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The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited Via E Lodgement

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RC DRILL INTERCEPTS UP TO 81 M LONG FROM NEW VANADIUM ZONE DISCOVERED AT BUDDADOO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **All first round assays from 18 RC holes report vanadium (V_2O_5) intercepts above a cut-off of 0.1% and these represent a new zone of vanadium mineralisation to the east of Budd_Gabbro_04 at Buddadoo (Table 2; Figure 1 to 4).**
- **The longest vanadium intercept is from BUDRC011 with 88 m (3 m to 91 m) @ 0.15% V_2O_5.**
- **The highest grade intercept is from BUDRC013 with 22m (52 m to 74 m) @ 0.47% V_2O_5 and the highest 1m-interval sample is 0.91% V_2O_5. Many intercepts finished in mineralisation and are open at depth and the new discovery with the potential to extend over a strike length of 6.5 km.**
- **Further evidence for a new discovery are vanadium to titanium ratios that are the highest yet detected at Buddadoo, suggests a magnetite concentrate has the potential to be richly vanadiferous.**
- **Trace-element analysis has detected elevated copper to 3000 ppm and nickel to 500 ppm and tungsten (W) to 1590 ppm and these warrant further investigation.**

Background

The Board of Coziron Resources Limited ("CZR" or "Company") is pleased to advise that the Company has received all first-round assays from the 18 RC holes into the 6.5 km long by 400 m wide second-order magnetic target (Budd_Gabbro_06) on the Buddadoo Project in the mid-west of Western Australia (Figure 4 and 5). This completes all the first round analyses from the RC programme that commenced on March 11th and completed on 2nd of April (see announcements to ASX on 31st January 2018, 28th February 2018, 21st March 2018, 18th April 2018 and 3rd of May 2018).

The drilling tested the first-order magnetic target that was known to host massive and disseminated vanadiferous titanomagnetite (Budd_gabbro_04) and a second-order, magnetic zone (Budd_gabbro_06) that has no evidence of historical activity.

The magnetically active area outlined as Budd_Gabbro_06 emerged as a target for drilling following the detection of copper and nickel-in-soil anomalism and that it appeared to host the Samantha Gossan where historical drilling reported an interval of massive sulphide at depth (CZR:ASX 17th Oct 2017). The exploration model proposed that evidence for sulphur saturation in mafic magmatic rocks offers potential for the discovery of base and precious-metal (copper, nickel and PGE-rich) massive sulphide mineralisation. More recently, infill soil sampling detected a coherent vanadium anomaly with a peak V_2O_5 at 0.26% that also required follow-up (CZR:ASX 18th April 2018). The RC drilling acquired sufficient samples to log the geology and undertake multi-element geochemical analysis.

This announcement summarises the geochemical results from the one-metre interval samples.

Drilling Programme Results Summary

Eighteen (18) RC holes (-60° to 070° and 100m deep) were completed within Budd_Gabbro_06 on three cross-sections (Figures 1 to 4; Table 1). Geological logging detected variations in both sulphide and magnetite abundance. Overall, the magnetic susceptibility results from Budd_Gabbro_06 are lower and more variable than in Budd_Gabbro_04, but extend to peak values at about 70,000 SI units, reflecting the greater abundance of magnetite.

The down-hole geochemistry reflects the anomalism that was outlined by the soil samples. Copper in the downhole samples is above 200 ppm and has a maximum downhole value of 3000 ppm. Nickel in the downhole samples is also above the 100 ppm background over broad intervals and peaks at about 500 ppm. Vanadium is also broadly anomalous in down-hole intercepts above a cut-off of 0.1% V_2O_5, with the highest 1m-interval sample reporting V_2O_5 @ 0.91%.

The intercepts and their maximum V_2O_5 sample are summarised in Table 2. The longest down-hole intercept is in BUDRC011, with 88 m (from 3 m to 91 m) @ 0.15% V_2O_5.

A number of other intercepts finish in mineralisation and are therefore open at depth.

The highest grade intercept is reported from BUDRC013 with 22 m (from 52 m to 74 m) @ 0.47% V_2O_5. These vanadium intercepts represent a new zone of mineralisation that has not previously been identified at Buddadoo.

Further evidence that the mineralisation associated with Budd_gabbro_06 represents a new zone of mineralisation is reflected by the vanadium to titanium ratios in the drill samples. These are uniform across all the intercepts and are greater than samples from Budd_gabbro_04. This suggests that a magnetite concentrate from this zone has the potential to host higher vanadium with lower titanium content than the magnetite from Budd_gabbro_04. Further work to determine the mass yield and concentrate quality is required.

In addition to the nickel and copper anomalism, the drill-samples have intervals with anomalous tungsten that range to 0.16%. Tungsten is an indicator for high-temperature hydrothermal events and a pathfinder for copper and gold mineralisation and follow-up work is being planned to further trace the anomalism within the project area.

Follow Up Programme

The next stage in the evaluation of vanadium mineralisation within Budd_Gabbro_06 requires sampling of intercepts with V_2O_5 ≥ 0.1% to determine mass-recovery and vanadium and trace-element characteristics of the magnetite concentrates. Extensional soil sampling is also required to trace other anomalous metal distributions with the aim of identifying further prospective targets for follow-up drilling.

Further Results

Results from a programme of soil and rock-chip sampling are being complied and will be reported when the final results are available and interpreted.

For further information regarding this announcement please contact Rob Ramsay on 08 6211 5099.

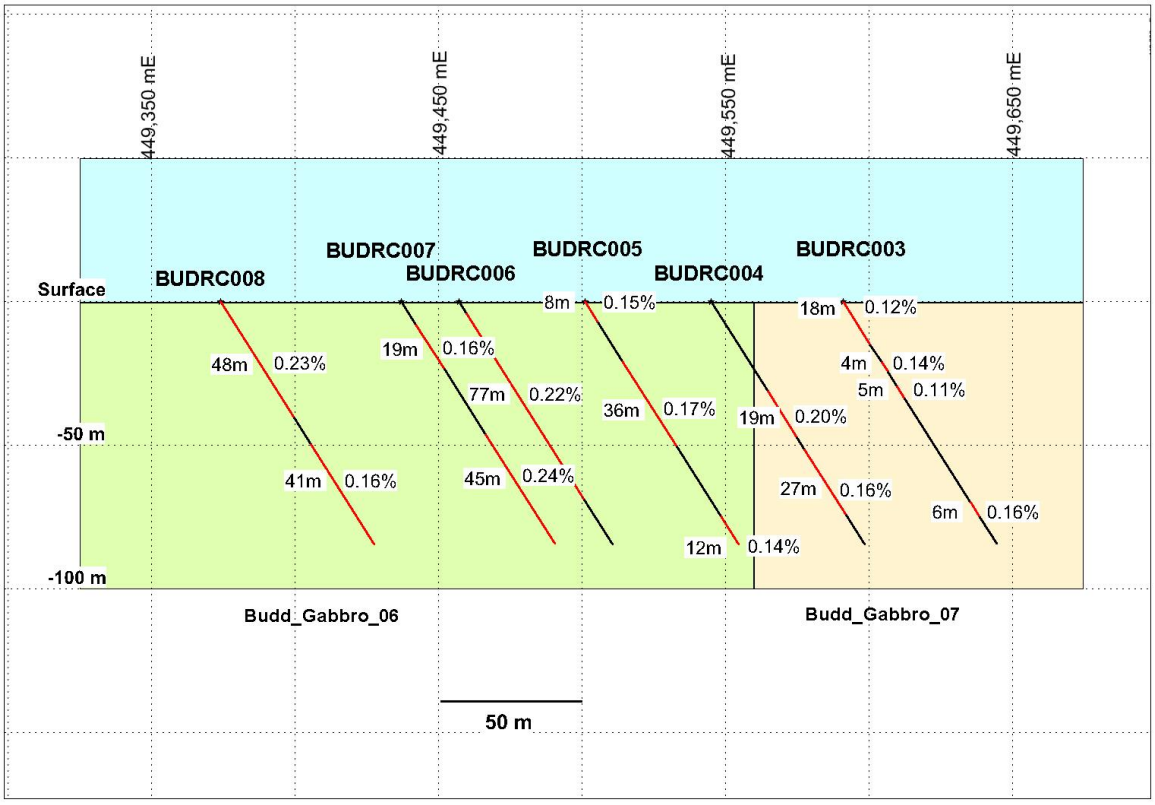

Figure 1 BUDRC003 to BUDRC008 (6825700 N) showing the downhole V_2O_5% intercepts from the 100m deep RC holes across the drilled extent of Budd gabbro 06.

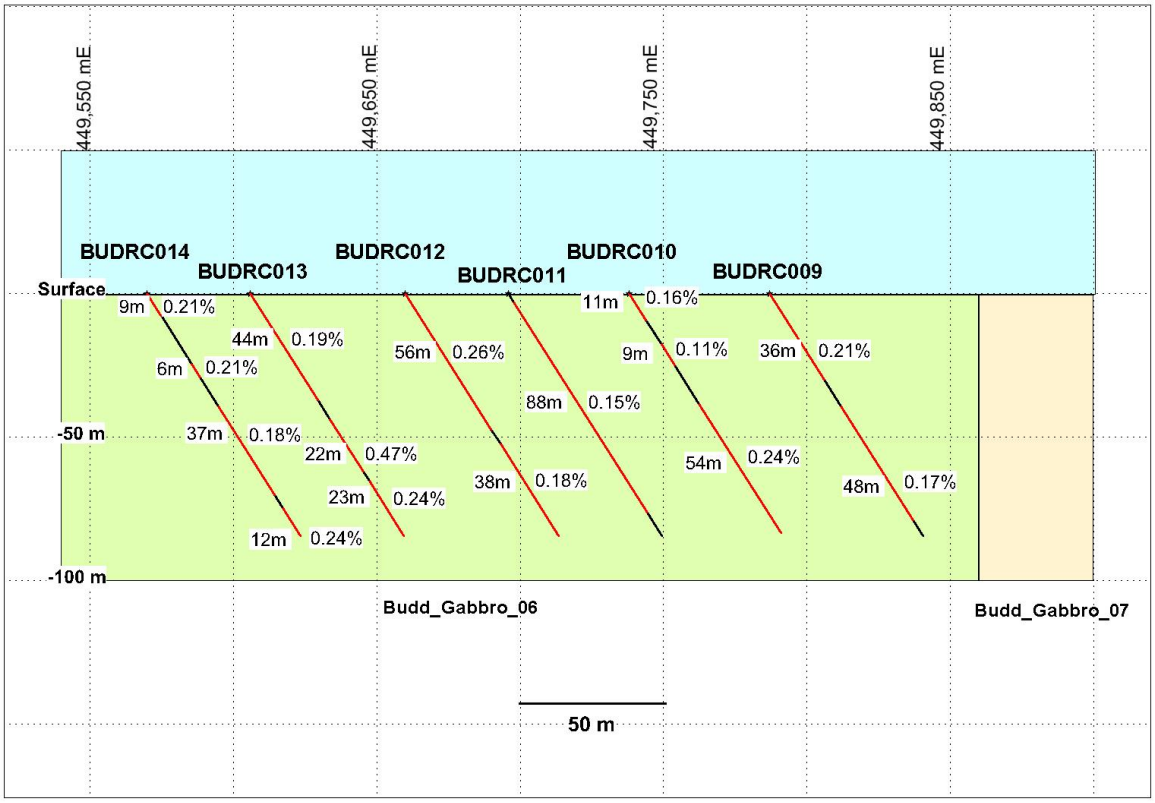

Figure 2 BUDRC009 to BUDRC014 (6825000 N) showing the downhole V_2O_5% intercepts from the 100m deep RC holes across the drilled extent of Budd gabbro 06.

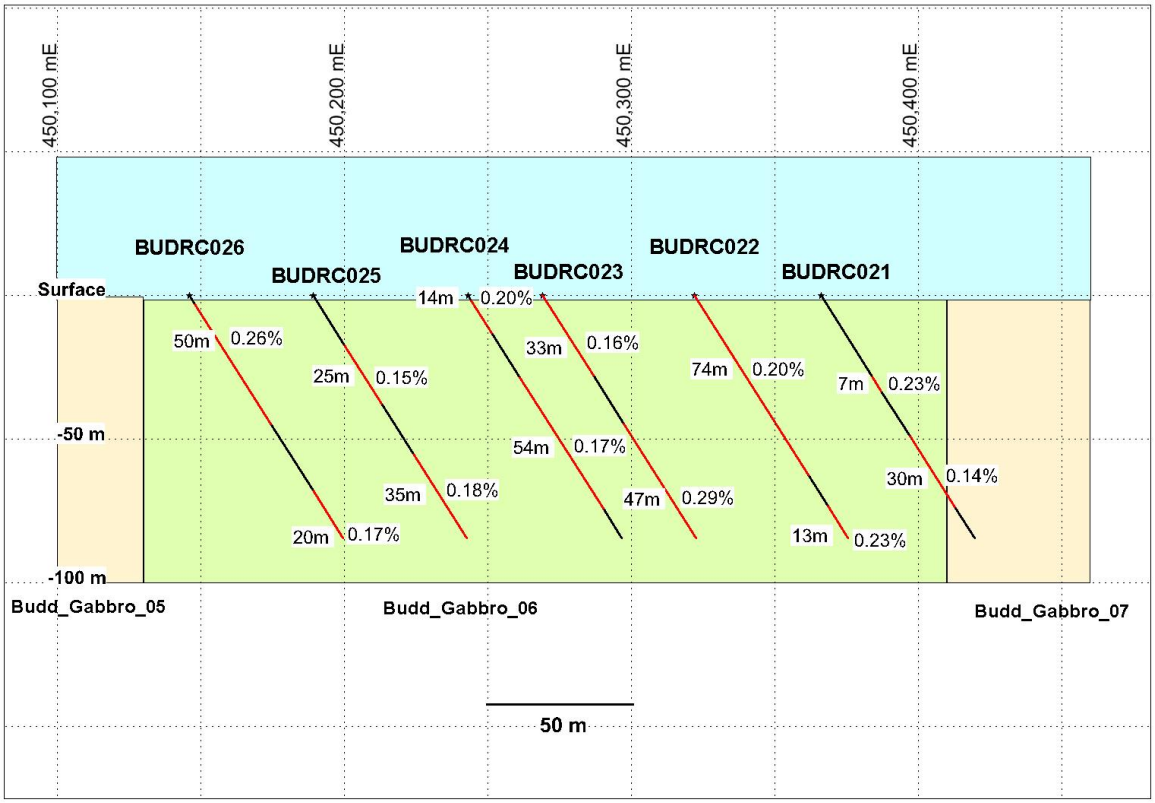

Figure 3 BUDRC021 to BUDRC026 (6823800 N) showing the downhole V_2O_5% intercepts from the 100m deep RC holes across the drilled extent of Budd gabbro 06.

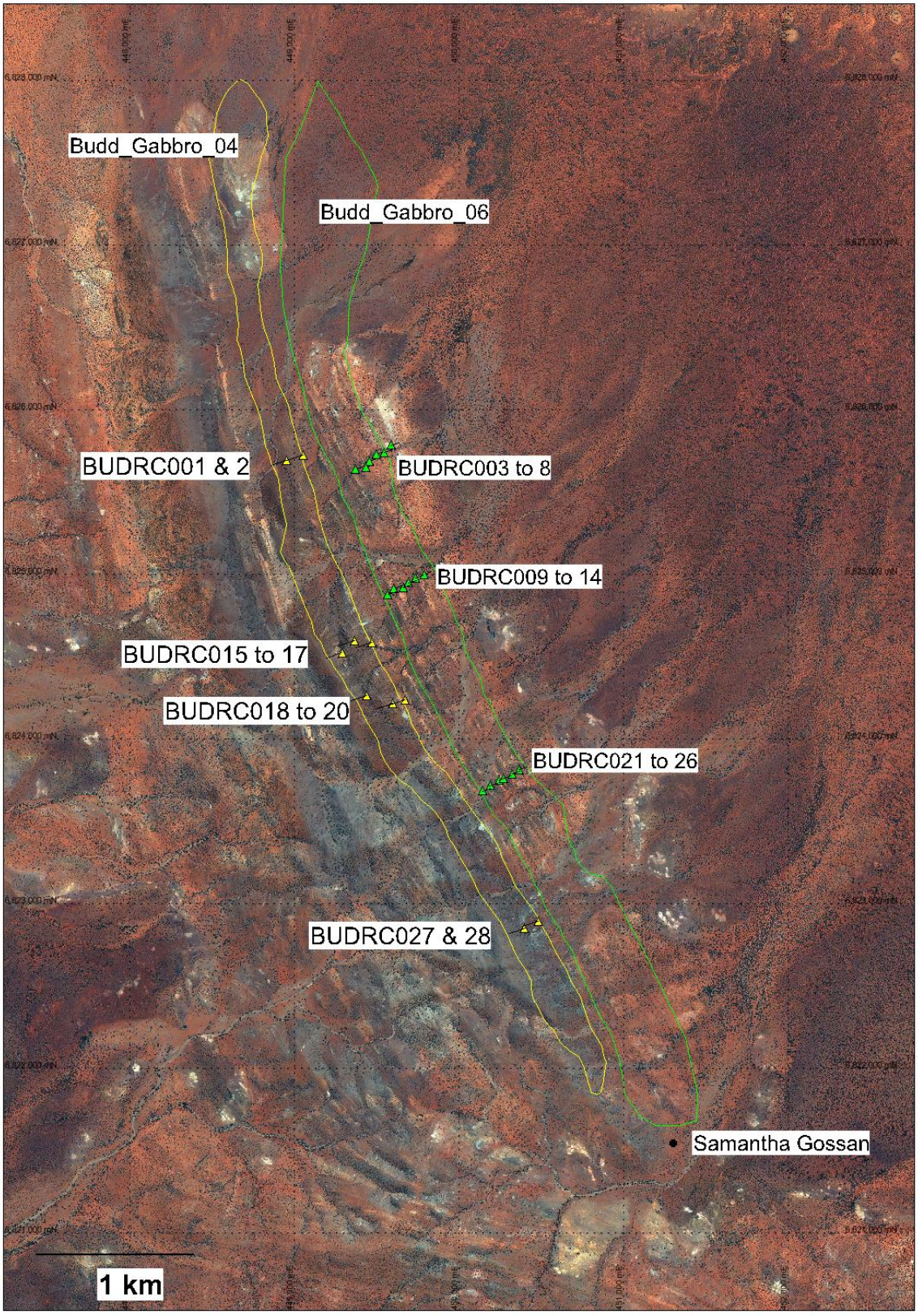

Figure 4. Location of the Samantha sulphide gossan and the completed 2018 RC drill-holes with yellow triangles targeting vanadiferous titanomagnetite associated with Budd_Gabbro_04 (CZR:ASX 3rd May 2018) and green triangles (this report, Tables 1 and 2) targeting copper-nickel and vanadium anomalism within Budd_Gabbro_06 on Quickbird satellite imagery.

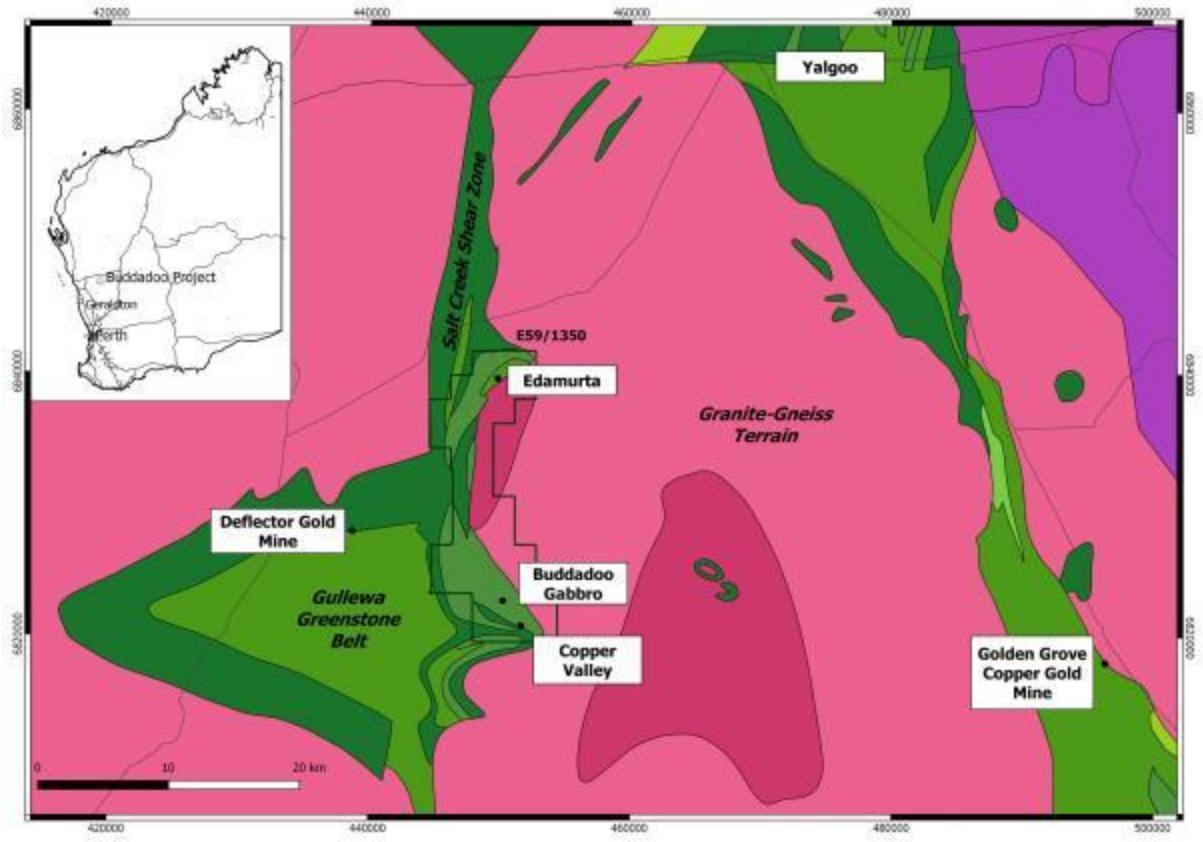

Figure 5 - Location, Geology and exploration prospects on the Buddadoo Project (E59/1350) overlain on the 1:500,000 scale digital regional geology from the Geological Survey of Western Australia.

Table 1 RC -hole locations, orientations and final depths as shown on Figure 4.

Hole_ID	Target	Easting (GDA Z50)	Northing (GDA Z50)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
BUDRC003	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449591	6825785	-60	70	100
BUDRC004	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449545	6825741	-60	70	100
BUDRC005	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449501	6825730	-60	70	100
BUDRC006	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449457	6825687	-60	70	100
BUDRC007	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449437	6825648	-60	70	100
BUDRC008	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449374	6825640	-60	70	100
BUDRC009	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449787	6825000	-60	70	100
BUDRC010	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449738	6824978	-60	70	100
BUDRC011	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449696	6824949	-60	70	100
BUDRC012	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449660	6824919	-60	70	100
BUDRC-13	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449606	6824913	-60	70	100
BUDRC014	Cu-Ni-anomaly	449570	6824878	-60	70	100
BUDRC021	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450366	6823812	-60	70	100
BUDRC022	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450322	6823790	-60	70	100
BUDRC023	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450269	6823763	-60	70	100
BUDRC024	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450243	6823752	-60	70	100
BUDRC025	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450189	6823717	-60	70	100
BUDRC026	Cu-Ni-anomaly	450146	6823685	-60	70	100

Easting and Northing are reported from a hand-held Garmin GPS at ± 5m accuracy.

Table 2 Downhole intercepts from the 18 inclined RC drill-holes in Budd_gabbro_06 as located on Figure 4 and represented in cross-section on Figures 1 to 3.

Section	Hole No	From	To	Interval (m)	V_2O_5%	TiO_2	Max
Northern 6825700 N	BUDRC003	0	18	18	0.1226	1.14	0.17
	BUDRC003	25	29	4	0.1440	1.28	0.20
	BUDRC003	35	40	5	0.1125	0.98	0.12
	BUDRC003	83	89	6	0.1647	1.66	0.24
	BUDRC004	37	56	19	0.1952	1.59	0.47
	BUDRC004	61	88	27	0.1595	1.33	0.43
	BUDRC005	0	8	8	0.1458	1.15	0.16
	BUDRC005	24	60	36	0.1733	1.48	0.30
	BUDRC005	88	100 (EOH)	12	0.1382	1.19	0.27
	BUDRC006	5	82	77	0.2244	1.88	0.53
	BUDRC007	9	28	19	0.1597	1.40	0.24
	BUDRC007	55	100 (EOH)	45	0.2408	2.02	0.60
	BUDRC008	0	48	48	0.2255	2.06	0.48
	BUDRC008	59	100 (EOH)	41	0.1639	1.48	0.26
	BUDRC009	0	36	36	0.2115	1.89	0.72
	BUDRC009	46	94	48	0.1656	1.42	0.25
	BUDRC010	1	12	11	0.1595	1.50	0.22
	BUDRC010	22	31	9	0.1109	1.06	0.12
	BUDRC010	46	100 (EOH)	54	0.2383	1.99	0.58
	BUDRC011	3	91	88	0.1540	1.42	0.31
	BUDRC012	0	56	56	0.2609	2.54	0.55
	BUDRC012	62	100 (EOH)	38	0.1754	1.58	0.27
	BUDRC013	0	44	44	0.1855	1.96	0.56
	BUDRC013	52	74	22	0.4695	4.32	0.82
	BUDRC013	77	100 (EOH)	23	0.2405	2.29	0.48
	BUDRC014	0	9	9	0.2100	2.24	0.37
	BUDRC014	29	35	6	0.2112	2.39	0.25
	BUDRC014	46	83	37	0.1826	1.90	0.40
	BUDRC014	88	100 (EOH)	12	0.2417	2.67	0.51
	BUDRC021	33	40	7	0.2282	1.95	0.44
	BUDRC021	58	88	30	0.1367	1.28	0.20
	BUDRC022	0	74	74	0.1952	1.80	0.58
	BUDRC022	87	100 (EOH)	13	0.2345	1.94	0.60
	BUDRC023	0	33	33	0.1639	1.50	0.34
	BUDRC023	53	100 (EOH)	47	0.2874	2.50	0.72
	BUDRC024	2	16	14	0.2038	1.91	0.33
	BUDRC024	34	88	54	0.1650	1.50	0.41
	BUDRC025	20	45	25	0.1543	1.71	0.36
	BUDRC025	65	100 (EOH)	35	0.1769	1.69	0.28
	BUDRC026	3	53	50	0.2578	2.67	0.91
	BUDRC026	80	100 (EOH)	20	0.1715	1.81	0.23

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Rob Ramsay (BScHons, MSc, PhD) who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Rob Ramsay is a full-time Consultant Geologist for Coziron and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Rob Ramsay has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statements

There are some historical exploration results included that have not been collected and reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and the Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the exploration results in accordance with JORC Code 2012. However, there is nothing that has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's Exploration Results but the acquirer has not independently validated the former owners Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results. The announcement is not otherwise misleading.

Appendix 1 – Reporting of exploration results from the Buddadoo Project - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Coziron Geologists collect 1-2kg of either -2mm screened soil from 5 to 10 cm beneath the surface or 1-2kg of representative rock-chips from outcrop.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	1-2kg of either soil or rock-chip is collected and described using physical features such as colour, lithology, grain-size and alteration so that repeat samples can be identified and collected from any sites of interest.
	• *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 1m 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.*	1-2kg of soil and rock-chips were crushed, dried and pulverized. A sub sample was fused and the major oxides and selected trace-element analysis are collected using XRF Spectrometry or laser ablation digest and ICP finish. Gold, platinum and palladium are measured using a fire assay on a 50g sample with an ICP finish to 1ppb detection. All preparation and analytical work was undertaken in controlled conditions at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.
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).*	Reverse circulation drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC sampling representivity can be assessed by ensuring that each metre-interval sample bag has approximately equal volume. RC drilling recovers 100% of the drill-bit diameter from the crystalline rocks that are being drilled at Buddadoo.
	• *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.*	
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.*	Drill-chips are described for geology and mineralogy and magnetic susceptibility is measured on 1m interval RC bags as a predictor of magnetite content.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Rock-chips are described qualitatively for colour, rock-type and grainsize.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Entire drill-holes are logged at 1 m intervals.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected for this study
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	The RC rig uses a static cone to split approximately 5kg of chips and powder from each metre drilled.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Rock chip sampling is a method of providing representative surface samples with indications of mineralization to high-light mapped lithologies which require future drill assessment. Soil samples are 1-2kg of -2mm field screened material collected 5 to 10 cm beneath the surface. Bagged RC chips represent material sampled from the face of the hammer with minimal down-hole contamination.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Multiple samples are collected from each lithology during surface sampling. Duplicate RC samples are collected from the splitter at a ratio of 1:20 during drilling.
	• *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.*	In early stage exploration, a number of 1-2kg rock-chip samples are collected at different outcrops to provide an indication of compositional variations associated with each lithology. In early stage drilling, duplicates are introduced at a ratio of 1:20, results are reviewed continuously to determine if there is any variation in results across the range of composition or geology.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	In finer grained rocks, 1-2kg is sufficient to provide an indication of lithological composition.
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 analyses at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. Major-element oxides and a suite of 62 minor elements are determined by XRF and laser ablation ICPMS on fused disks. Precious metal (Au, Pt, Pd) is determined by fire assay with ICP finish at a detection limit of 1ppb. Vanadium by XRF is reported by the laboratory as V ppm and then converted to V2O5% using the following formula that includes a standard geochemical element to oxide conversion factor. V2O5% = ((Vppm/10000)/0.56017)
	• *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.*	A hand-held magnetic susceptibility meter is used as a predictor of magnetite content.
	• *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 are being introduced into the RC drilling programme at a ratio of 1:20 and certified reference standards at 1:50. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intersections reported are not geochemical but represents ones of high magnetic response which are priority zones to analyse for titanium and vanadium mineralisation.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes have been reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an Access database. All hand-held GPS locations are checked against the field logs.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data presented.
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 determined using hand held Garmin 72h GPS units, with an average accuracy of ±3m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system is either Latitude-longitude or MGA GDA94, zone 50, local easting's and northings are in MGA

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance rock-chip and soil sampling is being used to examine prospects with the potential for mineralisation. This first stage drilling is to determine the extent and grade of mineralisation in cross-sections that are spaced at intervals across a prospective zone that is some 6km in length.
	• *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.*	Rock-chip and soil sampling data is not being used to generate either Mineral Resources or Ore Reserve estimations. Results from this phase of RC drilling will not be of sufficient density to generate and ore-resource or reserve.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No data compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Mineralization is lithologically controlled and sampling collects representative material from different lithologies.
	• *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 drilling is oriented to intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular to strike and depth as possible to recover representative samples.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected labelled and transported by Coziron Geologists to a transport company in Morawa from where they are transported directly to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 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.*	E59/1350 is held by 85% by Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd and 15% by BUDF Pty Ltd.
	• *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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In 1991, Ivernia West carried out RAB and diamond drilling across the complex and defined an ore-reserve. 1.8km of strike was drilled to a depth of up to 79m with each drill section intersecting approximately 100m of stratigraphy. Metallurgical test-work was carried out that demonstrated the mineralisation could be upgraded by magnetic methods.
		In the late 1990s Australian Gold Resources Pty Ltd carried out surface sampling and ground and air magnetic surveys over the Buddadoo complex.
		In 2010 diamond drilling was carried out under supervision on the Creasy Group across the Buddadoo Complex to obtain a complete intersection of the stratigraphy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Buddadoo Project is located in the Murchison Province of the Yilgarn Craton. It is situated along the eastern margin of the Gullewa Greenstone belt. The tenement geology is generally N-S striking sequence of mafic and felsic volcaniclastics, BIFs and minor sediments. A 9km x 2.5km layered intrusion, The Buddadoo Complex, has intruded along the greenstone belt in the southern half of the tenement.
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:*	Eastings and Northings for the drill holes are in GDA 94 Zone 50. Dip is measured from the vertical during the set-up of the drill-rig and holes are being surveyed by Eastman camera at 100m intervals down-hole.
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	

	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	All down-hole lengths including EOH are 1m metre intervals measured during drilling by the length of drill-rods in the ground and determined by the number of samples.
	○ *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.*	
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.*	No weighting or truncation has been applied to the geochemical data and no intercept values are reported.
	• *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 metal equivalents are presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Mineralisation is hosted by the Buddadoo Complex, a layered mafic intrusion containing several massive titaniferous magnetite layers. The Complex trends to the north-northwest. No drill-hole intercepts are reported.
	• *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').*	
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… in body of text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All relevant samples on the maps and in the text 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.*	Relevant geological information is reported on the maps and analysis tables in the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Mapping, soil and rock-chip sampling and additional drilling of the vanadiferous titanomagnetite, base-metal and gold targets is proposed.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The zones that are prospective for vanadiferous titanomagnetite and base-metal sulphide in the Buddadoo gabbro are outlined on the geological map.