1 February 2022 **ASX Release**

EXTENSIVE COPPER & NICKEL SOIL ANOMALISM AT NANADIE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geophysical review and reconnaissance soil sampling completed along 26km of the fertile Barrambie Greenstone Belt
- Litho-structural interpretation and target generation completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) identified **17 specific targets** and 3 broad regions of interest
- A +1,500-point soil sampling program identifies multiple copper and nickel soil anomalies coincident with targets identified by airborne magnetics
- Peak soil anomalies of up to **924ppm Ni, 1388ppm Cr & 187ppm Cu** in areas of outcropping ultramafic rock types
- A program of infill and extension soils planned to determine limits of anomalism in preparation for aircore drilling

Empire Managing Director, Sean Richardson commented:

"The results from the soils program and geophysical review are very encouraging. To have such strong geochemical anomalism identified from initial reconnaissance soils is extremely promising.

"Empire will continue exploration at Nanadie with infill and extension soils sampling in conjunction with additional ground and airborne geophysics to define the limits of anomalism in preparation for aircore drilling. We look forward to updating the market as the Nanadie Project develops."

SUMMARY

Empire Resources (ASX:ERL, Empire) advises that detailed mapping, reconnaissance soils and geophysical targeting review have been completed at its wholly owned Nanadie Project in Western Australia.

Empire initiated ground exploration activities at Nanadie soon after grant of the final project tenement applications in 2021. Field work commenced with detailed geological fact mapping completed by experienced geological mapping consultancy, Compass Geological, closely followed by a +1,500-point reconnaissance soil sampling program.

Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) were engaged to review and reprocess all available historical and publicly available geophysical data. The reprocessed data allowed for completion of lithostructural interpretation and study to identify and rank targets of interest.

BACKGROUND

Empire Resources' Nanadie Project is located 625km northeast of Perth and 70km southeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison District of Western Australia. The project comprises two contiguous granted mineral exploration tenements (120.4km^2) covering the northernmost section of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt and a third granted tenement (6.9km^2) south of Cyprium Metals Limited (ASX:CYM) Nanadie Well Copper Gold Project (Figure 1).

Cyprium's Nanadie Well Copper Gold Project has a JORC 2004 Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu & 0.06g/t Au containing 151,506 tonnes of copper and 74,233 oz of gold [1].

The geological sequence hosting the Nanadie Well deposit is interpreted to continue north into Empire's tenure. A regional shear, informally known as the Nanadie Well Regional Shear traverses the northern tenements from north to south.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Archean Barrambie Greenstone Belt is a narrow north-northwest trending greenstone belt approximately 60km long yet only about 4km across at its widest and is flanked by granitoids. To the south of the Nanadie tenements mineralisation is associated with a layered mafic complex (Barrambie Igneous Complex) which has intruded into and is substantially conformable with the trend of the enclosing greenstone sequence that comprises metamorphosed mafic and felsic volcanics, meta-sediments and banded iron formation (BIF).

The northern tip of this Igneous Complex reaches to the southern part of Empire's tenement E51/1938 and hosts Cyprium's Nanadie Well Copper-Gold deposit. Farther south it hosts Neometals' Titanium-Vanadium-Iron deposit, as well as many historical gold mines both within the Complex and adjoining greenstones.

The margins of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt are marked by two shears that are the northerly extensions of the Youanmi Shear (along the western margin) and Edale Shear (along the eastern margin). These two regional scale structures coalesce in the region occupied by the Empire tenements.

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Empire commissioned Compass Geological to undertake detailed mapping of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt contained within the Nanadie Project tenements with this work completed in September 2021. Exposure in the tenements is poor due to extensive superficial cover comprising mainly sheetwash sands, gravels, colluvium and laterite. Bedrock, where exposed, is typically strongly weathered.

The greenstone sequence in the southern portions of the project is dominated by dolerites, gabbros and peridotites, interpreted to be part of the Barrambie Igneous Complex. These mafic-ultramafic units are increasingly squeezed between the granites as they are traced northward. The greenstone sequence thins dramatically as it enters Empire tenements north of Cyprium's Nanadie Well Deposit, with individual greenstone units reaching higher grades of metamorphism and becoming intercalated with granite and pegmatite. Amphibolite gives way to mafic and less commonly ultramafic schist.

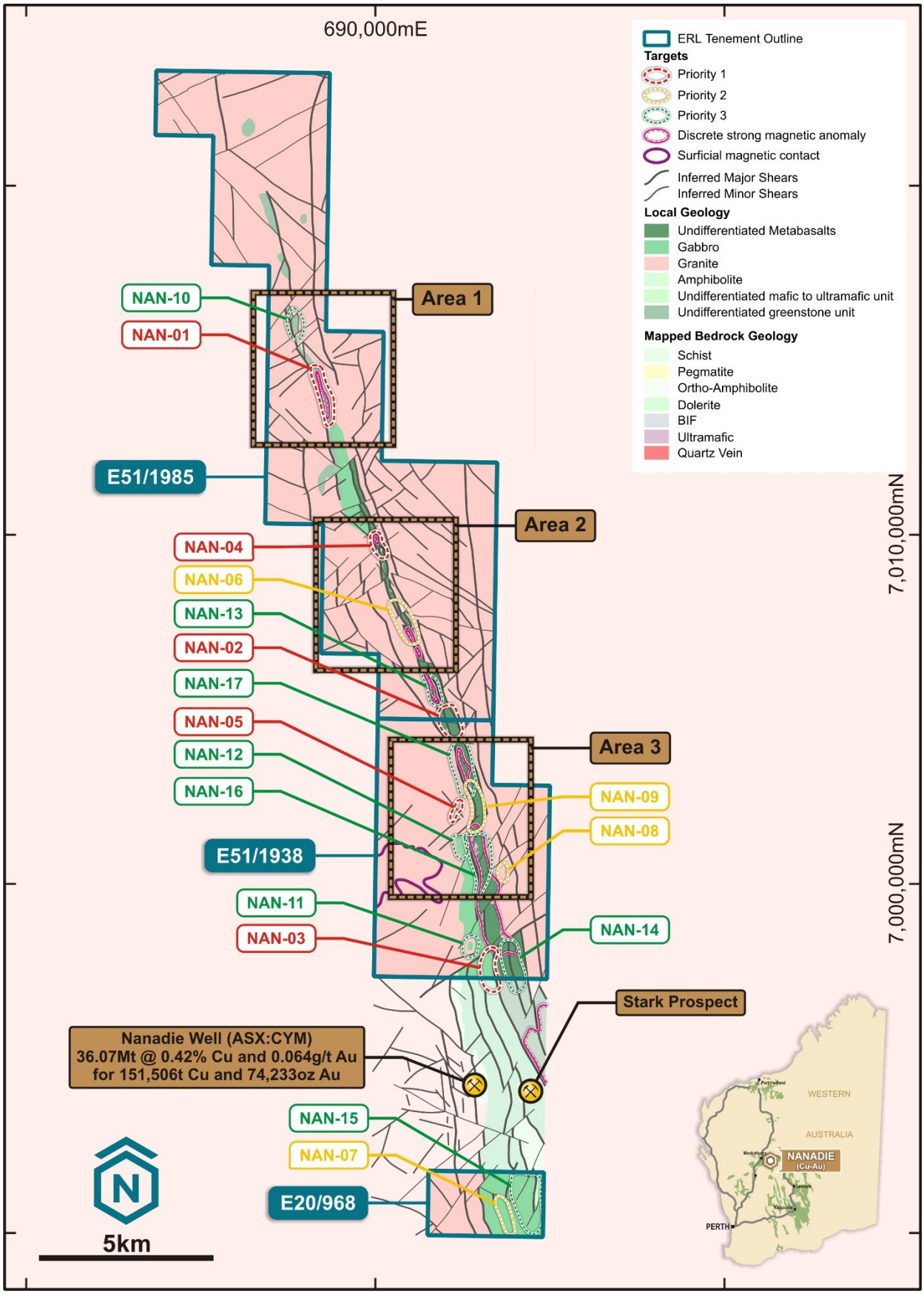

Figure 1 – Nanadie Project Location Map

SOIL SAMPLING

Soil samples were collected from 1,537 sample locations at the Nanadie Project in October 2021. Soil samples were collected from shallow ~200mm hand excavated holes at 50m intervals on 200m and 400m line spacing. The east west sample lines were selected to target potentially prospective areas identified by geological mapping, available geophysical imagery and historical sampling data.

Samples were sieved to -2mm at collection in the field. The field sample was then mechanically sieved to -180µm, pressed into a sample puck and assayed using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analyser. Standard certified reference material was analysed at 1 in 20 (5%) and duplicates at 1 in 25 (4%) to assist in assessing the veracity and efficacy of the program.

15% of the samples were also selected for further analysis to determine optimal soil sampling and analytical techniques. Three additional analytical methods were assessed; pXRF of the course reject from mechanical sieving, and aqua regia digestion with a mass spectrometer finish (AR005/MS53) of both the -180µm and the course reject. The data gathered by this orientation survey will be used to plan future soils sample programs at Nanadie.

Analysis of the data shows a strong correlation of chromium to nickel and copper. Assays greater than 300ppm Cr are considered anomalous and those sample above 600ppm Cr considered highly anomalous. Anomalous assays greater than 600ppm Cr are presented in Table 1 below.

Sample	East	North	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Target
N00856	692,703	7,001,001	67	924	929	77	41	17	NAN-16
N00852	692,901	7,000,999	45	428	984	93	49	15	NAN-16
N00853	692,850	7,001,002	44	452	845	54	48	15	NAN-16
N00270	688,351	7,014,601	187	374	1,040	54	58	12	NAN-01
N00271	688,301	7,014,600	107	455	1,388	79	51	9	NAN-01
N00272	688,249	7,014,599	59	188	632	24	42	19	NAN-01
N00244	688,354	7,014,403	88	294	867	35	46	14	NAN-01
N00245	688,404	7,014,399	61	165	747	53	33	14	NAN-01
N00243	688,297	7,014,403	48	114	652	-	39	18	NAN-01
N00632	691,002	7,007,399	55	143	647	111	95	40	NAN-06
N00599	687,906	7,015,412	52	26	604	40	52	12	NAN-10

Table 1 – Anomalous soil samples >600ppm Cr

Outcropping pegmatites identified during detailed field mapping will be targeted by future soil sampling programs and assessed for Ta/Li potential.

Regional gold anomalism ranges from 10ppb Au to 50ppb Au [1], well below the detection limits of pXRF analysis. The Company considers which analysis techniques are best suited to targeted elements based on the requirements of individual exploration programs.

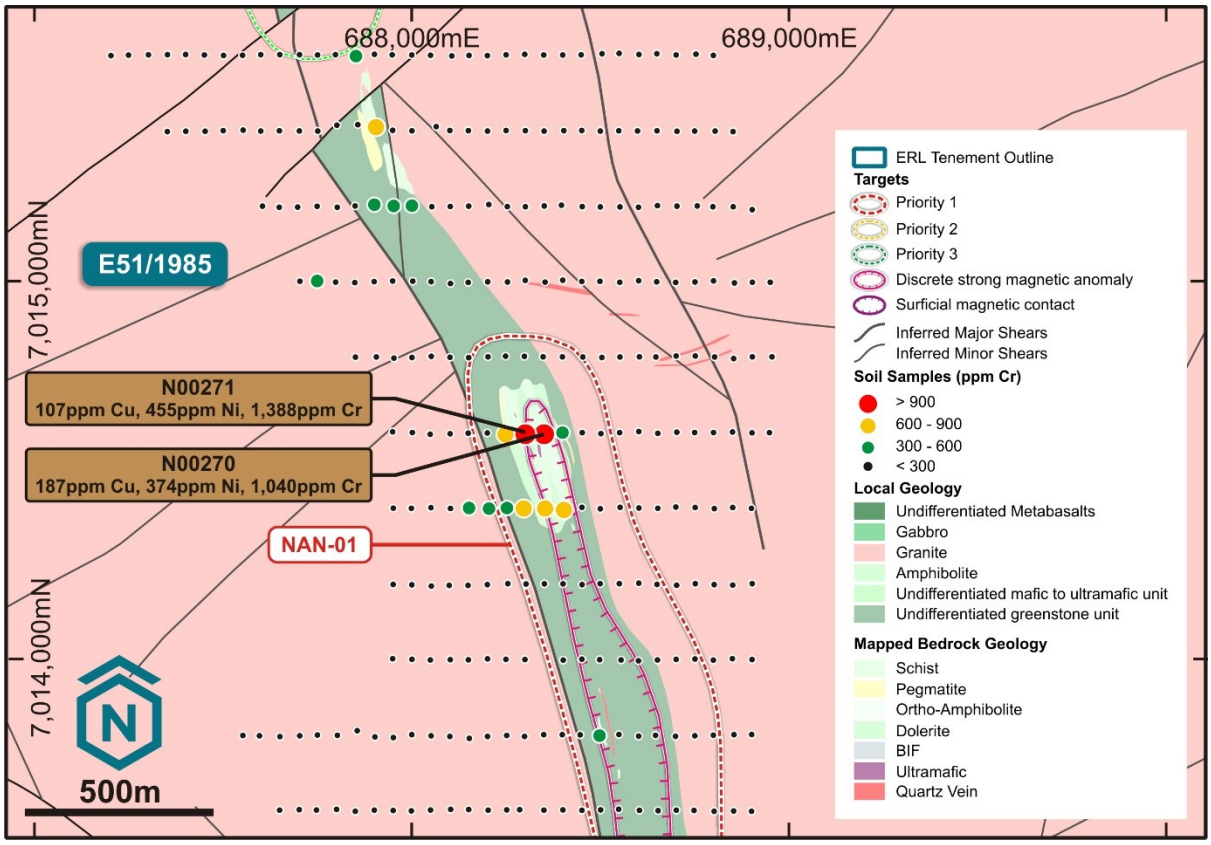

Figure 2 – Nanadie Project Area 1

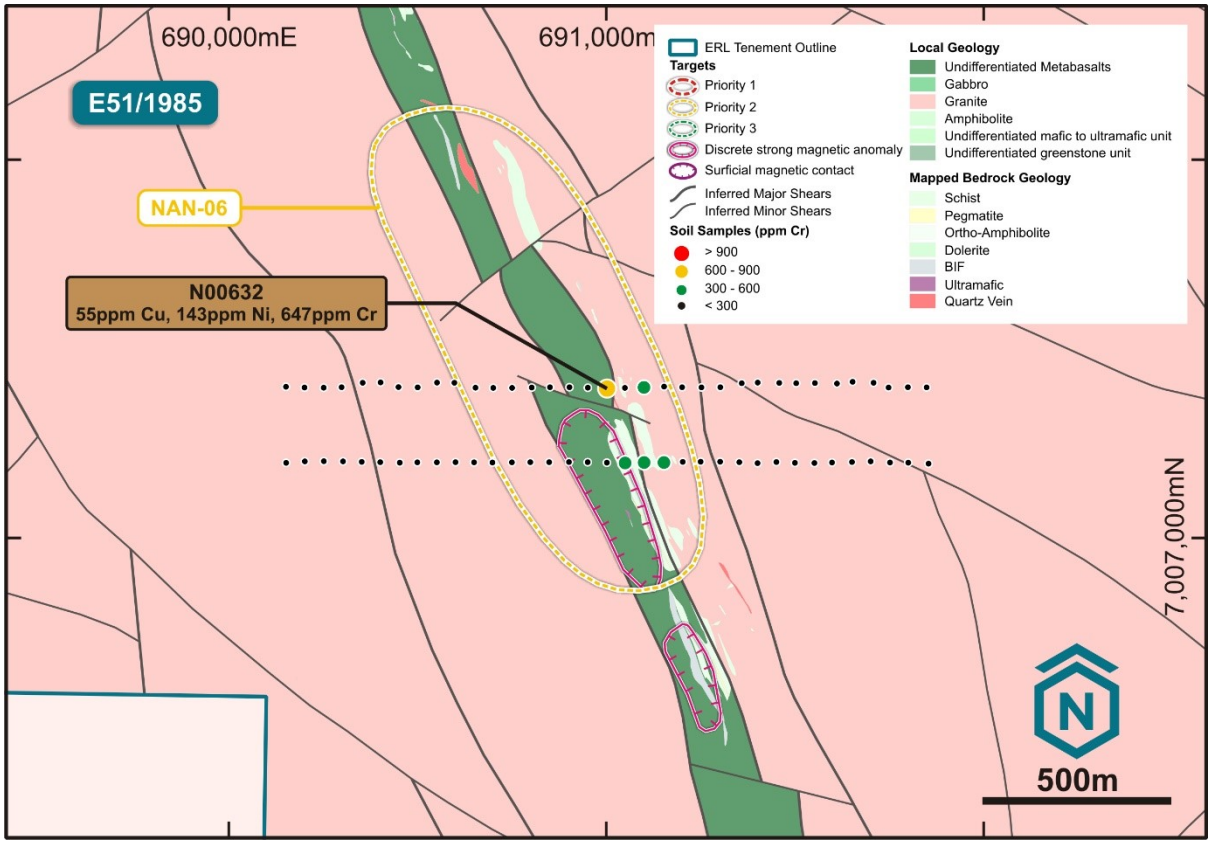

Figure 3 – Nanadie Project Area 2

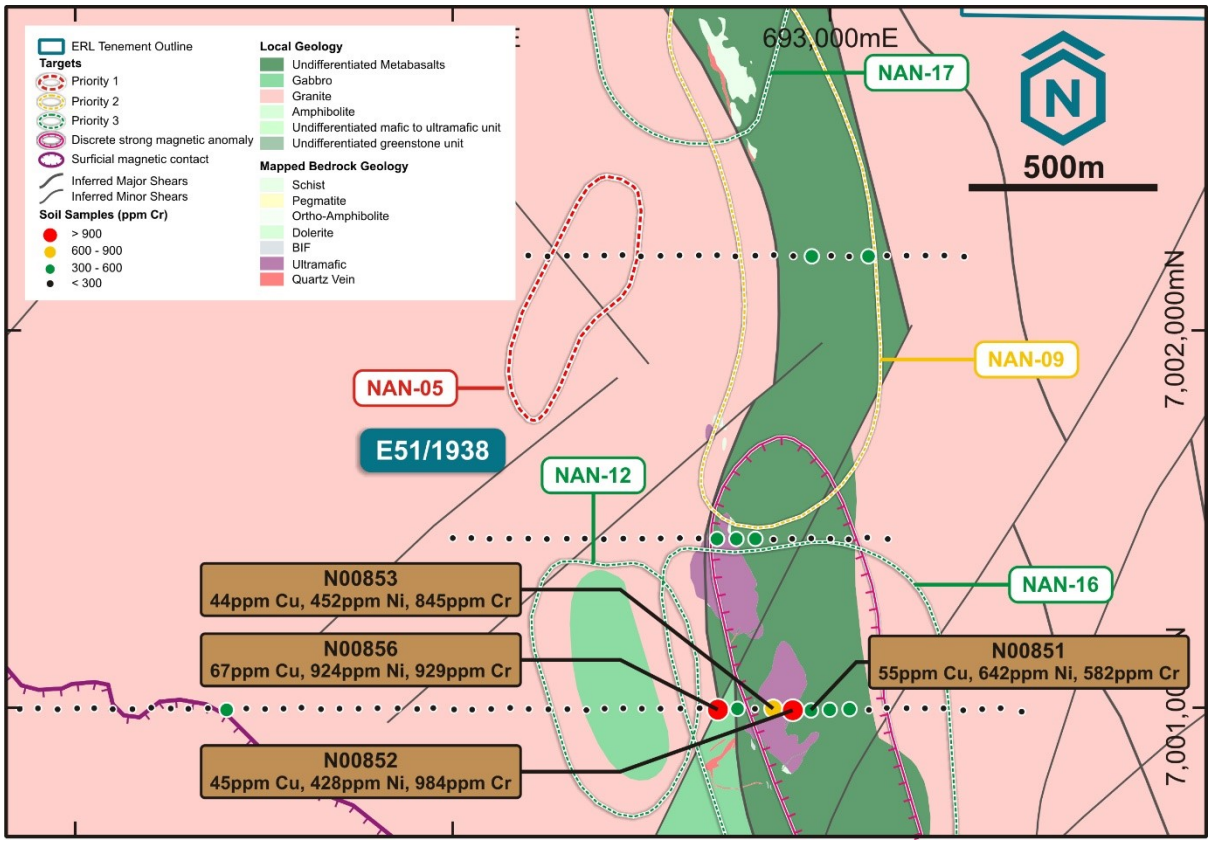

Figure 4 – Nanadie Project Area 3

GEOPHYSICS REVIEW

Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) was engaged to undertake a review and interpretation of all available geophysical data at the Nanadie Project. The work undertaken by SGC was used in conjunction with the results of the reconnaissance soil sampling campaign to identify potential targets for testing by aircore and/or RC drilling.

SGC identified four airborne magnetic surveys and several ground electromagnetic surveys previously been acquired across Empire's Nanadie Project area. The airborne magnetic data was reprocessed by SGC, producing a digitally attributed set of levelled and enhanced magnetic data.

Targeting within the interpretation area focussed on identifying anomalous geological features, or structures and lithologies that may be more favourable to host mineralisation. This included identifying anomalous magnetic, and/or structural complexity associated with the greenstones of the Nanadie Project. A total of 17 specific targets and 3 broad target areas were identified and are listed in Table 2 and Table 3 below. Targets were identified based on the following criteria:

- Extension along strike of units known to host mineralisation.
- Greenstone rocks exhibiting either increased or decreased magnetic intensity in conjunction with intersecting or cross-cutting shear-zones, faults or dykes, or located adjacent to an intrusion.
- Greenstone rocks located adjacent to flexure in major shear zone which may have been a possible dilation site for increased fluid flow.
- Broad zones of structural complexity coupled with potential presence of greenstone or layered mafic-ultramafic rocks.

Target	Priority	Commodity	Description	East	North
NAN-01	1	Au, Ni	Magnetic high overlying interpreted greenstone rocks, located adjacent to shear zone and small ovoid intrusion. Anomaly is coincident with weak conductive anomaly interpreted to be a bedrock conductor.	688,485	7,013,984
NAN-02	1	Au	Greenstone rocks with reduced magnetic intensity associated with zone of structural complexity. Potential site of fluid flow and alteration.	692,148	7,004,641
NAN-03	1	Au-Ag, Cu Pb-Zn	Northern extent of low magnetic anomaly with known Cu-Pb-Zn and Au-Ag mineral occurrences.	693,291	6,997,546

NAN-04	1	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks with elevated magnetic response, cross-cutting fault and dyke.	690,107	7,009,711
NAN-05	1	Cu-Au	Weak isolated magnetic anomaly. Possible remnants of ultramafic rocks adjacent to shear zone.	692,323	7,002,085
NAN-06	2	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks with reduced magnetic intensity associated with zone of structural complexity. Potential site of fluid flow and alteration. Target shows elevated magnetic response likely associated coincidently mapped BIFs.	690,817	7,007,499
NAN-07	2	Cu-Au, Ni	Possible southern extension of amphibolite unit which hosts the Nanadie Well deposit.	693,714	6,990,505
NAN-08	2	Au	Weak isolated magnetic anomaly. Possible greenstone rocks located in proximity to major faults.	693,653	7,000,331
NAN-09	2	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks located adjacent to flexure in major shear zone. Possible dilation site for increased fluid flow.	692,853	7,002,221
NAN-10	3	Au, Ni	Weak magnetic anomaly located adjacent to major fault. Occurs along strike of priority target (NAN-01) and potentially adjacent to intrusion.	687,699	7,016,041
NAN-11	3	Cu-Au, Ni	Weak isolated magnetic anomaly. Possible remnants of ultramafic rocks adjacent to shear zone. Ground EM did not detect any anomalies considered to be bedrock conductors.	692,735	6,998,207
NAN-12	3	Cu-Au, Ni	Weak isolated magnetic anomaly. Possible remnants of ultramafic rocks adjacent to shear zone. Ground EM did not detect any anomalies considered to be bedrock conductors.	692,431	7,001,050
NAN-13	3	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks located adjacent to flexure in major	691,628	7,005,598

			shear zone. Possible dilation site for increased fluid flow. Target shows elevated magnetic response possibly associated metamorphosed BIFs noted elsewhere along strike of greenstone unit.		
NAN-14	3	Au	Greenstone rocks with elevated magnetic response. Region shows high degree of structural complexity.	693,943	6,997,648
NAN-15	3	Cu-Au, Ni	Continuation of linear magnetic high with known prospect. Ground EM did not detect any anomalies considered to be bedrock conductors.	694,330	6,990,842
NAN-16	3	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks located adjacent to flexure in major shear zone. Possible dilation site for increased fluid flow.	692,944	7,000,517
NAN-17	3	Au, Ni	Greenstone rocks located adjacent to flexure in major shear zone. Possible dilation site for increased fluid flow.	692,512	7,003,309

Table 2 – Description of targets identified across the project area

Target	Priority	Commodity	Description	East	North
NAN-18	3	Au, Ni	Broad region of interest. Area features convergence of major shear zones, cross cutting dykes and thin enclaves of greenstone rocks.	686,994	7,020,271
NAN-19	3	Au, Cu, Ni	Broad region of interest. Area features zones of structural complexity, cross-cutting dykes and thin enclaves of greenstone rocks. Possible extension of Barrambie Igneous Complex is interpreted but untested.	689,755	7,010,888
NAN-20	3	Cu-Au, Ni	Broad region of interest encompassing contact zone between granite and Barrambie Igneous Complex.	693,076	6,990,836

Table 3 – Description of broad target areas identified across the project area

This announcement is authorised for release by:

Sean Richardson
Managing Director

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Additional Information

Further details relating to the information in this release can be found in the following ASX announcements:

1. ASX:CYM "*Nanadie Well Copper Project Acquisition*" 14 July 2020

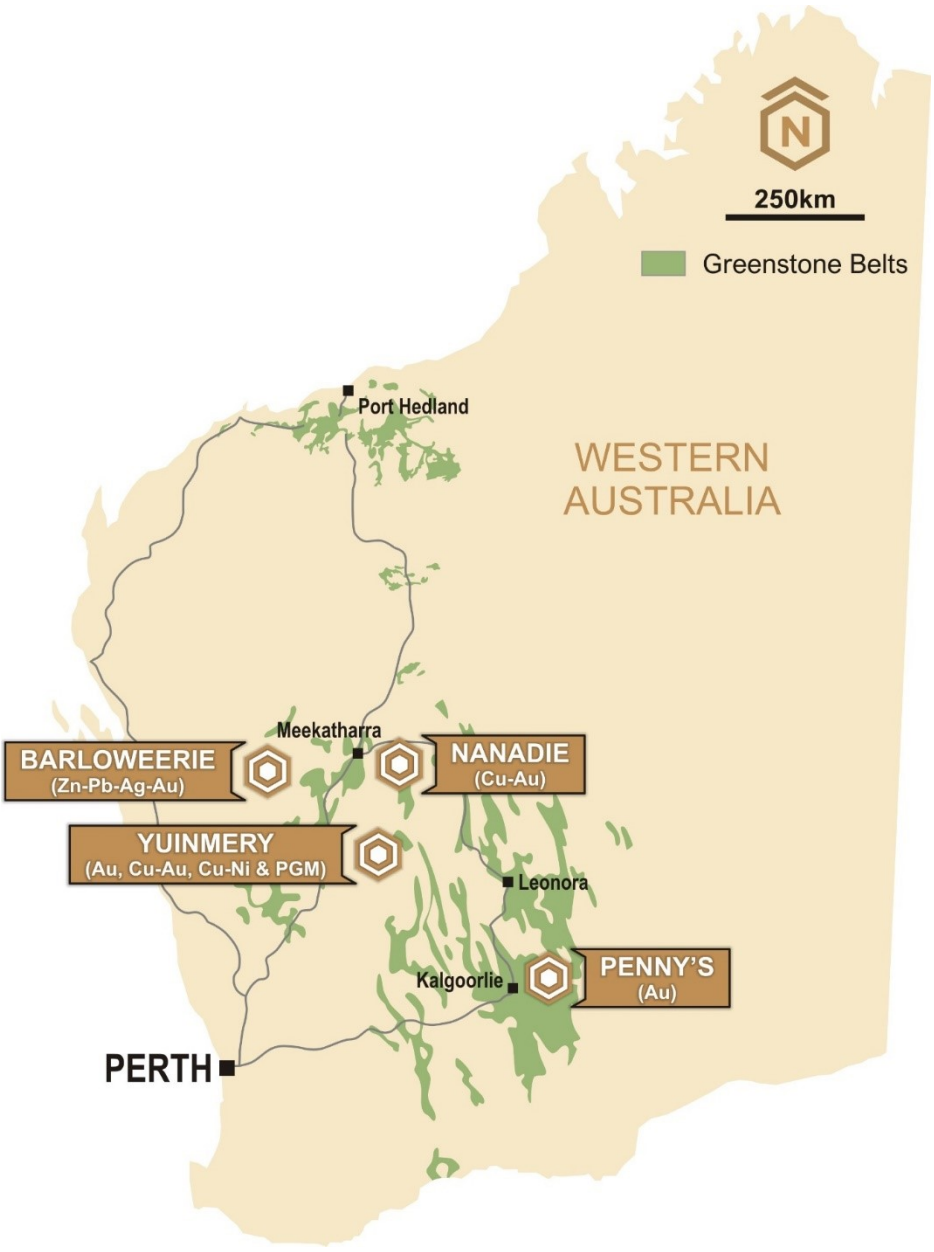
Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Mark Shelverton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Shelverton is a full-time employee of Empire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity 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 Shelverton consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX:ERL) is a gold and copper focussed exploration and development company. Empire owns four highly prospective projects. The Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project 470km northeast of Perth in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, the Barloweerie multi-element precious and base metal project, the Nanadie Project southeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region and the Penny's Gold Project 45km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the prolific Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. Empire's projects have numerous exploration targets with excellent potential.

Empire has an experienced team of exploration, development and financial professionals who are committed to developing a sustainable and profitable mineral business. Empire seeks to extract value from direct exploration of its existing projects as well as identifying value accretive investment opportunities that complement the Company's development objectives.



Empire Resources Project Locations

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY PROJECT

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 Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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*	• Soils samples were collected at 200mm below surface to limit the impacts of organics and transported material. Samples were collected from the bottom of the sample hole and sieved to -2mm in the field. • Samples were collected on designed east-west sample lines 200m to 400m apart. • Samples were spaced at 50m intervals. • Loose surface sand, clays and soil were scraped back from the top 50mm prior to excavating the sample hole to limit contaminates. • Approximately 500g to 1kg of -2mm material was collected into calico bags. • All samples were sent to the Company warehouse in Perth for processing. • Duplicate field samples were collected at a ratio of 1 in 25 (4%) • Standard reference material was included at a ratio of 1 in 20 (5%) • The soil sampling techniques utilised are considered standard industry practice
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• No drilling results reported
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.*	• No drilling results reported

	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Soil sample sites are described noting landform and nature of soil media • Soil sample descriptions are considered qualitative in nature
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All field samples are sieved at collection using a -2mm sieve. • All samples were marked with a unique sequential sample numbered calico bag. • Sample bags were collected and placed in large bulka bags for delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • Samples collected generally weighed between 0.5 to 1.5kg. • All samples are dried in an industrial sample oven. • All samples were sieved to -180µm using certified 300mm screens in a mechanical sieve shaker. The mechanical sieve shaker was operated for 5 minutes per sample and consistently produced 200g of -180µm fines material. • The -180µm fines material was transferred to a numbered 100µm zip sealed bag. The course reject was returned to the calico bag. • All -180µm samples were pressed into a sample puck using a Reflex sample press. Each puck was placed into a numbered 100µm zip sealed bag. • 15% of samples were selected for laboratory analysis. Sieved -180µm fines material was sent to commercial laboratory Intertek for analysis and comparison against pXRF. • Sample procedures and sample preparation are deemed to represent a good industry standard.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested.

laboratory tests	*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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sampling was guided by Empire's QAQC procedures. • Certified analytical standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • 15% of the soil samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for QAQC verification. • The commercial laboratory also carried out its own internal QAQC checks including duplicates taken from the submitted sample.
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.*	• No drilling results reported • Soil sampling data was collected in hard copy and entered into excel spreadsheets before being transferred to the master OBDC database. • No assay data has been adjusted
Location of Data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Soil sample locations are recorded by Empire employees using a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m margin of error • The grid system used for the location of all soil sample sites is GDA94 - MGA (Zone 50). • Nominal RLs were assigned from 1 sec (30m) satellite data
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.*	• Line spacing were 200m to 400m apart on east west orientation • Sample spacing 50m between samples on lines • This sampling is reconnaissance in nature and representivity is unknown. • Sampling will not be used for Resource or Reserve estimation. • Sample composition was not applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised*	• The orientation of the soil sampling lines is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.

	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected daily from the site and brought back to the Station and placed in labelled polyweave bags • Samples were then transported to Perth by road. • Upon arrive in Perth the samples were stored in a locked sea container prior to and during sample preparation
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been carried out to date

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.* • *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 project consists of three granted exploration tenements for a total area of 127.3 km^2 • All the tenements are 100% owned by Empire
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration on the project area, however significant amount of exploration drilling and Resource development on the nearby Nanadie Well Copper-Gold Deposit held by others. • 1993 Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc collected 474 soil samples. • 1995 – 1996 Newcrest Mining Limited drilled 18 shallow RAB holes. • 1999 – 2000 Geotech International Pty Ltd data review • 2001 Alcaston Mining NL data review • 2011 – 2014 Intermin Resources geophysical data collection and interpretation • 2014 – 2016 Mithril Resources three lines of ground EM, mapping and 1 sample collected • 2021 Empire Resources Ltd commenced exploration in the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Archean Barrambie Greenstone Belt is a narrow north-northwest trending greenstone belt approximately 60km long

		yet only about 4km across at its widest and is flanked by granitoids. To the south of the Nanadie tenements mineralisation is associated with a layered mafic complex (Barrambie Igneous Complex) which has intruded into and is substantially conformable with the trend of the enclosing greenstone sequence that comprises metamorphosed mafic and felsic volcanics, meta-sediments and banded iron formation (BIF). The northern tip of this Igneous Complex reaches to the southern part of Empire's tenement E51/1938 and hosts Cyprium's Nanadie Well Copper-Gold deposit. Farther south it hosts Neometals' Titanium-Vanadium-Iron deposit, as well as many historical gold mines both within the Complex and adjoining greenstones. The margins of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt are marked by two shears that are the northerly extensions of the Youanmi Shear (along the western margin) and Edale Shear (along the eastern margin). These two regional scale structures coalesce in the region occupied by the Empire tenements. • Deposit type and style of mineralisation yet to be determined
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 drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• No drilling results reported
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Data was compiled using Excel spreadsheets • The data was audited using Excel, QGIS and Surpac data auditing features. • A nominal cut-off grade of 300ppm Cr have been applied to the assay results, unless noted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• No drilling results reported

intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Diagrams are included within the report
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 significant results from the program is provided in the report
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.*	• A review of historical geophysical surveys was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). The scope of the work included: ○ Carry out processing of airborne magnetics data and produce a comprehensive set of raster and vector GIS products. ○ Complete an interpretation of the above datasets to delineate lithology, stratigraphic relationships, structures; lineaments, faults and folds. ○ Selection and prioritisation of targets based on geophysical data and interpretation • All relevant and material data and results are included in the report
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).*	• Infill and extensional soils samples • Reconnaissance drilling programs planned to test high priority target areas. • RC and diamond drilling • Geophysical surveys