ROBUST HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS TRIGGER OPTION

Dulcie Far North – Split Rocks WA

Investment highlights

- Significant gold results up to **12m at 6.07 g/t Au** from 108m have been returned from the programme of fifteen (15) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed for 1,841m over Dulcie Far North late last year.
- Zenith now plans to exercise the Dulcie Option and acquire Mining Lease 77/1292.
- Zenith will own 100% of the gold rights below 6m and all mineral rights (excluding Ni sulphides) for nil consideration and a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty on any gold or lithium mined.
- Infill drilling and resource evaluation work will be expedited in the first half of 2023.

Zenith Minerals (ASX:ZNC) (**"Zenith", or the "Company"**) is pleased to advise that significant gold assay results have now been returned from the Dulcie Far North Prospect, within the Company's Split Rocks Gold Project, located in the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt of Western Australia.

Significant results include:

- **12m @ 6.07 g/t Au from 108m in SRRC018, incl 5m @ 10.5 g/t Au from 113m**
- **25m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 69m in SRRC016, incl 3m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 91m**
- **5m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 30m in SRRC009**

Drill hole assays are presented in Table 1 below.

The new assay results support previous high-grade gold intersections* at Dulcie Far North including:

- **7m @ 7.8 g/t Au from 90m in ZDRC090, incl 5m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 91m,**
- **8m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 99m in ZDRC098, incl 3m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 103m,**
- **5m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 47m in ZDRC095, and**
- **9m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 57m in ZDRC095**

* see ASX Release dated 14 June 2022

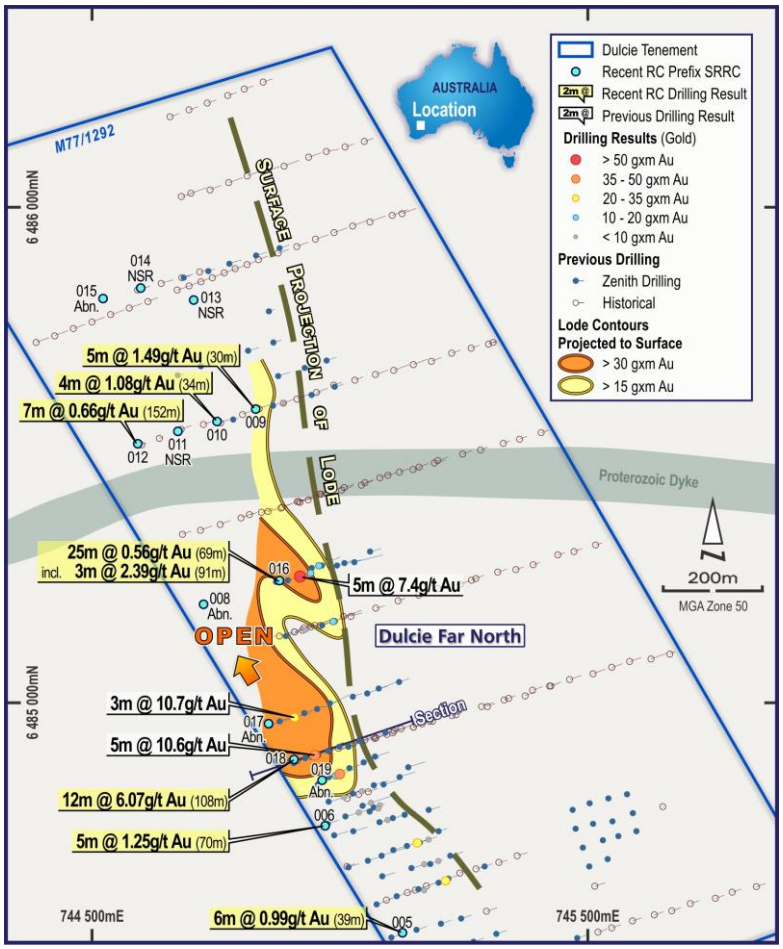

Figure 1: Dulcie Far North drill hole plan and gram x metre contours

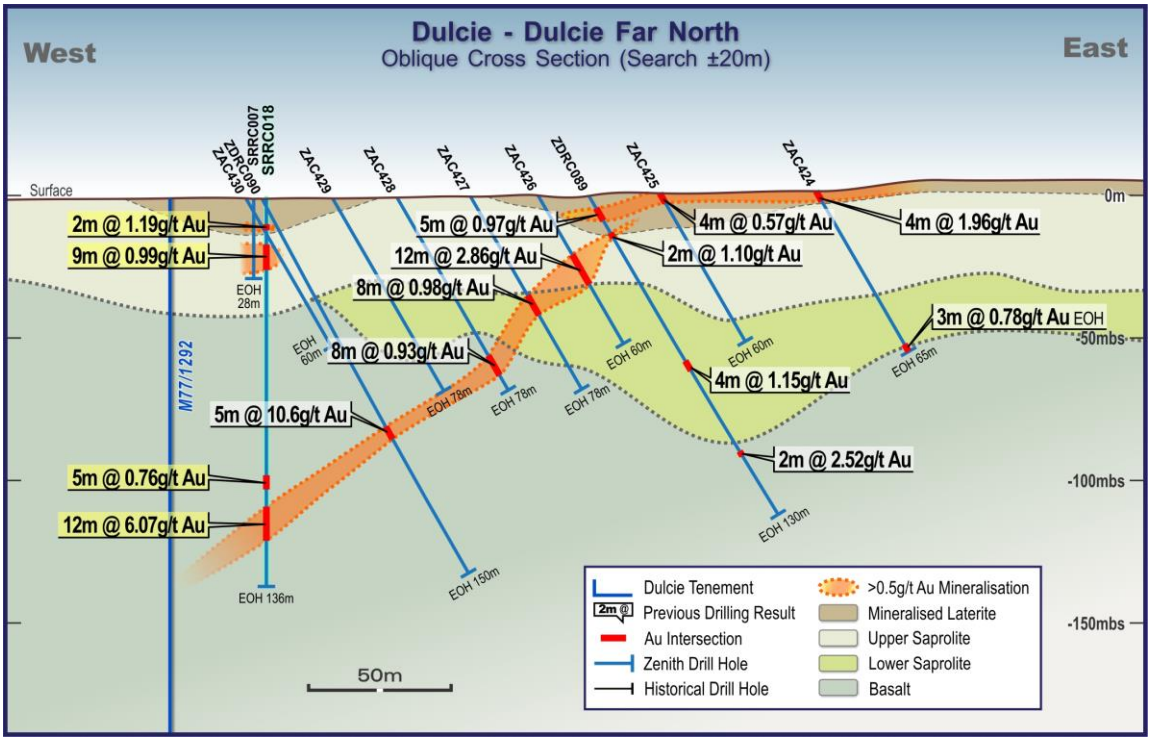

Figure 2: Dulcie Far North cross section. True widths are estimated to be 80% of the reported downhole intersections on vertical holes and 100% for east dipping angled holes

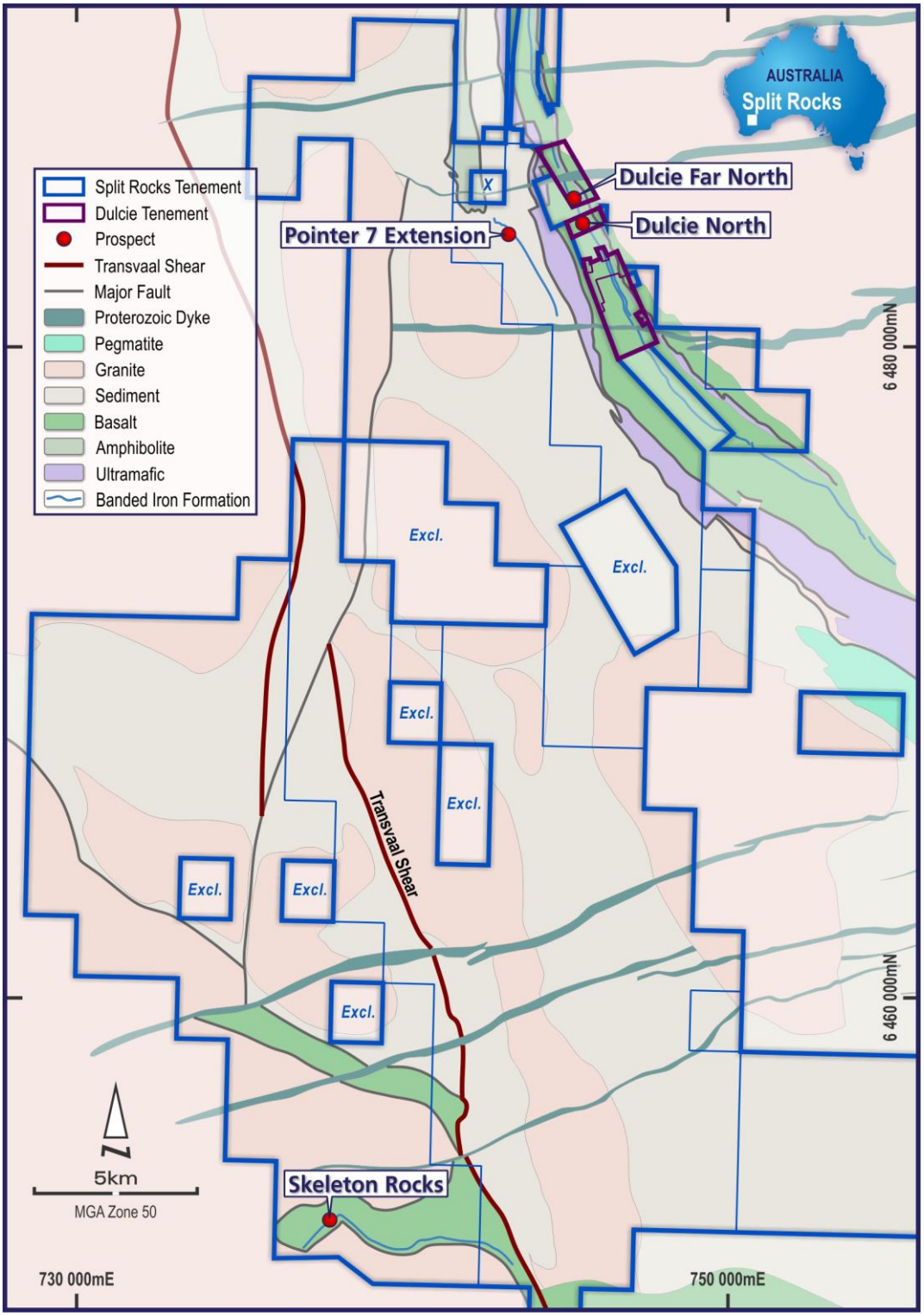

Figure 3: Split Rocks Project and Dulcie Far North location

Dulcie Option to Purchase

The recent Dulcie Far North assay results are believed to be sufficiently encouraging to justify Zenith exercising its Option to Purchase 100% rights, title and interests over Mining Lease (ML) 77/1292 off a private syndicate. Consideration to exercise the option is the granting of a 2% NSR royalty over any gold and/or lithium mined below 6m from surface. The private syndicate will retain the rights to any surface laterite gold mineralisation down to 6m below surface.

Next Steps

Several critical holes were abandoned ahead of reaching their target depth because of high water flows filling the sumps. Subject to statutory approvals Zenith intend to complete a programme of infill RC drilling and diamond tails in March to fully gauge the size of the mineralising system ahead of undertaking resource modelling within the first half of 2023.

Background

The Split Rocks Gold Project is located 400km east of Perth and around 80km south of Southern Cross in the Western Australian Yilgarn Craton (Figure 3).

Zenith has an Option to acquire 100% of all the minerals rights (excluding nickel sulphides below 6m from a private syndicate over the package of Dulcie Gold Tenements. Zenith may elect to exercise all or part the Dulcie Tenements at nil cost before February 2023 (unless mutually agreed to extend) and the syndicate will revert to a 2% NSR Royalty.

Table 1 – Dulcie Gold Trend Significant (>0.5 g/t Au) RC Drill Hole Results

Hole_ID	Lode	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	F/Depth	From	To	Interval	g/t Au
SRRC001	Dulcie Main	746899	6481217	384	70	-60	136	90	94	4	0.62
								103	**104**	**1**	**9.09**
SRRC002	Dulcie Nth	745856	6483672	384	70	-60	130	**51**	**54**	**3**	**1.41**
								101	104	3	0.52
SRRC003	Dulcie Nth	745779	6483663	384	70	-60	124	**48**	**53**	5	1.34
								92	96	4	0.57
								119	**124**	**5**	**0.96 EOH**
SRRC004	Dulcie Nth	745721	6483762	384	70	-60	160	**41**	**43**	**2**	**3.04**
SRRC005	Dulcie FNth	745128	6484535	390	73	-60	118	**39**	**45**	**6**	**0.99**
								91	94	3	0.94
SRRC006	Dulcie FNth	744975	6484756	382	73	-60	140	70	75	5	1.25
SRRC007	Dulcie FNth	744905	6484876	384	0	-90	28			Hole	Abn
SRRC008	Dulcie FNth	744730	6485198	379	70	-60	130	127	130	3	0.36 EOH
SRRC009	Dulcie FNth	744836	6485593	372	70	-60	82	**30**	**35**	**5**	**1.49**
SRRC010	Dulcie FNth	744755	6485570	372	70	-60	105	**34**	**38**	**4**	**1.08**
SRRC011	Dulcie FNth	744673	6485549	372	70	-60	120				NSR

Hole_ID	Lode	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	F/Depth	From	To	Interval	g/t Au
SRRC012	Dulcie FNth	744596	6485522	372	70	-60	196	152	159	7	0.66
SRRC013	Dulcie FNth	744707	6485812	371	70	-60	154				NSR
SRRC014	Dulcie FNth	744599	6485835	371	70	-60	166				NSR
SRRC015	Dulcie FNth	744530	6485812	371	70	-60	136			Hole	Abn
SRRC016	Dulcie FNth	744869	6485242	379	0	-90	106	**69**	**94**	**25**	**0.56**
							Incl.	69	72	3	0.72
							+	79	84	5	0.75
							+	**91**	**94**	**3**	**2.39**
SRRC017	Dulcie FNth	744846	6484959	384	0	-90	106			Hole	Abn
SRRC018	Dulcie FNth	744910	6484877	384	0	-90	136	9	11	2	1.19
								16	**25**	**9**	**0.99**
								97	102	5	0.76
								108	**120**	**12**	**6.07**
							Incl.	**108**	**118**	**10**	**7.17**
							Incl.	**108**	**111**	**3**	**6.24**
							+	**113**	**118**	**5**	**10.50**
SRRC019	Dulcie FNth	744954	6484837	384	250	-60	118			Hole	Abn

Executive Chair David Ledger said: *"We are compelled by the robustness of the high-grade intersections emerging from Dulcie Far North such we intend to fast track our resource evaluation work over the prospect in coming months.*

Significantly, under the stewardship of Kevin Seymour this represents the first in a series of aggressive drilling campaigns planned for 2023 whereby the Company intends to fast track the monetisation of its gold, copper plus zinc assets throughout Australia and maximise the returns for its shareholders without distracting from its core lithium exploration business."

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About Zenith Minerals

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX:ZNC) is an Australian-based minerals exploration company leveraged to the increasing global demand for metals critical to the production processes of new energy industrial sectors.

The Company currently has three lithium projects all located in Western Australia. Split Rocks, located within the Southern Cross region mid-way between Perth and Kalgoorlie, is now being systematically explored under the terms of the joint venture between Zenith and EV Metals Group (EVM). It covers landholdings of approximately 660km^2 in the Forrestania greenstone belt immediately north of the established Mt Holland lithium deposit. Waratah Well, located approximately 20km northwest of the regional town of Yalgoo in the Murchison Region holds a lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite target with ongoing exploration. More recently, Zenith acquired a third lithium prospect, the Mt Ida North Project, located approximately 95km west of the regional town of Leonora in WA's Goldfields Region.

In January 2022, Zenith entered into a joint venture with EV Metals Group (EVM), a global battery material and technology company with plans to develop an integrated Battery Chemicals Complex at Yanbu Industrial City on the western coast of Saudi Arabia. EV Metals can earn a 60% interest in the lithium rights in these projects, with Zenith retaining a 40% project share, under terms that sees Zenith funded through to bankable feasibility on any of the project developments. Any lithium concentrate produced from these projects will provide critical raw material supply for the Yanbu complex as part of an integrated global supply chain currently being developed by EVM. This will contribute to meeting the growing demand for stable, long-term supplies of critical raw materials, high purity chemicals and cathode active materials. The number of Australian-based lithium/EV metal projects currently in the JV could be further expanded over time if appropriate acquisition opportunities present themselves.

In addition to its battery metal assets, Zenith owns a portfolio of gold and base metal projects that was intended for a demerger into a separate company, Mackerel Metals Limited, to be listed on ASX. Following a review of market conditions, the Company decided to defer the strategy of a spin-out and instead advance these projects under Zenith's stewardship (ASX release 2-Dec-22). To this end, it has engaged the services of experienced geologist and resources professional Kevin Seymour to advance that portion of the Company's portfolio. Mr Seymour is a highly experienced and credentialled exploration geologist with broad experience in different commodities and geological terrains. He was the Managing Director of Woomera Mining Ltd and was formerly the General Manager of Exploration at Ramelius Resources Ltd. He held senior exploration roles with Glengarry Resources, Sons of Gwalia and Delta Gold.

To learn more, please visit www.zenithminerals.com.au

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Zenith Minerals Limited.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Material ASX Releases Previously Released

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for the Company's Projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters remain unchanged.

Appendix 1: Split Rocks Gold Project - JORC Table 1

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.*	At Split Rocks gold mineralised RC intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and/or 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Surface and underground Diamond holes may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples are collected, and cone split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are also collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an OES finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination when undertaken uses a multi (4) acid digest and ICP- AES or MS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details*	Drilling is completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(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).	at Split Rocks and 3" Aircore bits/RC hammers.
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.*	All diamond core is jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill holes samples are visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries are achieved. Note Aircore drilling while clean is not used in any resource estimation work. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced. Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Zero sample recovery is achieved while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
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.*	All drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. The entire length of each drill hole is 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.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample*	Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. Further, with selected drill-outs additional duplicates will be planned by ensuring there is an adequate spread of duplicate samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	(25%) taken from predicted ore positions when ore zones are projected from adjacent drill holes. Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays. All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high grade or low grade standard is included every 25th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 100th sample. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency 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.* *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.*	The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards as discussed above and used by Zenith as well as the laboratory. All Zenith standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
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.*	Alternative Zenith personnel must inspect the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation. All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to Zenith's Database Administrator (DBA) where it is imported into Expedio, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are corrected in the database immediately. No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
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.*	All drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using north seeking gyros survey tools. All Split Rocks holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates. DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The core drilling and RC drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s). Aircore drilling is completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	on systematic MGA E-W or N-S traverses with holes nominally 50m apart.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is integral to Zenith's sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Zenith's sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• The Split Rocks tenements are located on Crown Land and are held by a 3rd party private syndicate. Zenith has an Option to Purchase 100% of the mineral rights (excluding Nickel Sulphides) for a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty on all minerals produced below 6m from surface. The top 6m remains excised from the Option to Purchase and remains subject to a small scale gold heap leach operation being undertaken by the private syndicate. Heritage surveys are completed as required prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Zenith's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Zenith's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units, brittle fracture and stockwork mineralisation is common within the basaltic host rock.

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.*
		• All drill holes reported by Zenith must have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (as defined in the Attachments) are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments for Mount Venn.
		• RL is AHD.
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by $<1^0$ in the project area. All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations.
		• Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace.
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
		• No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. Gold grade intersections >0.25 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.5 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		up to 7m of internal dilution, where geological continuity is inferred) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum. • Gold grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher-grade mineralisation is observed. 0.1 g/t Au cut-offs are used for reconnaissance exploration programs.
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.*	• The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off for RC and diamond or 0.1 g/t Au for Aircore drilling (as described above and reported in the Attachments) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. • All assay results are reported to 3 significant figures in line with the analytical precision of the laboratory techniques employed. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge on the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Detailed drill hole sections and plans for each prospect must be plotted and interpreted as part of the internal QAQC process. Field sections must be compared with Micromine plots to ensure no errors or omissions creep into the database. • The field geologist will interpret/plot his/her geology observations onto cross sections while logging the hole in the field before validating and transferring the digital data to the DBA. • Errors and/or discrepancies with lithological logs must be rectified and forwarded to Perth before the assay results are received. • Final cross sections displaying corrected geology and assays are to be plotted and interpreted. Depending on the target 3-D wireframes may require construction too. At the very least cross- sectional data must be translated into plan view and the relevant scaled (1:2,500 or 1:25,000) geological interpretation be updated and integrated in MapInfo. The project geologist will draft any changes/modifications required as directed by the relevant project geologist / EM.
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.*	• Significant widths are defined in the body of the report, detailing cut-off values employed, any internal dilution and from to intervals. • NSR refer to all other intersections that don't meet the criteria described.
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*	• All known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Details of proposed future work programmes with appropriate plans and cross sections will be released separately.