ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
19 July 2022

Midas intercepts up to 45.3g/t gold at Weebo Project, WA

Highlights

- **Scone Stone prospect at Weebo Project, WA returns 3m at 15.6g/t gold including 1m at 45.3g/t and 9m at 4.6g/t gold including 1m at 28.2g/t gold**
- **Gold intercepts returned from 24 RC holes completed on several prospects at Weebo, totalling 4,236m**
- **New results at Scone Stone support prior drilling, define a higher-grade core over 300m by 100m and justifying a resource drill-out**
- **Reconnaissance drilling at Otto intercepted a new gold mineralisation zone below Permian cover with 6m at 2.4g/t gold highlighting the potential in an unexplored area**
- **Midas well funded with $5.6M in cash as at 31 March 2022**

Midas Minerals Ltd **("Midas**", or "**The Company**") (ASX: **MM1)** is pleased to announce results of reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its Weebo Project (Weebo) in Western Australia's Goldfields region. The 24-hole program totalling 4,236m comprised:

- 16 holes on the Scone Stone and Ockerburry Prospects, located 21-28km along strike and to the north of Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Thunderbox mine. Intercepts at Scone Stone included:
    - **3m @ 15.6g/t gold** from 69m, including **1m @ 45.3g/t gold** from 69m in hole MDRC0029
    - **9m @ 4.6g/t gold** from 64m, including **1m @ 28.2g/t gold** from 65m, and **20m @ 0.7g/t gold** from 79m in hole MDRC0030.
- Four exploration holes at the Otto and Otto North prospects located 5-11km north of NST's Otto Bore gold mine. The most significant intercept at the Otto prospect was
    - **6m at 2.4g/t gold** from 162m including **1m at 8.6g/t gold** from 165m in hole MDRC0044.

Midas also completed three holes targeting nickel and one gold exploration hole drilled on the Warrida Well Nickel Prospect (refer ASX announcement 25 January 2022). Each of the three nickel exploration holes were terminated prior to target depths. However, two of the holes intercepted ultramafic. The single gold exploration hole intercepted weakly anomalous gold mineralisation.

Midas completed downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) on one hole at each of the Scone Stone and Otto prospects. DHEM on hole MDRC0044 at Otto identified an anomaly characteristic of a conductor sitting below the drillhole.

Managing Director Mark Calderwood commented:

"Results of drilling at the Scone Stone area are highly encouraging, adding further scope to a cluster of holes containing high-grade zones and wider low to medium-grade gold intercepts which is now ready for resource drilling.

"Drilling at Otto intercepted a new potentially significant zone of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation below Permian cover where prior wide-spaced drilling located anomalous mineralisation over 1.2km strike. Scone Stone is located 27km north of the Thunderbox gold mine and Otto is located 5.6km north of the Otto Bore gold mine."

EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL DETAIL

WEEBO GOLD PROJECT

Scone Stone Prospect

Initial drilling by Midas in 2021 returned significant gold mineralisation in RC drilling (refer ASX announcement 22 December 2021). Follow-up drilling with a deeper penetrating drill rig was therefore warranted.

Scone Stone comprises a 1,200m long zone of gold mineralisation that is associated with variable albite, silica and haematite alteration, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite hosted by faults and breccias within a 200m wide, leucocratic fine grained felsic unit. The strength of alteration and sulphide mineralisation are both highly encouraging with some similarities to the Thunderbox deposit located 27km to the south.

Recent drilling comprised nine holes for 1,802m. Three holes returned significant gold intercepts (refer Table 1).

From the relatively wide-spaced drilling completed to date, it appears a core zone of 300m by 100m contains most of the significant intercepts and represents a resource target (refer Figure 2). The controls on mineralisation are not currently well understood, however there appears to some degree of supergene enrichment providing enhanced grade and widths of mineralisation within the broader weathering transition zone.

Ockerburry Trend

Initial drilling by Midas in 2021 returned significant low-grade gold mineralisation in air-core drilling (refer ASX announcement 22 December 2021), extending for about 4km along the regional Ockerburry shear.

Limited deeper RC drilling comprising seven holes for 1,120m has returned similar low-grade (0.3-0.7g/t) mineralisation over down hole intervals ranging from 8m to 22m (refer Table 1). Mineralisation is hosted within intensely sheared mafic rocks with silica and hematite alteration with minor quartz veining and sulphides. Further work is warranted to locate, splays to, or dilatational zones within the shear zone that may have focused higher grade gold mineralisation.

Otto Prospect

Midas completed three RC holes on one section to obtain an understanding of the geology related to a zone of gold mineralisation intercepted by limited prior drilling below 80m of Permian cover.

The geology below the Permian cover is dominated by a strongly sheared mafic schist. Hole MDRC0044 intercepted a 13m interval containing quartz veining, haematite alteration and variable pyrite and minor pyrrhotite with a 6m interval averaging 2.4g/t Au (refer Table 1).

The gold mineralised zone appears to have a westerly or sub-vertical dip (refer Figure 4).

DHEM of hole MDRC044 has identified an anomaly characteristic of a conductor sitting below the drillhole. However, preliminary modelling has not been able to position a conductor model plate or determine its size. Further work is being done on attempting to refine the DHEM models.

Warrida Nickel Prospect

Midas attempted three RC holes to test a large prospective ultramafic unit, all three holes were terminated prior to target depth however two intercepted and ended in the ultramafic. The bottom of the deepest hole, MDRC0032, intercepted the upper 77m of the channelised ultramafic flow unit which is estimated to range from 200m to 400m in true width, over 1.7km strike.

Hole MDRC0032 returned low nickel values with a 12m interval averaging 0.10% Ni from 115m.

Hole MDRC0033 intercepted 18m, 5m and 19m grading 0.16% Ni, 0.16% Ni and 0.14% Ni respectively between surface and 62m within variably weathered ultramafic (refer Table 2).

Midas completed four lines of moving loop EM (MLEM) over the widest portion of ultramafic unit to supplement a previously acquired dataset. The data is currently being processed.

At completion of processing of the MLEM, Midas plans to drill a diamond hole or tail to test the footwall of the ultramafic.

NEXT STEPS

Midas will undertake further drilling in areas of significant mineralisation at the Scone and Otto prospects, as well as initial drilling of several of the strongest gold geochemical anomalies identified in early 2022. After recent MLEM data from Warrida and Try Again Bore ultramafic targets is modelled, Midas will plan core drilling, including one hole at Try Again, to be completed as part of the WA State Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding agreement.

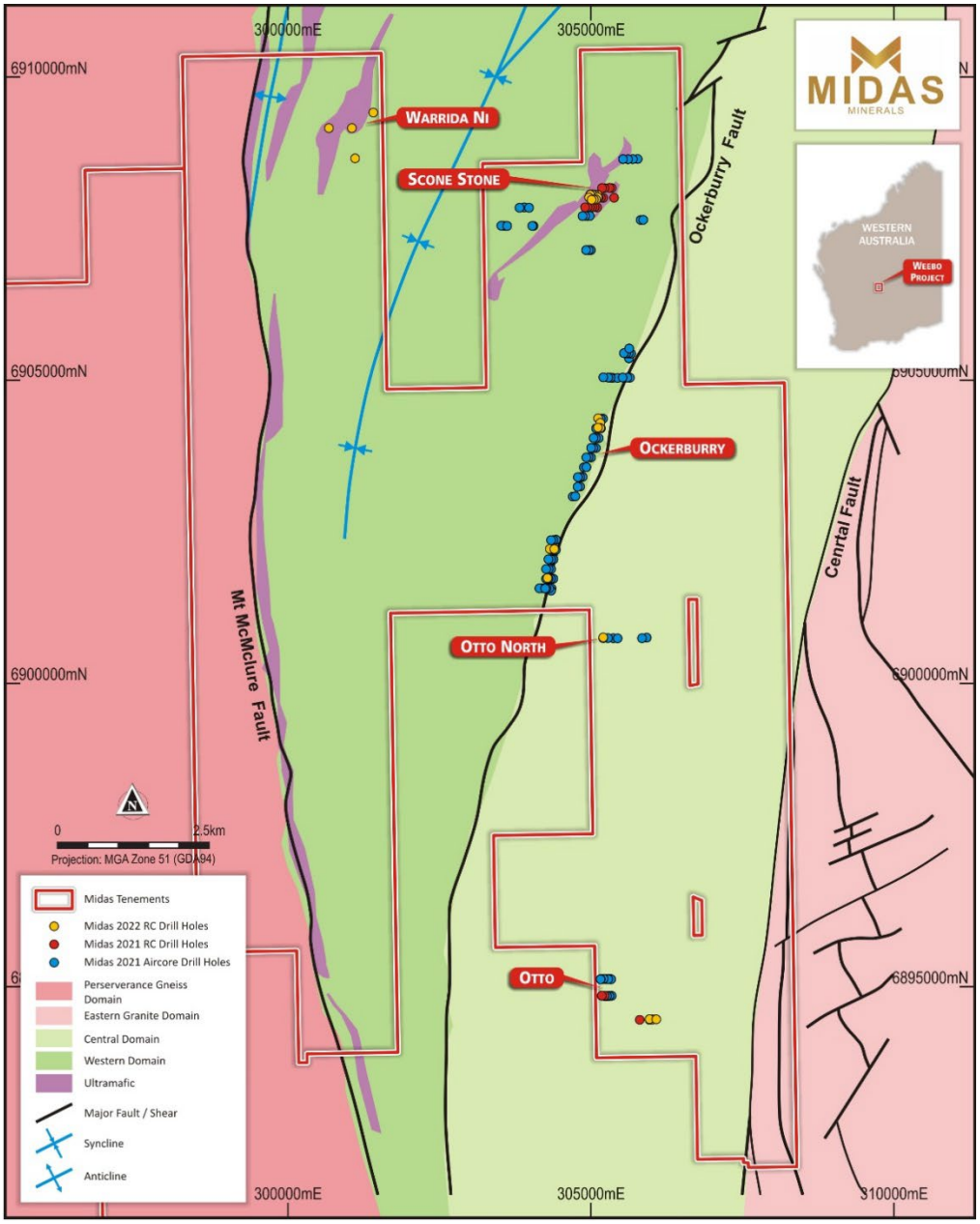

Figure 1: Weebo Gold Project RC/AC drill hole locations as at 19 July 2022.

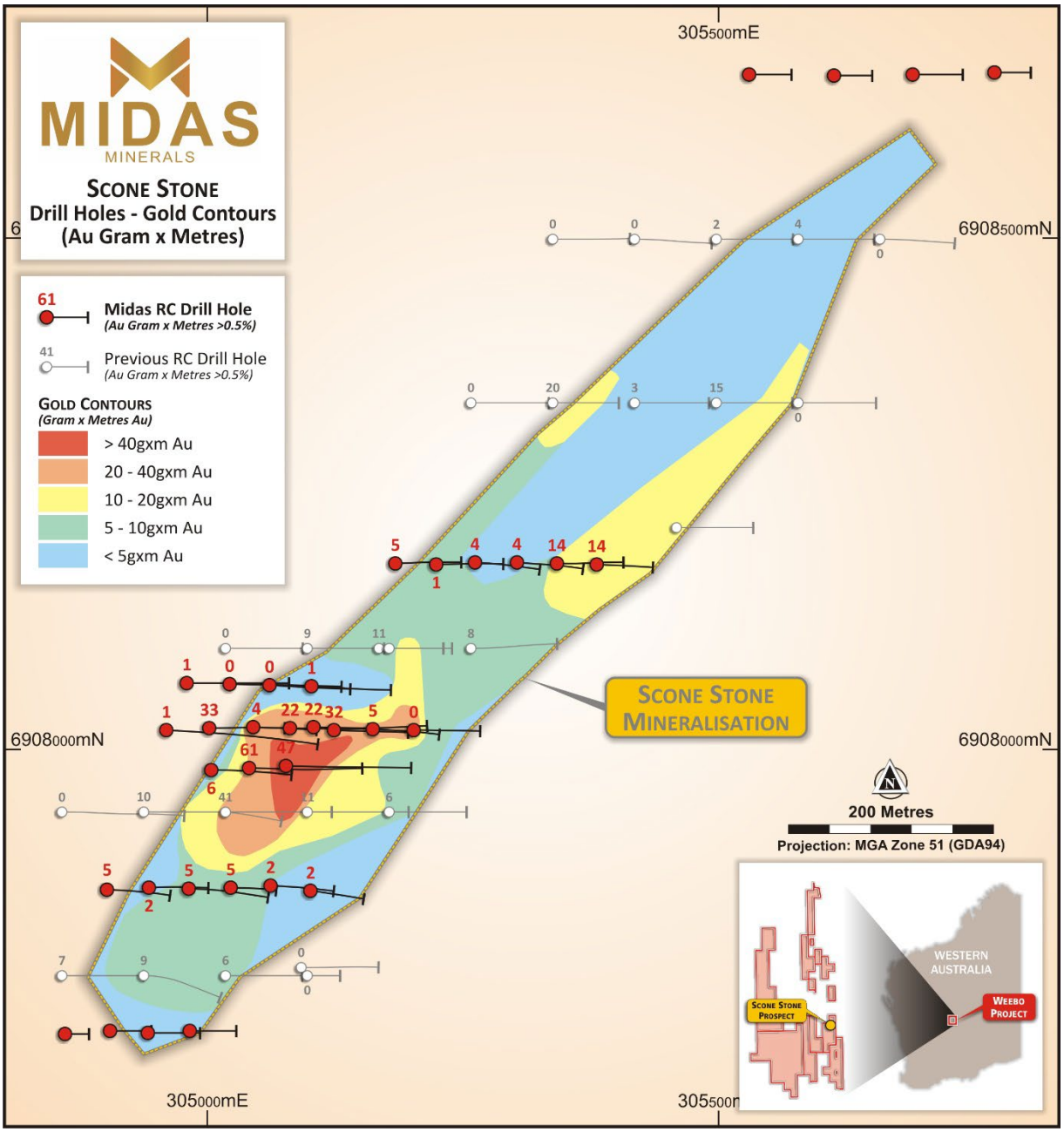

Figure 2: Scone Stone, Interpretive gram-metre gold contours as at 19 July 2022.

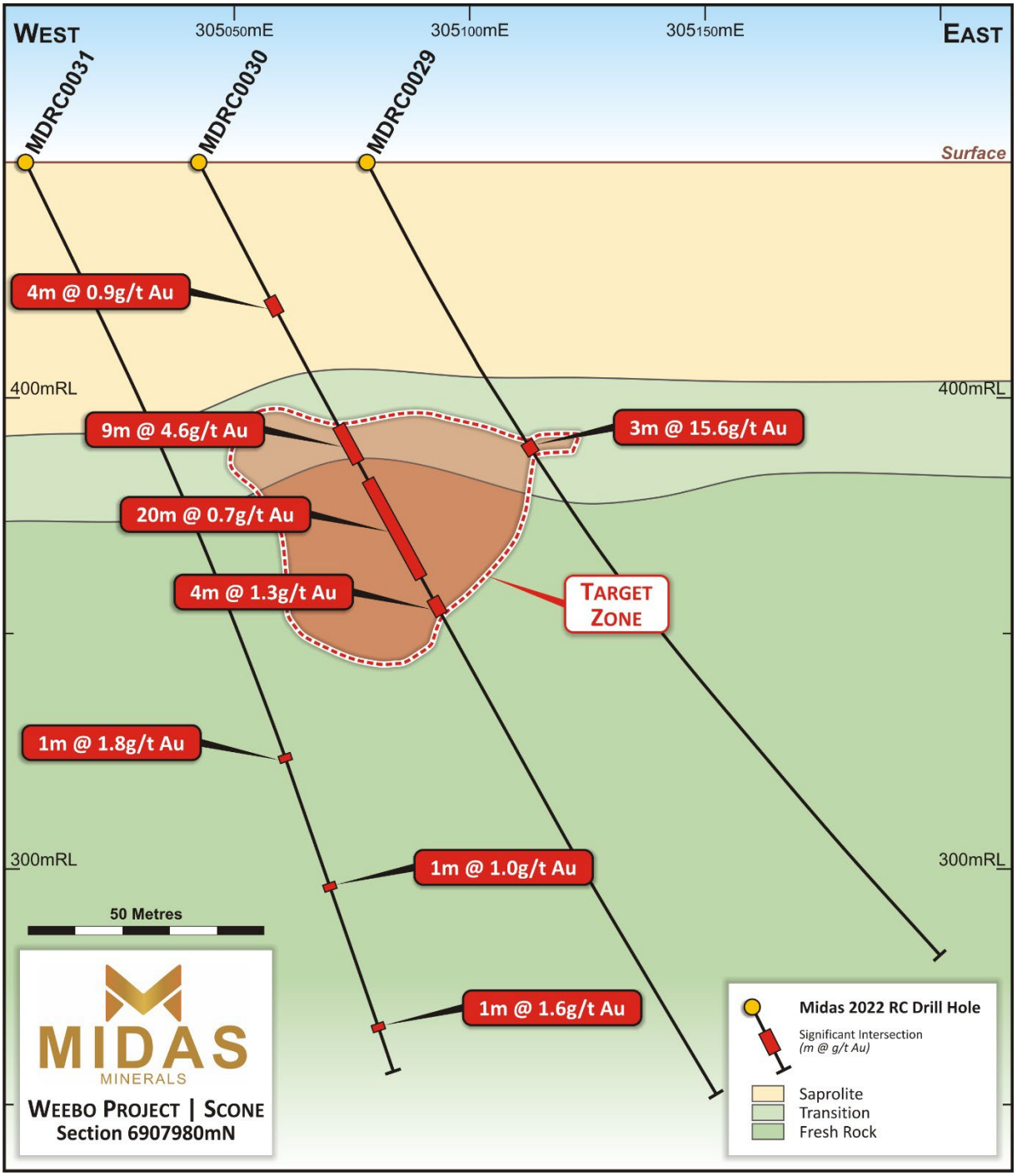

Figure 3: Scone stone Section 6,907,980N as at 19 July 2022.

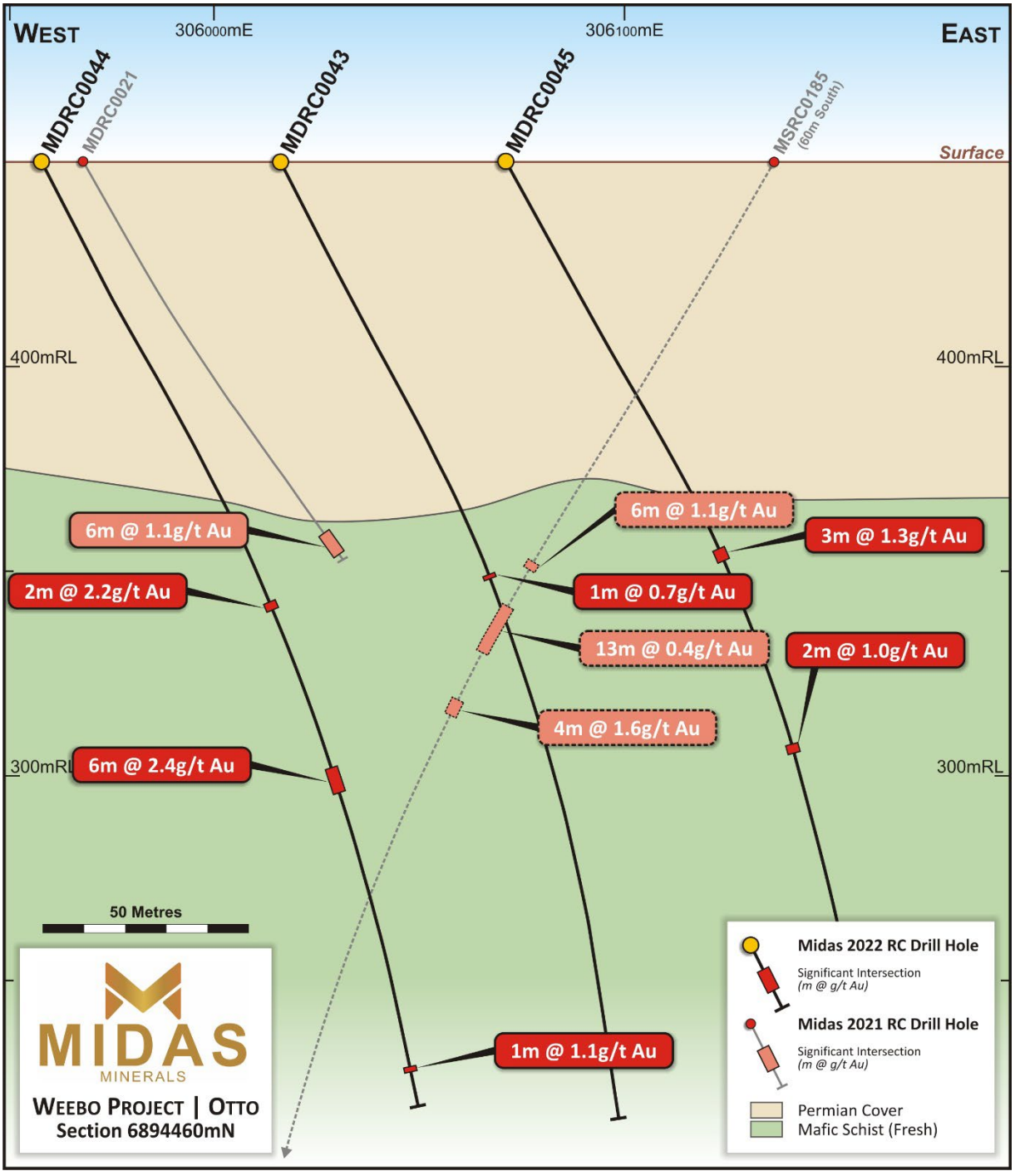

Figure 4: Otto Section 6,894,460N as at 19 July 2022.

Table 1: Summary of Reverse Circulations Drill Intercepts (Gold Targets)

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Azm. (◦)	Decl. (◦)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	g/t
MDRC0023	305102	6908062	93	-59	150	NSI			
MDRC0024	305061	6908063	93	-58	150	NSI			
MDRC0025	305022	6908064	91	-58	204	NSI			
MDRC0026	304980	6908065	90	-60	200	NSI			
MDRC0027	305104	6908022	90	-56	200	33	37	4	0.74
						57	62	5	1.10
						126	128	2	0.62
						132	133	1	1.40
						173	178	5	1.89
					incl.	174	176	2	3.72
						189	190	1	2.65
MDRC0028	304960	6908019	95	-54	250	249	250	1*	1.39
MDRC0029	305077	6907984	91	-55	210	69	72	3	**15.58**
					incl.	69	70	1	**45.30**
MDRC0030	305041	6907982	90	-61	228	33	37	4	0.86
						64	73	9	4.55
					incl.	65	66	1	**28.20**
					and	69	71	2	4.77
						79	99	20	0.70
						106	110	4	1.26
					incl.	106	107	1	4.49
MDRC0031	305004	6907980	93	-67	210	139	140	1	1.81
						168	169	1	1.04
						200	201	1	1.65
MDRC0034	301100	6908662	272	-57	140	NSI			
MDRC0035	305112	6904376	90	-59	200	190	198	8	0.50
MDRC0036	305146	6904301	95	-57	140	124	133	9	0.68
MDRC0037	305146	6904216	87	-59	140	76	87	11	0.56
MDRC0038	305107	6904222	86	-60	180	134	142	8	0.40
MDRC0039	304314	6902221	97	-58	150	123	125	2	0.76
MDRC0040	304388	6902219	98	-57	150	52	54	2	2.16
						100	122	22	0.28
MDRC0041	304275	6901740	85	-57	160	60	78	18	0.23
MDRC0042	305195	6900761	90	-60	157	NSI			
MDRC0043	306016	6894459	100	-70	250	113	114	1	0.71
MDRC0044	305958	6894465	100	-67	250	121	123	2	2.20
						162	168	6	2.42
					incl.	165	166	1	8.58
MDRC0045	306071	6894462	100	-67	240	108	111	3	1.29
					incl.	108	109	1	3.09
						159	161	2	0.96

Notes:
*denotes hole ended in mineralisation
NSI denotes no significant intercepts
Hole MDRC0023 to 31 drilled at Scone Stone, MDRC0034 drilled at Warrida, MDRC0035 to 41 drilled at Ockerburry, MDRC0042 drilled at Otto North and MDRC0043 to 45 drilled at Otto

Table 2: Summary of Reverse Circulations Drill Intercepts (Nickel Targets)

Hole ID	East	North	Azm. (◦)	Decl. (◦)	Depth (m)	Ultramafic From (m)	Ultramafic To (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	% Ni
MDRC0032	301401	6909419	283	-61	175	98	175*	115	127	0.10
MDRC0033	300667	6909161	268	-59	66	0	33	0	18	0.16
								23	28	0.16
						41	66*	43	62	0.14
MDRC0046	301047	6909162	270	-60	36	-	-	NSI		

Notes:
*denotes hole ended in ultramafic.
NSI denotes no significant intercepts
All holes drilled at Warrida Well

The Board of Midas Minerals Limited authorised this release.

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About Midas

Midas Minerals is a junior mineral exploration company based in Western Australia, targeting the discovery of economic mineral deposits. Midas' primary focus are lithium and gold; however, our projects are also prospective for nickel, PGE, copper, silver and lithium.

The Company has three projects located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia:

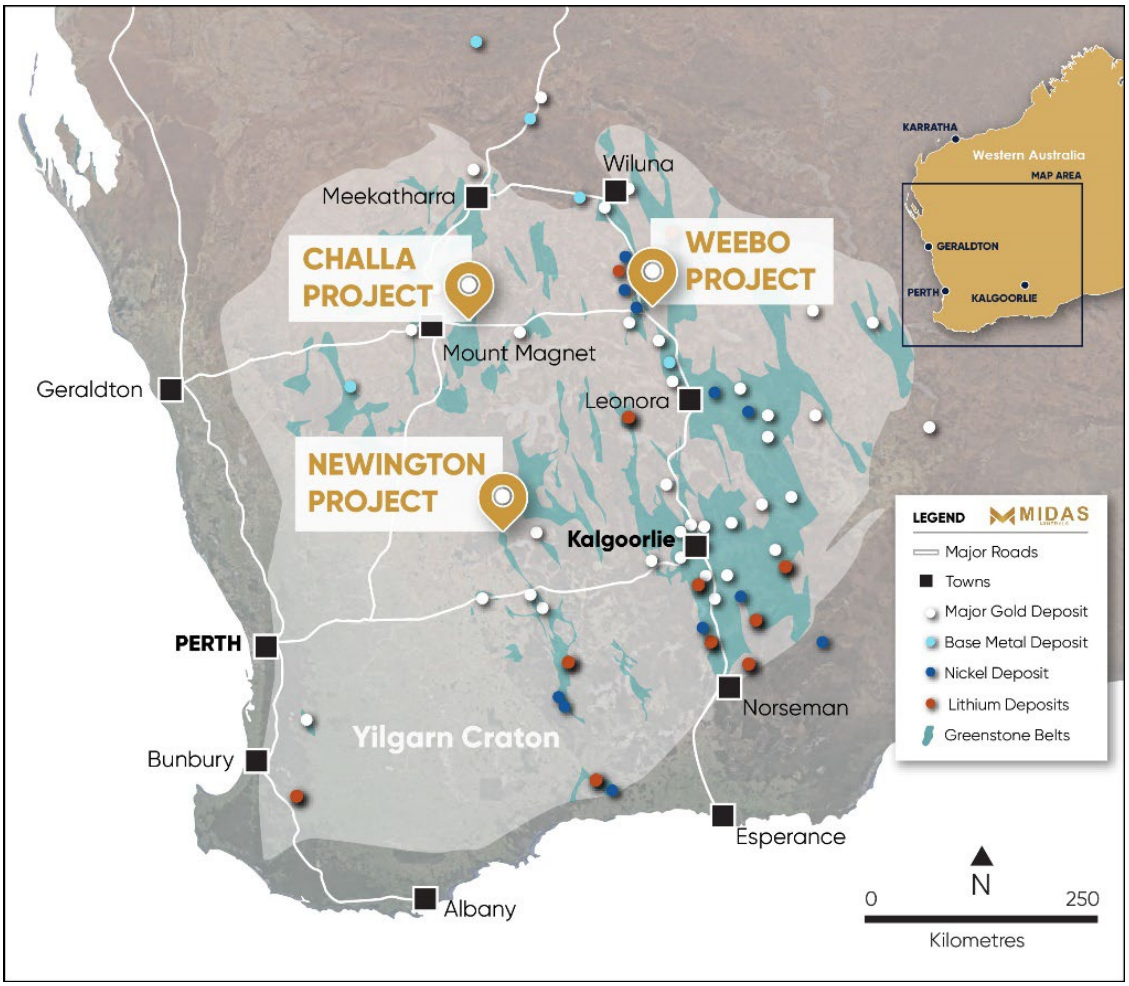
Newington, 311km^2 – Recently acquired project, located at the north end of the Southern Cross and Westonia greenstone belts, prospective for lithium and gold. Significant lithium and gold mineralisation have been identified. Preparations for drilling underway

Weebo *(under an option agreement refer to prospectus ASX release 3 September 2021),* 453km^2 - Tier 1 location within the Yandal greenstone belt between the Thunderbox and Bronzewing gold mines, prospective for gold and nickel. Significant gold drill intercepts and gold and nickel geochemical anomalies were recently reported.

Challa**,** 859km^2 - Located over part of the large Windimurra Intrusive Complex between Mt Magnet and Sandstone. Significant palladium-platinum, gold and base metal geochemical anomalies and VTEM conductors were recently identified.

Midas' Board and management have extensive experience in mineral discovery and a proven track record of significant gold discoveries and mine development.

Midas is well fund with $5.6M in cash as at 31 March 2022.



Midas Minerals Project Location Map

Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Midas's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Midas's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed. There can be no assurance that Midas's will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Midas's mineral properties. The performance of Midas's may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Calderwood, Managing Director of the Company. Mr Calderwood is a Competent Person and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Calderwood has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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" (JORC Code). Mr Calderwood consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information and supporting documents in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Calderwood is a shareholder of the Company, and the Company does not consider this to constitute an actual or potential conflict of interest to his role as Competent Person due to the overarching duties he owes to the Company. Mr Calderwood is not aware of any other relationship with Midas which could constitute a potential for a conflict of interest.

Disclaimer

All maps, photographs and diagrams in this announcement are first published by the Company on the date of this announcement, unless stated otherwise.

APPENDIX B: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION –

Table 1 – For Exploration Results, JORC Code 2012 Edition
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 representativity 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner Reverse circulation (RC) holes at Weebo were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m samples ranged from 2.0-3.5kg. The independent laboratories pulverised the entire samples for analysis as described below Industry prepared independent standards were inserted approximately 1 in 18. Field duplicates were inserted 1 in 18 samples. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the types of drilling. RC samples are appropriate for use in a mineral resource estimate.
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.).	RC drilling - utilising 146mm face sampling DTH hammer and inter-tube reverse circulation sample return.
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.	RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. Samples were generally considered representative with acceptable recovery. Any intervals having less than optimal recovery or possible contamination were recorded. No sample bias was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	The entire holes were geologically logged. Logging is qualitative in nature. RC sample logging is appropriate for use in a resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is • representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of • the material being sampled.	RC sampling at Weebo was, carried out by a cone splitter on the drill rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled at 1m intervals. Industry prepared independent standards were inserted approximately 1 in 18 samples. Field duplicates were inserted 1 in 18 samples. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The entire samples were dried, jaw crushed and a 1kg sub sample pulverised. Pulps were split for analysis. Aurum Laboratories has internal QA/QC procedures to ensure a representative sample. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling. The RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimation. The Nickel RC samples dried, jaw crushed and the whole sample pulverised. Pulps were split for analysis. Bureau Veritas has internal QA/QC procedures to ensure a representative sample.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Perth, Australia. The gold drill hole samples were analysed be fire assay at Aurum Laboratories. A 50 gram sample weight was fire assayed with lead collection and the resultant prill after digest read for gold to 0.01 parts per million. The nickel drill hole samples were analysed by ICP Optical Emission Spectrometry and Mass Spectrometry for Au, Pd (Aqua Regia), As, Cu, Ag, Mn (MS), Mo, Ni, Mg, Fe, ICP, Pb, Sb, Sn, W, Zn, (MS). The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. As discussed above certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches. Based on QA/QC, assays were considered satisfactory. Field duplicates provide an indication of sample variability associated with sampling techniques and coarse gold. No alarming results were received from field duplicates.
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.	Results have been uploaded in digital datasheets prepared by consulting geologists prepared on site. The results have been checked and verified. No adjustments have been made to assay data. Results are reported on a length weighted basis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 locations have been presented in zone 51 GDA 1994 MGA. RC and Auger hole locations are currently located using handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. DGPS surveying will be undertaken of RC holes prior to use in a resource estimate. RL have not been currently recorded and will require DGPS or similar level of survey accuracy. The terrain drilled is nominally flat.
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.	The RC data spacing for Weebo is currently not sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. Sample compositing has not been applied for RC drilling except in reporting of drill intercepts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and the dip of mineralisation is anticipated to be near vertical or to the west and east depending on location. All holes were drilled at about -60 degrees to the east or west. Drill hole orientation may have exaggerated intercept intervals and may have resulted in mineralised structures being missed. Given the early stage of exploration the CP is satisfied that determining the true width of mineralised intercepts is not as critical as defining areas containing anomalous results for further exploration. Future follow-up drilling should focus on understanding the orientation of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by consultants and company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques has been undertaken. A review of sample QA/QC is routinely undertaken on receipt of assays.

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.	Weebo Project: Exploration licences E36/792, E36/797, E36/798, E36/811, E36/845, E36/846, E36/860, E36/934, E36/952 and prospecting licence PL36/1878 located east of Leinster in Western Australia. The Company has entered into an agreement pursuant to which it has the option to purchase 100% legal and beneficial ownership of the foregoing tenements, subject to satisfying a cash payment of $600,000 and granting a 1.5% gross revenue royalty payable to the vendors. Following completion, the Company will assume responsibility for the payment of the State Government royalty. All tenements are in good standing. There are no registered native title interests, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments (other than usual environmental and rehabilitation conditions on which the granted tenements have been granted) over the outlined current areas. There are no current impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the project areas. There are several registered heritage sites covering limited areas within the Weebo Project including part of the Otto prospect.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	This report refers to prior exploration results. The prior exploration is comprehensively referenced in the Independent Geologists Report and Appendices within the Midas Prospectus of 3 September 2021, Midas ASX announcements 22 December 2021 and 25 January 2022.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Weebo Project is located within the Yilgarn Craton, the project overlies a NW to North trending sequence of Archaean greenstones that form part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The greenstone sequence in the project area comprises tholeiitic and high-magnesian basalts, felsic volcanics, interflow sediments including chert, shale and iron formation, mafic intrusives and ultramafic rocks. The Project is prospective for shear and vein hosted gold mineralisation and ultramafic hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation Transport Tertiary to Permian sediments are common, a significant number of the auger geochemical samples may be from within transported Wiluna hard pan regolith.
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.	Table 1 and 2 contain details of RC drill collar location and drill hole directional details Tables 1 and 2 contain summaries of intercepts for all holes. Relative level information is not included and remains pending DGPS survey. All co-ordinates refer to GDA1994 MGA Zone 51.
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.	RC intercepts are reported to a minimum cut-off of 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	Intercepts of less of greater than 0.2g/t gold are included if they include values of at least 0.5g/t gold. Intercepts averaging greater than 0.1% Ni included for e Nickel exploration holes. Intercepts are length weighted averaged. No maximum cuts have been made
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The relationship between intercept widths and true widths is unknown.
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.	Figures 1, shows drill hole locations. Indicative cross sections for RC drilling are included in Figure 3 and 4.
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.	Reporting is comprehensive.
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.	All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported.
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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further drilling is warranted across the tenements to improve the understanding of the mineralisation. All relevant diagrams have been incorporated in this report.