ASX Announcement and Media Release
Wednesday, 16 December 2020

HEM Survey Identifies Eight Target Areas at Mt Cecelia & Strong Progress at South African Operations

West Wits Mining (ASX: WWI, "West Wits" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that eight target areas have been identified for further exploration following a SKYTEM Heliborne Electro-magnetic (**"HEM"**) survey recently conducted over the Mt. Cecelia project area in Paterson Province, WA. The Paterson Province region is host to several large mines/deposits and various styles of mineralisation, namely Cu (Nifty), Cu-Au (Winu, Havieron, Telfer), Pb-Zn (Warrabarty, Goosewhacker) and manganese deposits (Woodie Woodie). The Company can also report that drilling and mine planning activities which support the Bankable Feasibility Study are on track and progressing well at the Witwatersrand Basin Project (**"WBP"**).

HIGHLIGHTS

- HEM Survey delivers eight exploration target areas with four deemed high priority
- Significant step towards maiden drilling campaign in the 2021 field season at 100% owned Mt Cecelia project which covers 225km^2 in the Paterson Province, WA
- Diamond-core infill drilling program at WBP on-track and progressing well, three drill rigs onsite with 650m of scheduled 2,500m advanced in the first month of operation
- First inspection of the historical underground mine workings down to 300m depth conducted by specialist team at the Qala Adit reported conditions of infrastructure very conducive to future mining

West Wits Managing Director Mr Jac van Heerden said, *"As we near the end of 2020, I am enthused by the West Wits Team's efforts to close out an eventful year and report such positive results from Mt Cecilia with the identification of eight shallow priority target areas. Significantly, four of the eight target areas have been classified as "high priority" and will be the focus of ground exploration planned for 2021. Additionally, we are pleased to provide a positive progress report on the Witwatersrand Basin Project in South Africa which covers ongoing work on the ground as part of the BFS, a recent underground site inspection and our expectation of receiving a ruling on the appeals pertaining to the Mining Right next month."*

Commenting on the SKYTEM 312HP B-field survey, consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer said: "*The SKYTEM 312HP B-field data is far superior compared to the historic, lower powered TEMPEST surveying. I am excited by several of the anomalies which clearly look like type 1 bed rock conductors, associated with magnetic features/contacts/potential alteration. Ground based EM follow-up is now required to better define these priority targets for optimised drill testing.*

Target SGC_1, in the NW sector of the survey area is clearly of highest priority being discrete in nature, relatively shallow and adjacent to a NW-SE trending magnetic feature with associated possible alteration/demagnetisation."

Mt Cecelia HEM Survey Results

The HEM survey was commissioned by West Wits using the SKYTEM 312HP system. The purpose of the survey was to identify discrete bedrock conductors that might be indicative of sulphide mineralisation/alteration. The survey data was delivered to Southern Geoscience Consultants (**"SGC"**) for processing and interpretation to identify target zones for focussed follow-up ground exploration.

Table 1 summarises the primary SKYTEM survey parameters.

TABLE 1 - SKYTEM SURVEY PARAMETERS	
Parameter	**Description**
Survey System	SKYTEM 312HP
Line Spacing	200m & 100m in places
Line Direction	SW-NE
Terrain Clearance	35m
Tx Base Frequency	12.5 Hz
EM Channels	31 (0.01 – 28 ms)
EM Components	X, Z > BF, dBdt

HEM survey data was analysed, processed and interpreted by SGC and eight priority target areas were identified for further exploration efforts (Figure 1).

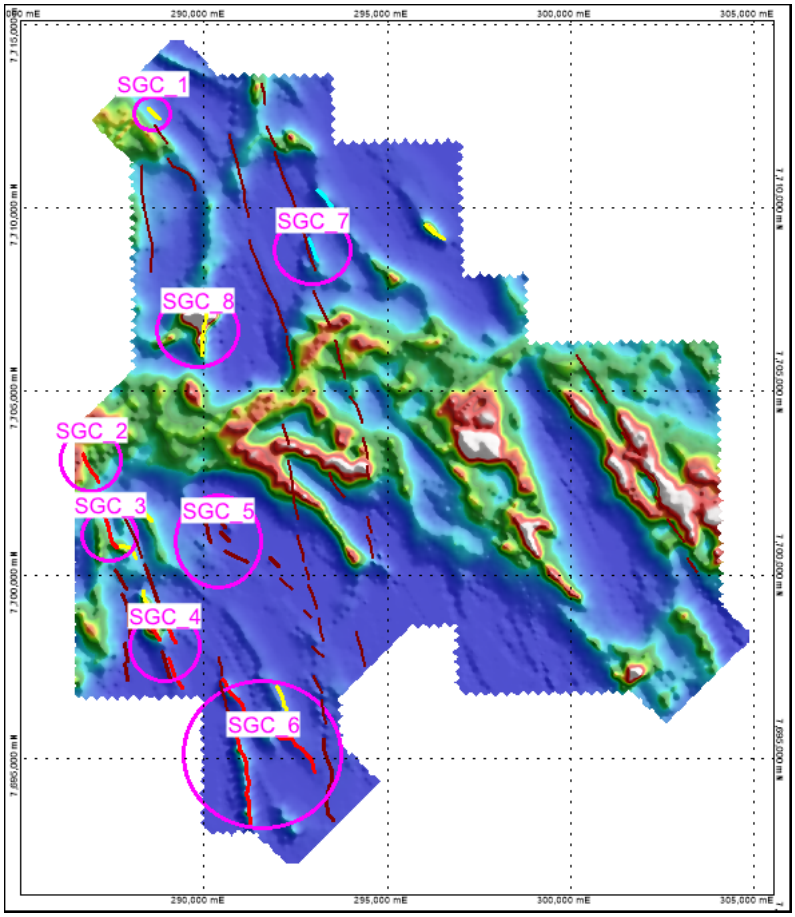

Figure 1: Eight SGC target zones (magenta) recommended for follow-up. Conductor axes marked by lines (bright red, yellow and blue) together with magnetic lineaments (brown) on SKYTEM CH15Z

The SW corridor is highlighted by anomalous conductive responses that were mapped over numerous flight lines, up to 3 km in length. Selected conductive anomalies were modelled using thin plates to estimate the depth, geometry/orientation and conductance for the associated bedrock conductors. Most conductive responses appeared to be related to conductors at a relatively shallow depth of approximately 75-125m below the surface.

Four of the target areas are deemed high priority for future ground exploration. Table 2 provides a summary of the target areas identified by SGC:

TABLE 2 - SGC TARGET AREAS

Target Area	Priority	Description
SGC_1	**High**	Discrete bedrock conductor of ~200-300m strike length adjacent to NW-SE trending magnetic feature, possible demagnetisation/alteration locally? Conductor at ~120m depth below surface and dipping at 45-60deg NE
SGC_2	**High**	Strong conductive response near a magnetic high. Conductor at ~100m depth below surface and >500m in strike length
SGC_3	**High**	Strong conductive response with >1500m strike length. Adjacent to magnetic unit. Conductor at ~75-100m depth below surface
SGC_4	**High**	Multiple strong conductors adjacent and parallel to magnetic lineaments. No plate modelling has been completed as yet, potentially stratigraphic in nature
SGC_5	Secondary	Multiple magnetic features suggesting deformation/alteration? and fracturing. No significant, late channel EM response is apparent
SGC_6	Secondary	Strong, multiple conductive units over >3km strike, appears stratigraphic in nature
SGC_7	Secondary	Weak conductive response coincident with weakly magnetic lineament
SGC_8	Secondary	Multiple moderate conductive responses along weakly magnetic units, apparent fracturing or discontinuities present

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Profiles of the SKYTEM data were examined in detail on a line-by-line basis to identify conductive responses. Anomalous conductive responses were classified as early, mid or late time responses and mapped in GIS software. Marked by squares, late time responses signifying strong conductors are red, mid-time responses signifying moderate conductors are yellow and early time responses signifying weak conductors are in blue. It can be seen that there are extensive zones of moderate to strong conductive responses, highlighted by green grading to red zones, and large areas of low conductivity highlighted in blue (Figure 2 - right).

The conductive zones are thought to be related to conductive overburden or large, stratigraphic weakly conductive sequences and the low conductivity zones related to resistive bedrock/basement. Most of the anomalous responses that appear to be related to conductive bedrock are seen to be in the southwest portion of the survey area, with a few weaker responses in the north.

Discrete HEM anomalies that could be traced across different flight lines were assigned a conductor axis that provides an estimate of the strike direction and extent of the conductor. Several of these were selected for modelling to provide an estimate of the depth of the conductor, geometry/orientation and conductance.

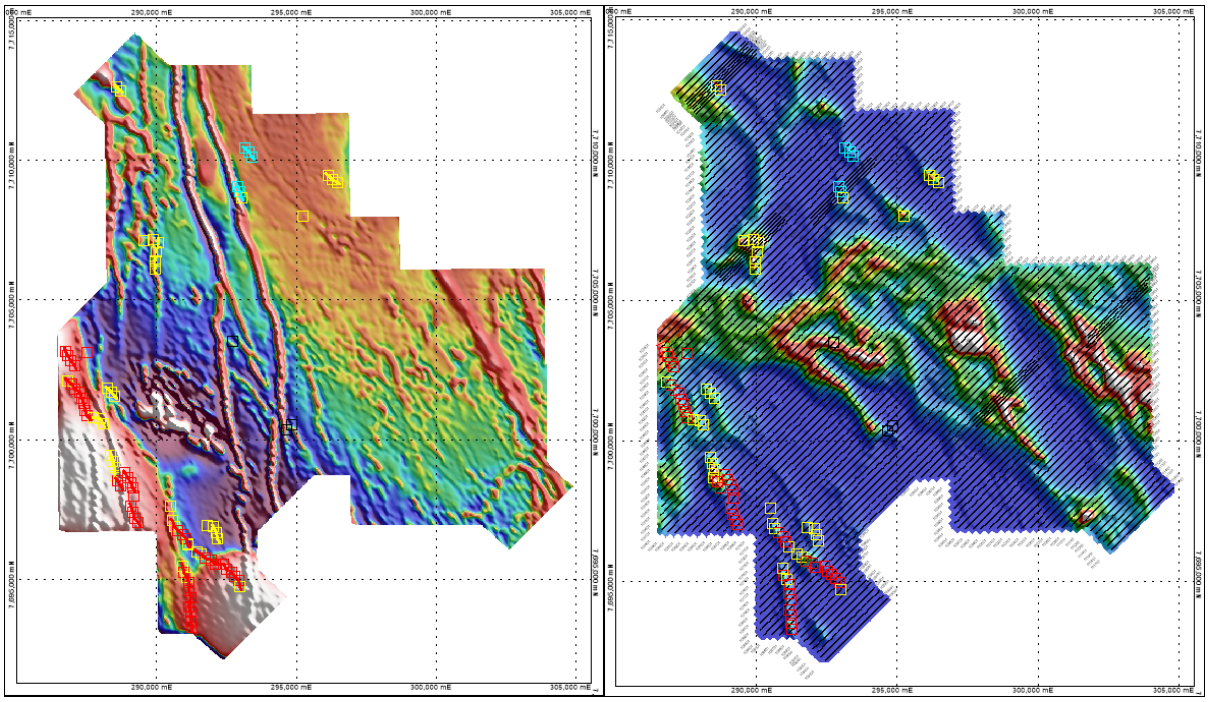

Figure 2: CH15Z component amplitude image of Mt Cecelia (left), SKYTEM survey flight lines with anomalous response locations marked by squares (bright red – strong, yellow – moderate & blue – weak) and SKYTEM anomalies and conductor axes on a Magnetic RTP 1VD image (right)

The magnetic data acquired during the SKYTEM survey were processed and utilised to create imagery that will assist interpretation of the local geology. The SKYTEM survey anomalies are defined over a first vertical derivative RTP image (Figure 2 - left). This aids in putting the SKYTEM anomalies into a geological context by defining which conductors are associated with magnetic units and geological structures or boundaries. Conductors that are associated with geological boundaries/discrete magnetic units are generally assigned a higher priority for follow-up exploration efforts.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SKYTEM HEM survey at Mt Cecelia has successfully identified 132 anomalous responses that could be indicative of bedrock conductors. A number of discrete, primary anomalies have been modelled using thin conductive plates and priority target areas for follow-up exploration have been identified.

Of primary interest is target SGC_1 given its discrete nature and relationship with local magnetic units/potential demagnetisation. Also localised, stronger anomalous responses within primary target areas SGC_2, SGC_3 and SGC_4 are of high priority to perform ground follow-up. Some of the defined conductors appear to extend for many kilometres and are highly likely related to formational/stratigraphic type conductors and therefore of secondary priority for follow-up.

NEXT STEPS

The 2020 exploration field season in the Paterson Province and East Pilbara region has concluded due to the commencement of the cyclone season and high heat associated with the summer period. West Wits and SGC will therefore perform further review of the proposed high priority target zones in relation to any other available geologic or geochemical information to further filter and rank the eight targets presented.

The next field season commences from April 2021 and will allow access to site for the appropriate ground geological work on the target conductors (i.e. mapping, sampling and geochemical surveys). It is proposed that the high priority target conductors should be followed up by with a moving loop TEM (**MLTEM**) survey to better define the conductor's depth, geometry, areal size and conductance. This will greatly assist in optimal drill hole targeting and more timely discovery of mineralisation if associated with the highlighted bedrock conductors.

MT CECELIA PROJECT REGION

West Wits is exploring for gold and base metals at its Mt Cecelia project area in the Paterson Province, Western Australia. The Paterson Province region is host to a number of large mines/deposits and various styles of mineralisation, namely Cu (Nifty), Cu-Au (Winu, Havieron, Telfer), Pb-Zn (Warrabarty, Goosewhacker), U (Kintyre) and manganese deposits (Woodie Woodie) (Figure 3).

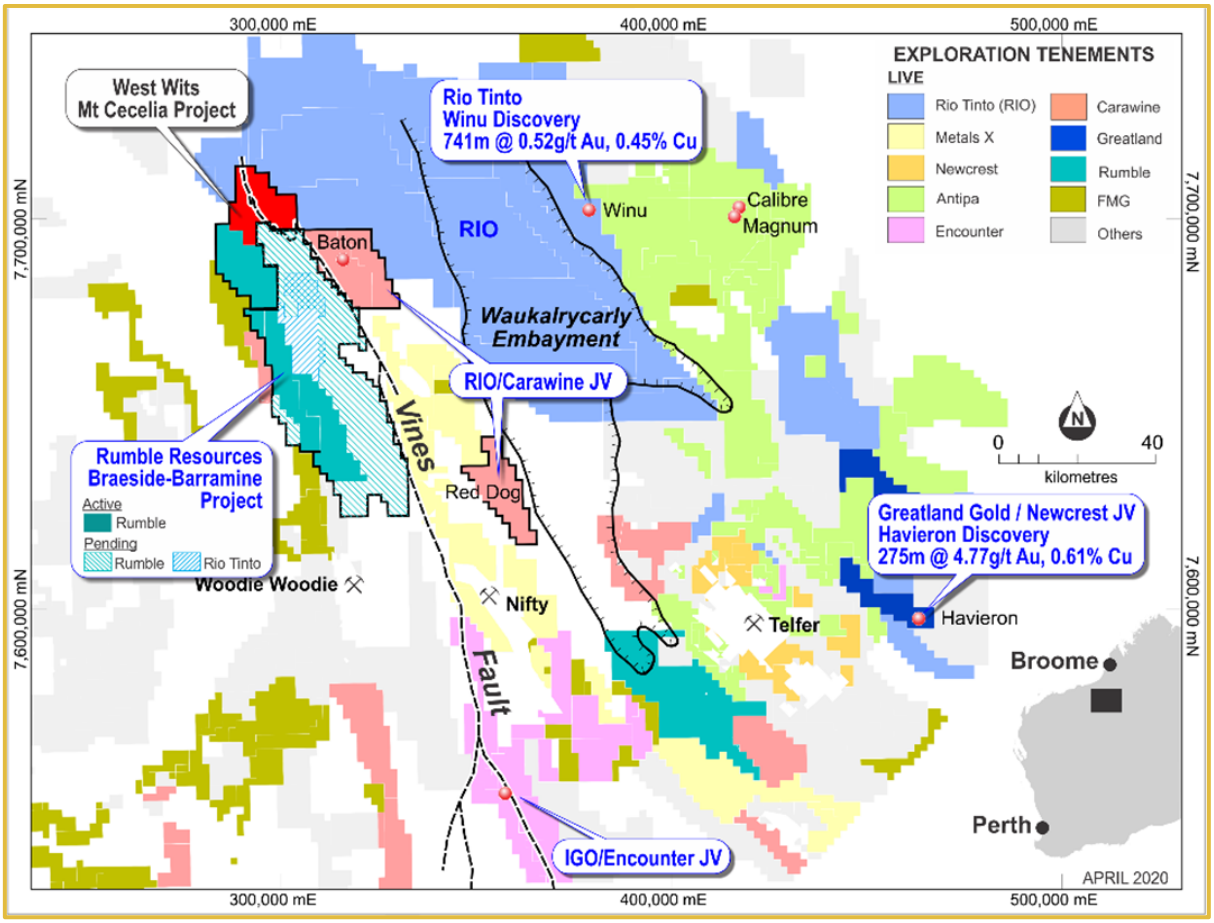

Figure 3: Regional Overview of Paterson Province (Company Data)

Operational Update - Witwatersrand Basin Project, South Africa

KIMBERLEY EAST INFILL DRILLING PROGRAM

Drilling ramped up in December 2020 after the arrival of the second diamond-core drill rig and team to advance the Kimberley East infill-drilling program, adding to the existing percussion and diamond-core drill rigs which kicked-off the drilling campaign mid-November.

Image 1: Diamond drill in operation at the WBP.

To date, the drill teams have advanced 880m of percussion drilling and 650m of diamond-core drilling with holes 1-3 completed and holes 4-5 commenced. The exploration team have reported that core recovery is high and intersections into the K10, K9A and K9B reef bands were clearly identified.

Image 2: Core samples taken from hole RLKPDRE-22

The average hole depth ranges from 150m to 300m, percussion drilling is utilised in the upper portion of the drill holes where the geology is soft until the harder bedrock is hit. The percussion holes are then cased, allowing the diamond-core drilling through the casings into the competent rock to intersect and sample the targeted ore bodies.

Image 3: Well developed conglomerate zones with visible Pyrite mineralization from hole RLKPDRE-22

Providing further benefit, the boreholes will intersect the K8 and K7 reefs, stratigraphically below the K9A & K9B (Figure 4) and will provide the team an indication if future potential exists within the K8 and K7 reefs. The additional core will also support rock engineers with geotechnical modelling, the results and design criteria will directly feed into the overall mine design of underground infrastructure.

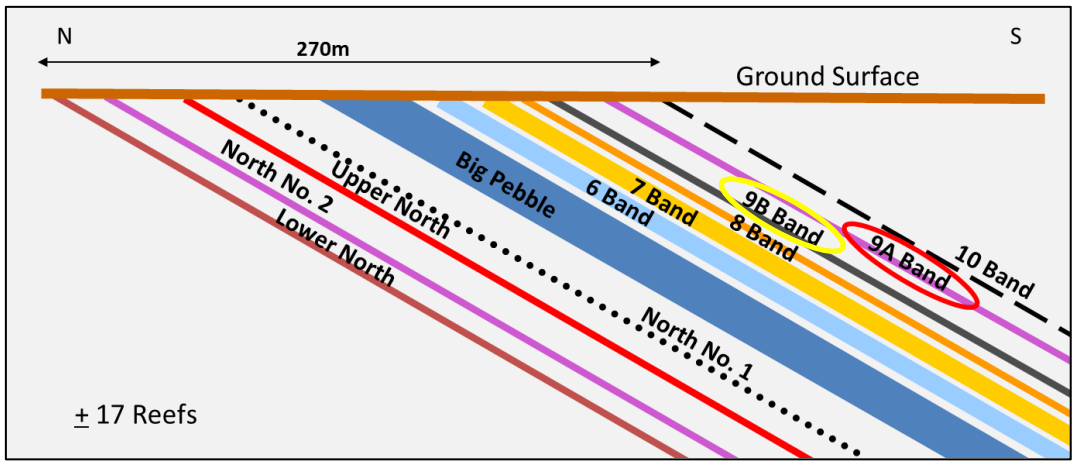

Figure 4: *Schematic Cross Section for gold bearing Kimberley Reef conglomerates, all conglomerate horizons are gold mineralised to some extent but the K9A and K9B Bands are the main target for mining. The K9A Band (red circle) and K9B Band (yellow circle) are the focus of the current JORC Mineral Resource Estimate on the Kimberley East area of the WBP.*

The 2,500m drilling program is focussed on the upper 300m of the future mine and designed to improve mineral resource confidence levels of the areas targeted for early mining and, if successful, would allow WWI to declare reserves on completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study (**"BFS"**). Infill drilling of the Kimberley East area is planned to form part of ongoing operations as the WBP enters production and targets the expansion of the available mineral resource for potential conversion to a reserve.

UNDERGROUND MINE INSPECTION

The scoping study confirmed the benefit of using existing infrastructure to gain access to the planned underground workings for mining. Our newly appointed General Manager, Johannes Sefika, led a group of highly trained search and rescue professionals from the Mine Rescue Services to the historical underground workings in late November 2020 (Image 4).

Image 4: The team preparing to enter the underground workings (left) and reviewing historical plans to the team's findings (right)

This mine visit was extremely successful, having visually confirmed:

- Historical shafts have remained stable with almost no rock engineering issues identified (Image 5) since mine closure in 2001
- Natural ventilation exists through all old workings visited
- The water level in the area is approximately 300m below surface

Image 5: Good condition reported of the Qala Adit shaft infrastructure (left) and the K9A hanging wall (right)

A key result of these findings is that West Wits, with the required permissions and risk assessments in place, will be able to send a Geological & Sampling crew, together with a Rock Engineering crew, into the old workings for observations and more detail mapping and recording. Samples and observations recorded by these teams will further support assumptions in the BFS.

The importance of being able to enter the old workings cannot be underestimated. It provides significant benefits compared to a typical greenfield project which does not have the advantage of understanding underground conditions to the extent that West Wits is able to determine at the WBP. By the time the Company commences mining, our team will have early mining areas identified and basic underground infrastructure installed. All of which will add value to the project and assist with the all-important early mining ramp-up initiative.

MINING RIGHT PROCESS

A recent announcement[1] from the Company reported, following correspondence from the Department of Environmental, Fisheries and Forestry ("DEFF"), that WWI can expect a ruling on the appeals by end of January 2021. WWI, our local BEE Partners and our legal team remains confident of a positive outcome.

Upon the appeals being set aside, the suspension of the EA would be lifted and it is expected that the mining right will be granted shortly thereafter.

Approved for release by the Managing Director of West Wits Mining Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information presented herein that relates to Exploration Results from the SKYTEM Heli-borne Electromagnetic survey is based on information compiled and reviewed by the Russell Mortimer, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and fairly represents this information. Mr Mortimer has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mortimer is an independent Consultant Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. WWI ASX Release: "Mining Right Application Update" on 10/12/2020

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.* • *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.*	• Limited high-level exploration probing drilling as conducted by previous owners of the permit. • SKYTEM312HP airborne EM survey totalling 1204.8 line km, completed at 100-200m line spacing (primarily 200m), with a NE-SW line orientation over the entire Mt Cecilia tenement • SKYTEM312HP B-field HEM configuration: Nominal flying height: 30-50m Transmitter area: 342m^2 Number of transmitter turns: 12 Transmitter plus width: 7ms Peak current: 230A Peak dipole moment: ~950,000 NIA Base frequency: 12.5Hz Duty cycle: 20% Receiver: Z, X coils • SKYTEM surveys are an industry standard practice in testing for bedrock conductors representing potential well-developed, mineralised sulphide bodies
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).*	• Not relevant for SKYTEM surveying
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*	• Not relevant for SKYTEM surveying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not relevant for SKYTEM surveying
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.* • *For 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.*	• Not relevant for SKYTEM surveying
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.*	• SKYTEM312HP system calibrated prior to commencement of the survey • All digital data is inspected daily by the Geotech site crew and the Company's consultant independent geophysicist • The Company received a daily report on production and of any equipment issues • The data was reviewed by the Company's consultant geophysicist and any lines were re-flown if necessary • The data presented here is final data and has undergone complete processing/levelling by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). • The Company's consultant geophysicist has completed QA/QC of the data and advised that it is suitable for public release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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.*	• Daily data was independently checked by Company's geophysical consultant
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.*	• The survey utilized Real-time SBAS GPS navigation system utilizing Novatel OEMV-1 enabled GPS receiver providing in-flight horizontal position accuracy of 0.6 meters. A preliminary flight path map was plotted/reported daily and checked against survey specifications • Coordinates presented are in GDA94 MGA Zone 51
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.*	• Spacing between flight lines was approximately 100-200m (primarily 200m), with instrument readings taken approximately 2 to 5m along the line of flight.
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 flight path is approximately perpendicular to any known strike direction of geological formations and is sufficient to locate discrete conductive anomalies
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data acquired by SKYTEM was reported to the Company's consultant geophysicist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data was independently verified by the Company's consultant geophysicist Russell Mortimer of Southern Geoscience Consultants.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,*	• The new map interpretation occurred within tenement E45/5045, of which Northern Reserves Pty Limited holds a 100% controlling interest and is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	managed by West Wits Mining Limited. • Tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS • No native title interests and no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas were identified with the tenement areas flown
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous workers in the area include PGN Geoscience, Rumble Resources, Newcrest Mining, Great Sandy, Carawine Resources and Rio Tinto Exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The majority of outcrop is identified as the Nimingarra Formation and comprises banded-iron formations, jaspilite, banded, ferruginous chert and black shales is intruded by syeno-granites - felsic intrusions which occur footwall to the intermediate to mafic, amygdaloidal basalts of the Kylena Formation. The initial interpretation suggests that a folded banded-iron sequence is juxtaposed by a series of steep structures. The magnetics further suggests a series of demagnetised zones internal to the BIF. The hypothesis is that these are likely host to potential orogenic gold mineralizing systems. The felsic intrusive units of the Warrawagine granitoid intrusive complex (AgWc) comprise medium to coarse-grained (porphyritic) monzogranites, syeno-granites (alkalic) and granodiorites. These intrusive units have been mapped at the margins of the BIF outcrop and are interpreted to have intruded into the footwall of the BIF sequence. The juxtaposition of a folded, faulted BIF sequence that is intruded by alkalic intrusions into a sequence containing reducing shale units, adjacent significant shear zones presents a both a structural, rheological and chemical/redox trap that is highly prospective for orogenic gold. According to literature cited in the report, the Kylena formation and Jeerinah formation are highly prospective for VMS (includes VHMS) deposits. Both of which occur in significant volumes within the tenement area. The Kylena comprises basalt, andesite, high-Mg basalts, rhyolites, basaltic agglomerates, grey carbonate rocks (dolomite?), stromatolites, sandstone, pillow basalt breccia, limestone and conglomerate. The Jeerinah formation comprises shale, sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, dolomite, local microbanded chert, jaspilite, conglomerate; fine-grained massive rhyolite; mafic tuff with local accretionary lapilli and agglomerate; thin basalt/dolerite and andesitic basalt flows. These

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		formations represent effectively classic bimodal sequences and as such, presents a significant opportunity and considerable spatial extent for exploration across E45/5045.Mineralisation would be expected to be hosted within early graben and feeder structures that have been subsequently deformed and focused into low-strain environments including hinge positions, dilational sites etc. The Mount Cecelia tenement E45/5045 shows considerable upside potential for a Manganese opportunity. The Pinjian Chert Breccia formation comprises angular fragments of chert and layered chert in a siliceous matrix; locally rich in iron and manganese oxides giving the rock a black to dark-brown colour and semi metallic lustre. This formation is host to the economic Woodie Woodie Manganese deposit and numerous under-developed showings. Manganese deposits such as those locally related to the Baramine series of deposits ~8km to the south-west are highlighted hosted within a form-surface related to the synformally folded sequence of Pinjian Chert Breccia (PCB) units. Application of the resolution of structural controls to the E45/5045 tenement area suggests that the host horizon sequence is likely folded akin to the Baramine prospects. Thus, the upside potential for one or more economic deposits is highly likely with the expectation of a focus of economic quantities proximal to the hinge axial planar location.
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.*	• Historical drillhole information is not available to WEST WITS MINING. • The Airborne geophysical work did not have access to any historical drilling information and as such could not contribute to any interpretations resented here.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• No drilling results are available to report.
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').*	• No drilling results are reported
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.*	• Appropriate maps and interpretive results are presented in the body of 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.*	• No drilling results are reported
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.*	• Earlier historical airborne surveys.
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.*	• Targets generated from the SKYTEM312HP survey, will be followed up with ground geophysical surveys such as gravity, magnetics and MLEM, and eventually followed by first pass drill testing of identified • Exploration is at an early stage and future work will depend on results of the next steps