ASX Announcement
ASX Code: OKR

4th September 2020

ASX Announcement Office
Electronic Lodgement System

Dear Sirs,

Clarification of ASX Announcement

Okapi Resources Limited (ASX:OKR) ("Okapi" or "The company") refers to its release dated 3rd September 2020, *Okapi enters in to West Australian Gold Project – with 10km untested Gold-In-Soil Geochem Target.*

The Company wishes to clarify that in accordance with the Farm-In Agreement, it is has sufficient funds to meet the Option Payment of $20,000. Subject to Okapi electing to exercise the option, post completion of Technical and Legal Due Diligence, the Company currently has sufficient funds to meet the Minimum Expenditure Requirement of $150,000. The Company can subsequently earn a 75% interest in the project by undertaking exploration of not less than $1,200,000 (inclusive of the Minimum Expenditure) over a 60 month period. This is not a minimum payment and is at Okapi's election if it wishes to expend the full amount. To meet the exploration expenditure, Okapi is likely to require additional funds, the exact nature and time of any future capital raising is yet to be determined.

In addition, please note updated *Table 2, Selected Rock Chip Assay Results >1.0g/t Au* and *Table 3, Selected Drill Hole Assay Results >1.00g/t Au and Adjacent Samples.*

This release was authorised by Andrew Shearer, Executive Director of Okapi Resources Limited.

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Okapi resources Overview

Okapi Resources Limited (ASX:OKR) is an Australian-based company engaged in the business of mineral exploration and development. The Company's projects include the Crackerjack project (Western Australia) located ~85km south west of Halls Creek. In the southern Halls Creek Mobile Belt, along the eastern edge of the Kimberley Craton in the Kimberley Goldfields of Western Australia.

Okapi is also pursuing a growth strategy that aims to appraise and secure further exploration and development opportunities within gold and mineral endowed districts.

COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled from DMIRS open file reports system, WAMEX, by Mr David Crook. Mr Crook is a geological consultant to Okapi Resources Limited. Mr Crook is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the exploration processes undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Announcement may contain forward looking statements concerning the projects owned or being earned in by the Company. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions.

Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that the Company will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of the Company's mineral properties. Circumstances or management's estimates or opinions could change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1. Drill Hole Information and Results Summary

Table 1 Drill Hole Collar Locations								
Hole ID	**A Number**	**Type**	**East (m)**	**North (m)**	**RL (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth (°)**
LJC0262	69091	RC	271159.7	6425115	Nom	96	-60	237.5
LJC0263	69091	RC	271300.7	6425206	Nom	150	-60	237.5
LJC0264	69091	RC	271467.7	6425310	Nom	114	-60	237.5
LJPC0004	71033	RC	271682.7	6425647	Nom	103	-60	270
LJPC0005	71033	RC	271599.7	6425716	Nom	110	-60	270
LJPC0057	71033	RC	271617.7	6425648	Nom	100	-60	90
LJPC0058	71033	RC	271621.7	6425730	Nom	120	-60	270
LJPC0059	71033	RC	271705.7	6425664	Nom	100	-60	270
LJPC0094	75857	RC	271879.1	6425790	Nom	118	--90	0
LJPD0105	79561	DD	271876.4	6425794	Nom	101.6	-60	302.8

- *"RC" means reverse circulation drill hole.*
- *"DD" means diamond drill hole*
- *"Nom" means that no accurate RL was measured.*
- *All dips and azimuths are the intended setup, except LJPD0105, which was measured by a Reflex down-hole tool*
- *Coordinates presented are GDA94-51, having been transformed from the original recorded grid coordinates.*

Table 2 Selected Rock Chip Assay Results >1.0g/t Au.													
Type	**Sample ID**	**Grid**	**East**	**North**	**Au**	**As**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Mn**	**Ni**	**S**	**Zn**	**Reference**
					(g/t)	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(%)**	**(ppm)**	**(WAMEX)**
Rock	AB21339	AMG51	271533	6425479	3.09	>5	45	2.93	372	6	1065	70	A071033
Rock	AB21341	AMG51	271727	6425604	10.68	>5	52	2.2	72	11	27	13	A071033
Rock	AB21353	AMG51	270041	6428195	2.65	>5	656	30.44	239	64	941	418	A071033
Rock	AB21342	AMG51	271770	6425563	2.54	>5	77	9.29	1116	23	298	109	A071033
Rock	1066508	AMG51	271916	6425796	6.4								A053478

Table 3 Selected Drill Hole Assay Results >1.00g/t Au and Adjacent Samples														
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Type**	**Au**	**As**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Mn**	**Ni**	**S**	**Zn**	**Reference**	
					(g/t)	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(%)**	**(ppm)**	**(WAMEX)**	
LJPC0004	AB06887	25	26	RC	0.00		89	12.3	1260	42	0.166	171	A071033	
LJPC0004	AB06888	26	27	RC	9.38		99	11.7	1240	38	0.57	176	A071033	
LJPC0004	AB06889	27	28	RC	12.70		90	7.84	1100	44	1.13	168	A071033	2m at 11.04 g/t Au
LJPC0004	AB06890	28	29	RC	0.07		56	11.5	1740	52	0.446	149	A071033	
LJPC0005	AB06776	25	26	RC	0.00		75	12.6	1640	40	0.278	165	A071033	
LJPC0005	AB06777	26	27	RC	1.64		104	10.9	1720	43	0.854	185	A071033	1m at 1.64 g/t Au
LJPC0005	AB06778	27	28	RC	0.32		80	8.1	1090	43	1.27	108	A071033	
LJPC0058	AB17916	70	71	RC	0.24								A071033	
LJPC0058	AB17917	71	72	RC	1.74								A071033	
LJPC0058	AB17918	72	73	RC	0.33								A071033	
LJPC0058	AB17919	73	74	RC	3.15								A071033	3m at 1.74 g/t Au
LJPC0058	AB17920	74	75	RC	0.02								A071033	
LJPC0094	AB029725	54	55	RC	0.86	2.5	118	10.3	1280	71	0.556	115	A075857	
LJPC0094	AB029726	55	56	RC	0.29	2.5	141	12.3	1580	81	0.382	120	A075857	
LJPC0094	AB029727	56	57	RC	1.48	2.5	175	12.6	1650	95	0.486	127	A075857	1m at 1.48 g/t Au
LJPD0105	AB26839	43.7	43.85	Core	0.28	<10	916	19.3	1580	330	2.35	958	A079561	

Table 3 Selected Drill Hole Assay Results >1.00g/t Au and Adjacent Samples														
Hole ID	**Sample ID**	**From**	**To**	**Type**	**Au**	**As**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Mn**	**Ni**	**S**	**Zn**	**Reference**	
					(g/t)	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(%)**	**(ppm)**	**(WAMEX)**	
LJPD0105	AB26840	43.85	44	Core	1.16	20	1700	22.1	1300	334	3.04	2320	A079561	
LJPD0105	AB26841	44	44.15	Core	1.14	30	1210	20.5	1180	402	2.6	3600	A079561	0.3m at 1.14 g/t Au
LJPD0105	AB26842	44.15	44.4	Core	0.10	<10	408	15.5	1500	224	1.12	740	A079561	
LJPD0105	AB26860	48.5	48.75	Core	0.01	<10	98	13	1650	60	0.1	166	A079561	
LJPD0105	AB26861	48.75	49	Core	6.53	<10	220	11.6	1540	58	0.44	138	A079561	0.25m at 6.53 g/t Au
LJPD0105	AB26862	49	49.5	Core	0.03	<10	108	12.8	1780	54	0.14	176	A079561	

Notes:

- Rock analyses in Table 2 were accessed from the referenced WAMEX reports, which are publicly available and where other data can be sourced. Samples that assayed > 1g/t were selected for this table.
- Rock samples are from dumps and spoil associated with old workings.
- Drilling assay results in Table 3 were accessed from the referenced WAMEX reports, which are publicly available and where other data can be sourced. Samples selected for presentation in the Table 3 are those that assayed > 1ppm or >1000ppb (i.e. 1 g/t). Additional samples of 'wallrock', usually 1m either side of the selected interval, are also presented in the table to indicate the sharp difference between mineralisation and wall rock.
- Selected Drill Hole and Rock Chip Assay results derived from chemical analyses reports from Ultratrace Laboratory, Perth, WA
- Gold (Au) analysed by fire assay (lead collector and ICP MS determination)
- Other element assays were determined by 4 acid digest and ICP analysis.
- In this table Au, reported in g/t, is either converted from ppm (1ppm Au = 1 g/t Au) or converted from ppb (1,000ppb = Au1 g/t)
- Drilling intersections noted are 'down-hole' and do not necessarily represent a true width.

References

A053478: Dorling, S., 1998, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, Annual Report Lake Johnston Project, E63/356, Maggie Hays Tenement, 24 September 1996 to 23 September 1997.

A071033: D. and Stott, C., 2005, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Ltd, Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the Period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

A075857: Thompson, D. and Stott, C., 2007, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Ltd, Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the Period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007

A079561: Thompson, D. and Stott, C., 2008, Norilsk Nickel NL, Annual Report on the Lake Johnston Joint Venture for the Period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008

APPENDIX 2. Tenement Schedule

Tenement	Registered Holder	Project Zone	Graticules	Km2	Expiry Date
E 63/1805	Lithium Australia NL	Mt Day	10	29	27/02/2022
E 63/1806	Lithium Australia NL	Mt Day	1	2.9	27/02/2022
E 63/1807	Lithium Australia NL	Mt Day	20	58	16/10/2022
E 63/1808	Lithium Australia NL	Mt Day	26	75.4	16/10/2022
E 63/1809	Lithium Australia NL	Medcalf	53	153.7	16/10/2022
E 63/1866	Lithium Australia NL	Medcalf	30	87	26/04/2023
E 63/1903	Lithium Australia NL	Medcalf	16	46.4	30/06/2024

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Mount Day Project, RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling Results from the DMIRS - WAMEX data system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut Faces, 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.	• All information paraphrased from reports stored on the DMIRS WAMEX open file system. These include the following A numbers: o A053478: Operator Goldfields Exploration Limited. Auger geochemistry. o A71033, operator LionOre Australia (Nickel) Ltd (Reverse circulation drilling ("RC)) and rock chips o A75857, operator LionOre Australia (Nickel) Ltd (RC drilling) o A79561, operator Norilsk Nickel NL (Diamond core ("DDH") drilling) • Industry-standard RC drilling or diamond core drilling to produce samples of rocks considered prospective for gold or nickel. • Samples of this type, from a respected drilling contractor, is considered fit for purpose. • Industry-standard analytical suites used to provide analytical results.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• No discussion about field quality assurance is reported. Checks of some mineralised samples was completed by a second laboratory.
	• 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.	• Auger Geochemistry (A053478): No information about sampling is included. • RC and DDH drilling to generate samples from holes drilled from surface. • Single metre samples were collected from the RC drill rig, with a subset of three consecutive metres combined to generate 3 metre composite samples for first pass analysis. For more detailed analysis, the original 1m samples were analysed. • RC drilling samples are usually approximately 3.5 kg. • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ or NQ2 sized core. • Sampling of half core with interval determined by lithological boundaries. • With orientated core, the same side of the core is systematically sampled. • Core sample length was up to 2m, generating a sample of at least 3 kg. • Once prepared by the laboratory, the charge assayed is determined by the analytical technique. This can be as little as 3g for 4 acid digestion for base metals, and up to 50g for a fire assay for gold.
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).	• RC Drilling: 4.5 inch drill string. standard face-sampling hammer. Auxiliary and Booster compressors used to exclude ground water. • Diamond drilling: HQ or NQ2 sized core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not recorded
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Not recorded. Modern RC drills use high pressure and high volume air to keep samples dry, and maximise sample recovery.
	• 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.	• Not studied
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.	• Digital lithological logs available from WAMEX using the A-number reference. • The level of detail captured is considered fit for purpose. • A representative sample of each RC drill metre is sieved and retained in a chip tray for future reference pursuant to the Company's policy.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, Face, etc) photography.	• Field geological logging is intrinsically qualitative.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• It is evident that the entire length of the drill holes was 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 preparation technique.	• Auger Geochemistry (A053478): No information about the assay preparation is provided. • RC drilling – single metre samples collected from the RC drill rig, with a subset of three consecutive metres combined to generate a 3m composite sample for first pass analysis. • For more detailed analysis, the original 1m samples were analysed. • DDH drilling was completed using HQ or NQ2 sized core. Sampling and assaying of half core with interval determined by lithological boundaries. • With orientated core, the same side of the core is systematically sampled. • Core sample length was up to 2m.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Dry samples can be split effectively using cone cyclone and splitter setups that are reasonably industry-standard.
	• 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.	• The use of standards and duplicates is not recorded. • Laboratory quality control samples are referred to as having been used. This is standard industry practice in accredited laboratories.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The sample size is considered industry-standard and appropriate for the style of deposit being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Auger Geochemistry (A053478): No information about the assaying technique is provided. • Drilling: The Laboratories used are considered to operate at a high industry standard. • Therefore, sample preparation and assay method used is considered standard industry practice and is appropriate for the deposit. o Laboratory: Ultratrace, Perth, Check assays by Genalysis Laboratories, Perth o Au – lead collection fire assay, and MS finish o Other: four acid digest, ICP AES or MS finish.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No records of the use of additional analytical tools.
	• 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.	• Standards, blanks and duplicates have been analysed with the Bruker to ensure the instrument is operating as expected and correctly calibrated. • The Company does not provide details of its quality control procedure.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• Significant intersections are calculated by an experienced geoscientist following the Company's reporting policy. • No holes have been twinned
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The data in this report has been sourced from the listed A number reports stored on the DMIRS WAMEX system. Data is in the form of TXT files, which require formatting before further analysis. • The Company uses a range of consultants to load and validate data and appraise quality control samples.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No assays have been adjusted.
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.	• The collar locations of the holes have been surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a differential GPS. The collar surveys provide very accurate positions for all holes including the RL of each drill collar.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Original survey method recorded as unknown. • Both local and national grids are recorded, with a conversion to AMG (Zone 51) • These have subsequently been converted to MGA94 (Zone 51)
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Not recorded
Data spacing	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill spacing varied depending on the target tested.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• 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.	• No. The data is of a purely semi-regional exploration nature.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Where noted
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.	• Where holes have been drilled on traverses, the line direction is perpendicular to the strike of the proposed target.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are noted as being stored at the Emily Ann Mine site; however the Company also notes that it has a time-based storage policy for some samples.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not noted.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and 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	• The geochemistry and drilling reported herein is from tenements that have been surrendered, and subsequently repegged by the current holder or tenement applicant. • One tenement, ELA63/2039, has been pegged by Okapi Minerals Limited in accordance with the WA Mining Act 1978. • Three tenements, E63/1903, E63/1809 and E63/1866, are held by Lithium Australia NL as the registered holder however Okapi has a right to earn a 75% interest in all minerals except LCT pegmatite minerals within the tenements. • The tenements are on vacant crown land. • The listed tenements are within the Ngadju Native Title Determined Area where a determined Native Title Claim exists.
	• 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.	• At the time of this Statement the granted tenements are in 'good standing', however E63/1866 is the subject of an Exemption (from an expenditure commitment) Application. To the best of the Company's knowledge, other than industry standard permits to operate there are no impediments to Okapi's operations within the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous work of most relevance has been conducted by Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, LionOre Australia (Nickel) Limited and Norilsk Nickel NL (which acquired LionOre in approximately 2008.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Project is within the Lake Johnston Greenstone belt, comprising rocks typical of Western Australian Archaean terranes, including basal sediments and ultramafic rocks, overlain by generally more mafic rocks. The Greenstones have been intruded by granites. • Gold is grossly classed as 'orogenic', forming in late stage quartz veins and adjacent alteration systems.
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, including 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 plus 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	• Refer to Tables 1 to 3 of this Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. • 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.	• Assays in this Appendix 1, Table 3 are of the interval sampled. • Au in g/t is either converted from ppm (1ppm = 1 g/t Au) or converted from ppb (1 g/t = 1,000ppb Au) • There are no metal equivalent values reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Intersections reported in this Appendix 1 Table 2are 'down-hole' and do not necessarily represent a true width
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 this 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.	• Reporting of drill details has been provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.
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 meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Planned further work includes geological modelling – 3DM update. • It's unclear at this stage whether results warrant a resource estimation.