospects include:**
  - **27m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 9m (BARRC020), including:**
    - **1m @ 8.95 g/t Au from 14m; and**
    - **2m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 9m**
  - **10m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 7m (BARRC014), including:**
    - **1m at 5.99 g/t Au from 11m**
  - **17m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 22m (BARRC015), including:**
    - **8m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 27m**
- **Further assay results from the maiden drill program at T6, infill drilling at T2 and diamond drilling at T1 and T2 expected in the coming weeks**

Arrow Minerals Limited (formerly Segue Resources Limited) (**Arrow Minerals** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide results from the maiden drilling programme at the T8 and T11 prospects at the Barlee Gold Project, 100km west of Menzies in Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

The drill programme consisted of aircore and RC drilling over the T8 and T11 prospects and was the first gold drilling ever undertaken at these prospects. Arrow Minerals completed 13 RC holes (1,518m) at T8 as well as 10 aircore holes (717m) and 2 RC holes (252m) at T11.

The drill programme was designed to test for gold mineralisation associated with prospective litho-structural settings within the greenschist facies Yerilgee Greenstone Belt.

The T8 prospect was defined by a 1.7km x 600m gold-in-soil anomaly with associated pathfinder elements, adjacent to a regional scale NNE trending structure and intense localised magnetic anomaly.

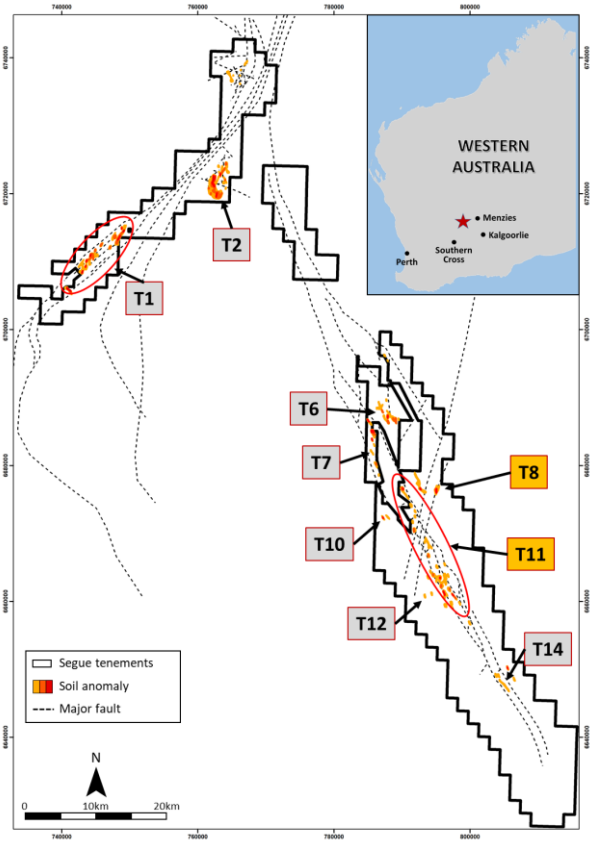

Figure 1 - Barlee Project location map

Two RC fence-lines spaced 200m apart were drilled at the T8 prospect, with holes at 60m spacing. Significant gold mineralisation was intersected on both drill lines (**Figure 2**).

Drilling at T8 identified an anticlinal closure of a banded iron formation (**BIF**) which had been intruded by a felsic porphyry along a major regional lineament. The drilling intersected a shallowly dipping BIF which had been completely replaced by massive pyrite, arsenopyrite and quartz in three holes across both drill lines. The underlying high magnesium basalts had been almost completely altered to magnetite explaining the associated intense magnetic anomaly. In addition, the T8 prospect consisted of a well-developed laterite profile approximately 50m thick.

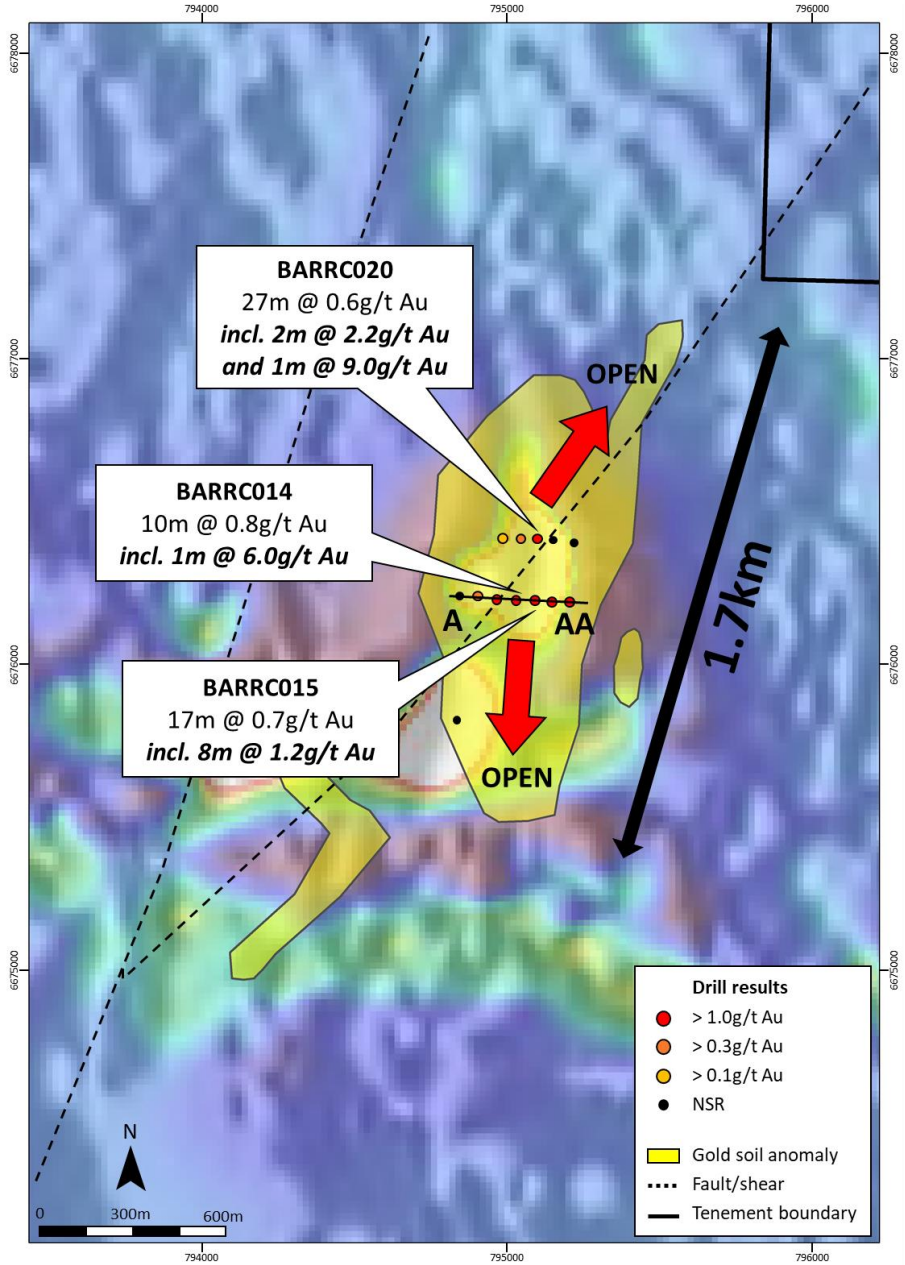

Figure 2: T8 Prospect showing significant gold intersections, drill collars, soil anomaly and regional magnetics

The results at T8 are highly significant for first pass drilling and have confirmed thick, continuous gold mineralisation with multiple high-grade intersections (Section A-AA, **Figure 3**). The results highlight the potential for the T8 prospect to host considerable gold mineralisation with 1.5 strike km of gold anomalism yet to be tested (open to the north and south) and no drilling at depth.

With mineralisation confirmed, follow up work for T8 will consist of systematic tight spaced aircore drilling over the anomaly and ground geophysics to help define priority targets within this exciting gold discovery. Aircore drilling and geophysics will be undertaken in 1H 2018.

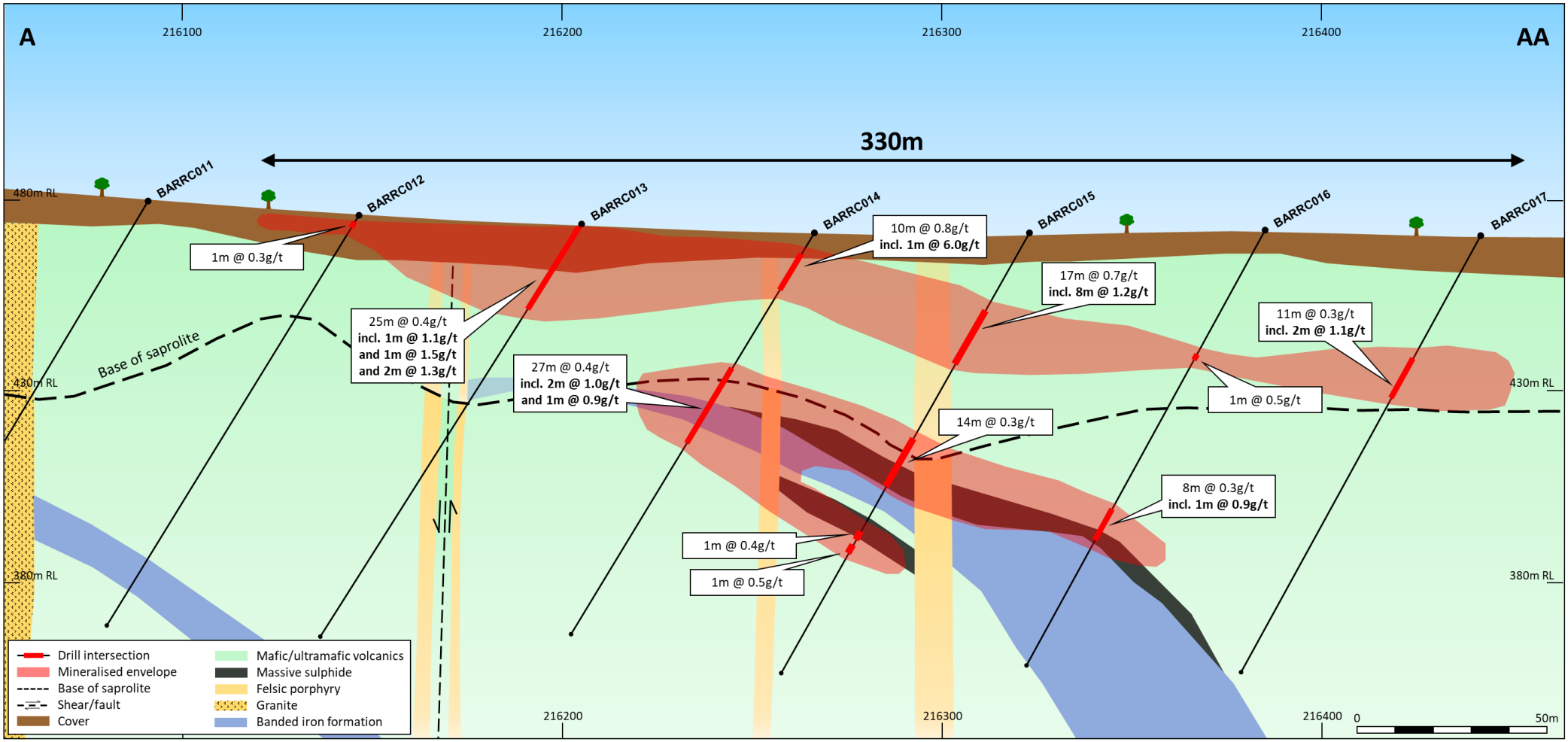

Figure 3: Cross section A-AA at T8 prospect showing drill intersections and gold mineralised envelope

Figure 4: Drill rig at T8 Prospect

Commenting on the T8 gold discovery, Arrow Minerals' Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

"The first drill results from the T8 prospect are very exciting, with significant widths and grade intersected in over 300m of adjacent drill holes. The results demonstrate the potential of the T8 prospect to host a substantial, shallow gold resource. The reconnaissance drill programme has only tested 200m of strike along a 1.7km mineralised corridor. Further drilling, planned for early 2018, will aim to extend the gold prospect to the north, south and east and at depth.

Arrow Minerals pegged the majority of the tenements at the Barlee Gold Project in September and November 2016. Over the past year, we have completed several phases of exploration which have led to the identification of nine gold prospects. Four prospects have now been drill tested – T1, T2, T8 and T11 – with gold mineralisation intersected at every target. Follow up drilling at these four prospects and first pass drilling of the remaining five prospects will commence in early 2018."

The T11 camp scale prospect consists of over 20 strike km, up to 2km wide, of gold-in-soils anomalism along the main central shear of the Yerilgee Greenstone belt. Due to the large and unconstrained nature of the prospect, a single line of 80m spaced aircore holes were drilled across a coincident gold-in-soil and structural target and 2 RC holes were drilled into a quartz vein along strike from a shallow prospector shaft.

Drilling at the T11 prospect intersected a sequence of sedimentary and BIF units with interbedded ultramafic rocks overlain by fine to medium grained mafic basalts to dolerites. The rocks had been intruded by both felsic and dacite porphyries, with associated quartz sulphide carbonate alteration (**Figure 5**). Significant gold mineralisation was intersected in three holes along the wide spaced aircore line with the best results being:

- BARAC0230: 1m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 53-54m;
- BARAC0230: 2m @0.51 g/t Au from 33-35m; and
- BARAC0233: 1m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 59-60m.

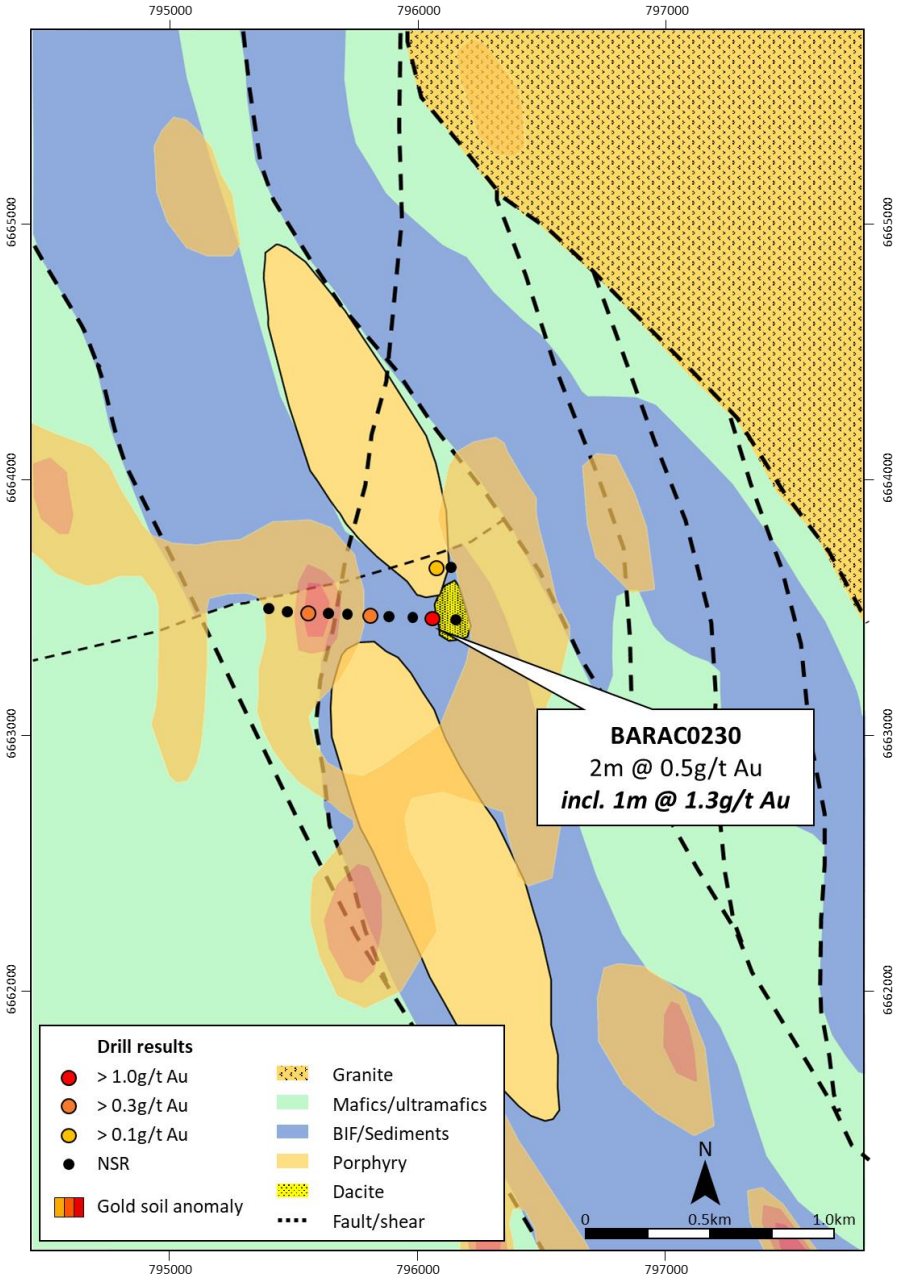

Figure 5: T11 Prospect showing significant gold intersections, drill collars, soil anomaly and regional geology

The results from the T11 prospect are highly encouraging for first pass drilling and have confirmed saprolite gold anomalism in wide spaced aircore holes with over 20 strike km yet to be drill tested. The next round of exploration work at the T11 prospect will consist of further soil geochemistry to better constrain gold anomalism followed by systematic wide spaced aircore drilling and ground geophysics to help define priority targets.

Following the successful first pass drill programme at the T1 and T2 prospects (*see announcement "First Pass Drilling Discovers Significant Gold Mineralisation at T1 & T2 Prospects" on 14 September 2017*), Arrow Minerals has completed two diamond drill holes at these prospects. The diamond holes were drilled to confirm mineralisation and provide additional structural and petrophysical information which will assist in designing future exploration programmes.

The diamond hole at T2 twinned RC hole BARRC007 which intersected 48m @ 0.67g/t Au, including 21m @ 1.13g/t Au and 3m @ 2.28g/t Au. The diamond hole at T1 was designed to confirm the mineralised intercept in aircore hole BARAC0168 which intersected 15m @ 1.48g/t Au, including 3m @ 6.73g/t Au.

Assay results from aircore, RC and diamond drilling at the T1, T2 and T6 prospects are expected to be received by the end of December 2017.

For further information visit www.arrowminerals.com.au or contact:

Arrow Minerals Limited

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Tuck who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tuck has more than five years' 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tuck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Significant (>0.3 g/t Au) AC/RC Drilling Results

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
T8	BARRC012	1	2	1	0.32
	BARRC013	0	25	25	0.41
		incl. 14	**15**	**1**	**1.10**
		and 17	**18**	**1**	**1.52**
		and 20	**22**	**2**	**1.31**
	BARRC014	0	17	10	0.78
		incl. 11	**12**	**1**	**5.99**
		42	69	27	0.35
		incl. 43	**45**	**2**	**0.96**
		and 60	**61**	**1**	**0.94**
	BARRC015	22	39	17	0.74
		incl. 27	**32**	**5**	**1.32**
		and 33	**34**	**1**	**1.56**
		63	77	14	0.30
		80	81	1	0.40
		83	84	1	0.52
	BARRC016	38	39	1	0.46
		84	92	8	0.32
		incl. 89	**90**	**1**	**0.93**
	BARRC017	38	49	11	0.33
		incl. 38	**40**	**2**	**1.14**
	BARRC020	9	36	27	0.64
		incl. 9	**11**	**2**	**2.19**
		and 14	**15**	**1**	**8.95**
		66	68	2	0.37
		73	78	5	0.45
	BARRC021	27	33	6	0.33
T11	BARAC0230	33	35	2	0.51
		53	**54**	**1**	**1.30**
	BARAC0233	57	58	1	0.31
		59	60	1	0.42
	BARAC0236	69	70	1	0.36

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at +0.30 g/t Au. Intervals may contain up to 3m of internal dilution. Interval reported are down hole intervals, true widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Appendix 2: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
BARAC0229	218049	6663802	430m	AC	-90°	0°	55m
BARAC0230	217953	6663801	430m	AC	-90°	0°	67m
BARAC0231	217879	6663802	430m	AC	-90°	0°	66m
BARAC0232	217788	6663800	430m	AC	-90°	0°	103m
BARAC0233	217709	6663800	430m	AC	-90°	0°	85m
BARAC0234	217627	6663803	430m	AC	-90°	0°	73m
BARAC0235	217550	6663800	430m	AC	-90°	0°	79m
BARAC0236	217467	6638001	430m	AC	-90°	0°	85m
BARAC0237	217389	6663801	430m	AC	-90°	0°	67m
BARAC0238	217318	6663807	463m	AC	-90°	0°	37m
BARRC009	218018	6664004	480m	RC	-60°	90°	126m
BARRC010	217977	6664000	472m	RC	-60°	90°	126m
BARRC011	216091	6676497	480m	RC	-60°	90°	126m
BARRC012	216149	6676499	477m	RC	-60°	270°	126m
BARRC013	216208	6676500	480m	RC	-60°	275°	126m
BARRC014	216272	6676500	483m	RC	-60°	280°	120m
BARRC015	216329	6676502	482m	RC	-60°	265°	126m
BARRC016	216392	6676500	483m	RC	-60°	265°	126m
BARRC017	216450	6676501	476m	RC	-60°	265°	126m
BARRC018	216450	6676698	473m	RC	-60°	90°	102m
BARRC019	216389	6676700	476m	RC	-60°	90°	72m
BARRC020	216332	6676700	472m	RC	-60°	90°	90m
BARRC021	216276	6676695	469m	RC	-60°	90°	126m
BARRC022	216215	6676702	481m	RC	-60°	90°	132m
BARRC023	216100	6676097	486m	RC	-60°	0°	120m

Coordinates are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Aircore (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals. 3m composites were collected by a scoop sample from 1m sample piles. • AC samples were collected via a cyclone return system attached to the Drill Rig. • The sample was collected in buckets and placed in rows on the pad in 1m intervals. • RC samples were collected via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system attached to the Drill Rig • The static cone splitter produces up to two samples in calico bags and a bulk reject sample, which was collected in a green bag and placed in rows on the pad in 1m intervals. • 1m sample splits were collected from the static cone splitter and placed on the green bags for later analysis of significant results.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• 2-3 kg samples were collected from the sample piles • Field duplicates were collected on a 1:50 ratio to ensure repeatability of sampling method • CRM standards were inserted on a 1:50 ratio to test the calibration of lab equipment. • Sample weights have been recorded and reported by the lab.
	• *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*	• Air core and reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were placed on the ground from which a scoop was used to composite 3m samples weighing approximately 2-3kgs being made up equally from each sample pile. • These samples will be dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 3 kg samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron for Au determination by fire assay of a 50g aliquot followed by ICP-AES (ALS Code Au-ICP22). • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of hole and analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest. • Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11)
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).*	• Aircore drilling comprised of a 130mm aircore sampling bit. • Reverse Circulation drilling comprised of a 130mm face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill sample recoveries are visually inspected on the rig and recorded in the drilling database. • Samples are weighed and reported by ALS
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Drill samples are visually inspected during drilling to ensure sample recovery is satisfactory. • Driller holds up drilling at each 1m interval to ensure sample has had time to travel up the drill string
	• *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.*	• No bias is known at this stage.
Logging	• *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.*	• All drill chips have been logged for lithology, mineralogy, weathering, regolith and alteration whilst in the field.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature. Chip trays have been retained for further work and re-interpretation if required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core reported.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All 3m composite were scooped directly from sample piles. >90% of the samples were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis using standard codes and practices.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• No subsampling undertaken.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates and certified reference materials (CRMs) were collected/inserted at a ~1:50 ratio.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 2-3kg samples are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample Preparation included riffle split to a maximum of 3kg (if required) and then pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. • Gold results were obtained by Fire Assay fusion and ICP-AES finish from a 50 gram aliquot (ALS Code Au-ICP22) with a 1ppb detection limit. • Fire assay is considered a total digest for gold. • This procedure is considered appropriate for gold analysis. • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of hole and analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest. • Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No geophysical results discussed.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates and CRMs (certified reference materials) were inserted in to the sample string at a 1:50 ratio. • The laboratory analyses a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis. • All field and lab QAQC demonstrate an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All significant results have been reviewed by the exploration manager.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is recorded in the field in a spreadsheet and imported to a digital database software package on a regular basis and during the drill program and at the end of the drill program.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/-5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 50 and Zone 51. • For the purpose of displaying results in plan view, all coordinates have been converted to Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS is considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill holes are spaced at 40-160m along lines spaced 200-400m apart.
	• *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*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples reported have been collected as 3m intervals which are composited from 1m drill intervals. • 1m samples from mineralised 3m composites have been or will be collected and analysed.
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.*	• The orientation of mineralised structures is unknown at this time.
	• *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.*	• Further work is required to confirm the true orientation of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, stored and delivered to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Barlee Gold Project is comprised of 7 granted and 1 pending Exploration Licenses (E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488, E30/493, E30/494, E16/495 and E16/498) which are held by Arrow (Strickland) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Arrow Minerals Limited. • There are no JVs, Partnerships or overriding royalties associated with these tenements. • There are no Native Title Claims over the tenements. • The project is adjacent to the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve. Available ground within the nature reserve was not pegged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Part of E77/2403 and E30/488 are located within the Proposed Mt Elvire Conservation Park. Mining and Exploration is allowed within the Mt Elvire Conservation Park.
	• *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.*	• Tenements E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488, E30493, E30/494 and E16/495 have been granted and are currently live and in good standing. • E16/498 is currently pending and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This report refers to data generated by Arrow Minerals. • Historical exploration of the project area has been discussed in previous ASX announcements. • The Rainy Rocks prospect (in and around T1) has been explored and prospected by numerous parties over the years. The area has old shafts and evidence of historical drilling. There does appear to be additional ground disturbance in the area but no record of those activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Barlee Project is located over granite greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton within the Southern Cross Domain. The project covers a majority of the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt as well as the South Elvire Greenstone Belt and the NE extension of the Evanston Greenstone Belt. • This geological setting is prospective for shear hosted / orogenic gold style of mineralization as well as VMS base metal, nickel sulfide and nickel-cobalt laterite mineralization.

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*
		• Refer to Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Intercepts are length weight averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
	• *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.*	• Reported significant gold assay intersections are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 0.30 g/t Au (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut). They contain up to 3m of internal dilution.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values reported.
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').*	• All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. • True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.
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 figures within the announcement.
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.*	• All exploration results greater than 0.3 g/t Au have been reported. • All drill collars have been reported in the table of Appendix 2 and in the associated diagrams in the release.
Other substantive	• *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 –*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• 1m splits from mineralised intercepts are currently being collected and analysed. • Further aircore drilling will be completed over high ranking prospects and RC drilling completed over prospective mineralised targets. • Further multielement, hyperspectral and petrographic work will be undertaken as required to further the geological understanding of mineralisation intersected to date. • Petrophysics will be carried out over drill core samples with an aim of determining an appropriate ground geophysics technique to aid targeting of mineralisation.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.