HAWKSTONE MINING

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 February 2021

191.5 g/t GOLD, 524 g/t SILVER & 10.25% COPPER SPECTACULAR GRADES FROM DEVIL'S CANYON GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Peak rock sample results; Gold to 191.5 g/t, Silver to 524 g/t and Copper to 10.25% from Devil's Canyon Gold Project, demonstrating the project's exceptional potential.**
- **Devil's Canyon is located in the Carlin Trend in Nevada USA that has produced in excess of 195 million ounces of gold[1].**
- **The project is 20km East of the Bald Mountain Mine owned by Kinross Gold Corp. Bald Mountain has a resource of 5.9 million ounces[2].**
- **Anomalous rock sampling results outline several mineralised trends associated with previously announced Targets, granite intrusives and carbonate units.**
- **Airborne magnetic survey identifies additional geophysical features interpreted as:**
  - **Magnetite skarn alteration at lithological contacts and along structures.**
  - **Zones of magnetite destruction possibly related to later mineralising events.**
- **Initial structural mapping completed with interpretation of UAV magnetic survey underway.**
- **Drill targeting work is continuing with the maiden drilling program at Devil's Canyon planned for the 2021 USA northern field season.**

USA focused diversified explorer, Hawkstone Mining Limited (**ASX:HWK**) ("**Hawkstone**", the "**Company**") is pleased to announce spectacular high grade results of **191.5 g/t gold, 524 g/t silver & 10.25% copper,** from Devil's Canyon Gold Project, demonstrating the project's exceptional potential.

The results follow the completion of further rock sampling, structural mapping and airborne UAV (drone) magnetics at the Devil's Canyon Gold Project ("**Project**"), located in the highly prolific Carlin trend in Nevada, USA, that has produced in excess of 195 million ounces of gold. In addition to progressing this gold project and others within the Company's portfolio, Hawkstone retains the Big Sandy Sedimentary Lithium Project located in Arizona as its first priority.

Hawkstone Managing Director, Paul Lloyd, commented*: "These highly encouraging rock sample assay results from our Devil's Canyon Project further confirm and extend mineralised areas identified from previous work, which when combined with the recently completed aeromagnetic survey data, show several areas for high priority follow-up.*

These high-grade results reinforce our business model of exploring for world class gold deposits in the Western United States adjacent to large gold resources or producing gold mines. This is in addition to our Big Sandy Sedimentary Lithium Project in Arizona that remains the Company's primary focus. This diversification ensures that the Company is flexible and provides shareholders with the maximum potential return."

[1] HWK ASX Announcement 7 October 2020, Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold Project
[2] HWK ASX Announcement 2 December 2020, High Grade Gold and Copper Results at Devil's Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

ROCK SAMPLING

A total of 37 rocks samples (DC015-52) were collected as both outcrop and float, focused on extending areas of known mineralisation together with reconnaissance prospecting along prospective trends and targets identified from previous sampling and geological interpretations (Figure 1, Table 1).

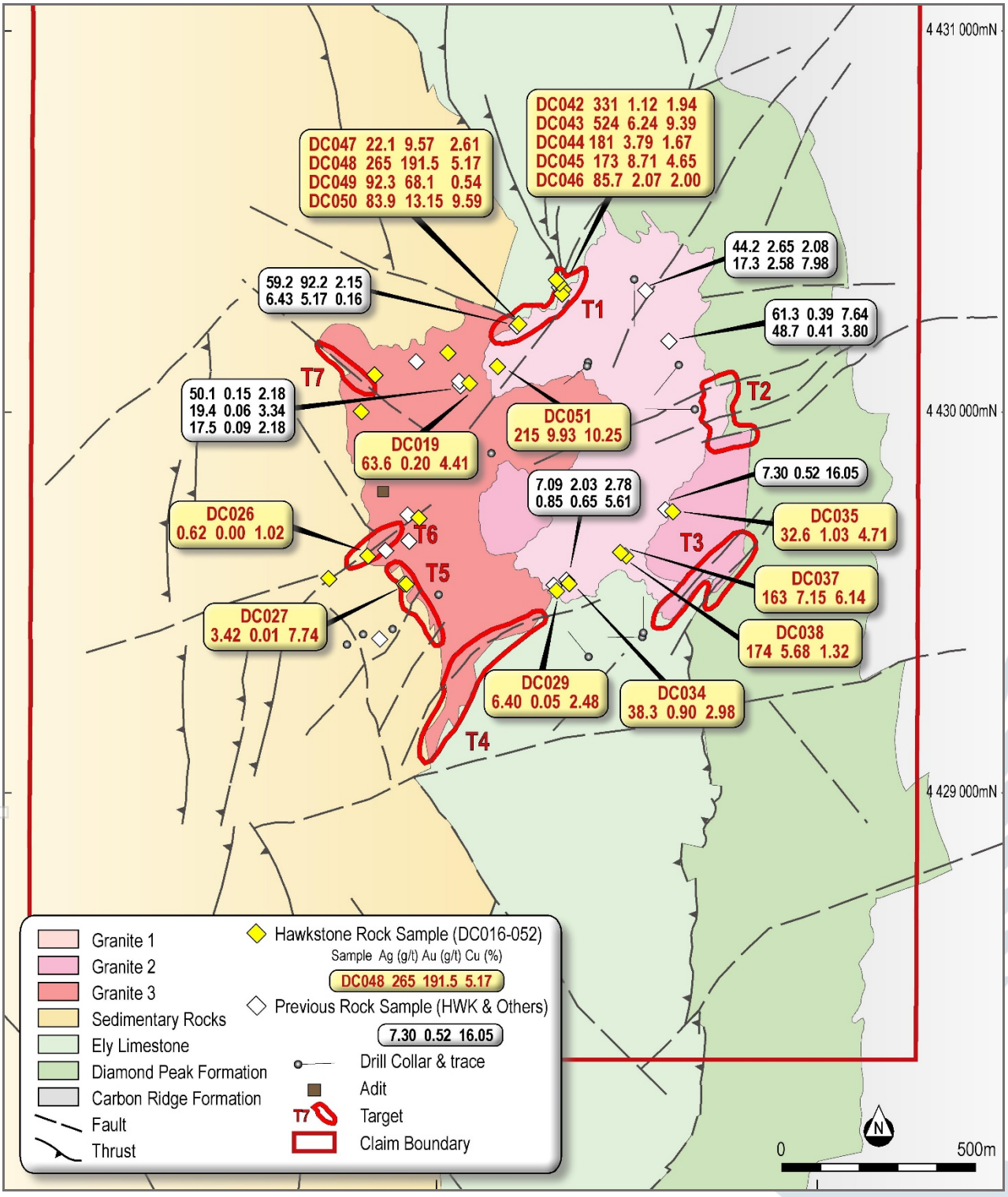

Figure 1 – Devil's Canyon Rock Sample Results

Image 1 - Looking North at Devil's Canyon Project

Anomalous rock samples were recorded from several areas with peak results of **191.5 g/t Gold (Au), 524 g/t Silver (Ag) and 10.25% Copper (Cu)**.

Elemental associations define four distinct mineralised zones based on the relative abundance of each element (Figure 2, Images 2-4, Tables 1 & 2):

Zone Au1: Includes 10 samples, DC042 to DC051 that returned highly elevated values: **Gold** (**Au) ranging from 1.12 g/t to 191.5 g/t, Silver (Ag) from 22.1 g/t to 524 g/t, Copper (Cu) from 0.54% to 10.25%**, Bismuth (Bi) from 64.3 ppm to 1,805 ppm, Molybdenum (Mo) from 1 to 255 ppm, Lead (Pb) from 21 ppm to 323 ppm, Tin (Sn) from 44 ppm to 320 ppm and Tellurium (Te) from 34 ppm to 220 ppm. This Zone correlates with structural Target T1 located on a NE trending structure on the contact of the Ely Limestone to the north and the intrusive granites to the south. One sample from the zone contains **1.17% Zinc (Zn)**.

Zone Au2: Defined by 5 samples DC034 to DC038, Zone Au2 lies 200m north and apparently parallel to structural target T3. This zone contains significant values: **Gold** (**Au) ranging from 0.9 g/t to 7.15 g/t, Silver (Ag) from 32.6 g/t to 174 g/t and Copper (Cu) from 1.32% to 6.14%** with elevated Tin (Sn) and Bismuth (Bi) to 198 ppm and 296 ppm respectively.

Zone Cu1: Contains 5 samples with elevated values: **Copper (Cu) ranging from 0.22% to 4.41%, Silver (Ag) from 0.6 g/t to 63.6 g/t**, and Tin (Sn) from 5 ppm to 500ppm. Both Gold (Au) and Zinc (Zn) are also anomalous with 1 of the samples returning **1.08 g/t Au** and 2 of the 5 samples returning **1.29% and 4.74% Zn**. Zone Cu1 lies to the west of Zone Au1 on the southern edge of an ovate magnetic high.

Zone Cu2: Corresponds to structural targets T5 and T6 and is defined by 4 samples containing **Copper** (**Cu) from 0.40% to 7.74% and Silver (Ag) from 0.60 g/t to 30.1 g/t.**

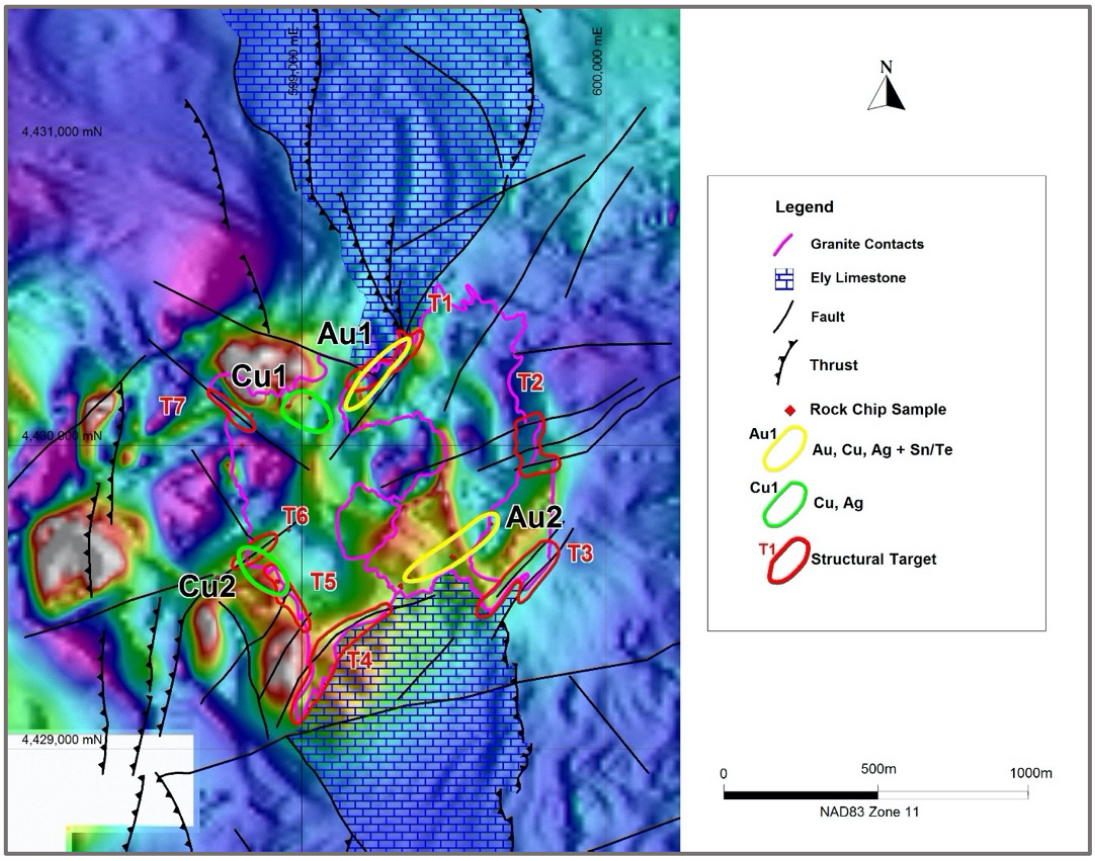

Figure 2 – Total Field Magnetic Image, Geology, Structural Targets and Mineralised Zones

These four anomalous zones suggests that mineral zonation, produced by multiple intrusive and mineralising phases may exist. This is broadly similar to the McCoy-Cove Gold property located in the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend, one of the highest-grade gold deposits in Nevada with an historical production of approximately 2.6 million ounces of gold and 100 million ounces of silver (Figure 3).

At McCoy-Cove three types of mineralisation are present:

- Carlin-type at Cove,
- polymetallic sheeted veins in the deep 2201 zone and
- skarn mineralisation in the historic McCoy pit[3]

The mineralised zones at McCoy-Cover are reported to have differing mineral associations associated with two identified intrusive events resulting in a prograde and retrograde mineralisation. The mineralisation follows intrusive contacts and persists to a depth of 200m and up to 50m from the contact[4]. This is considered as a similar geological setting to all of the interpreted structural targets at Devil's Canyon, in particular coincident structural Target T1 / mineralisation Zone A1.

Three intrusive phases have been interpreted at Devil's Canyon and two mineral associations are observed from the rock sampling.

Further geochemical sampling and detailed geological mapping is required to fully evaluate the targets areas identified to date, together with initial prospecting work over defined geophysical areas of interest.

Images 2 – 4, Rock Samples DC048, DC038, DC042 and DC051

[3] www.premiergoldmines.com/mccoy-cove
[4] www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn1188

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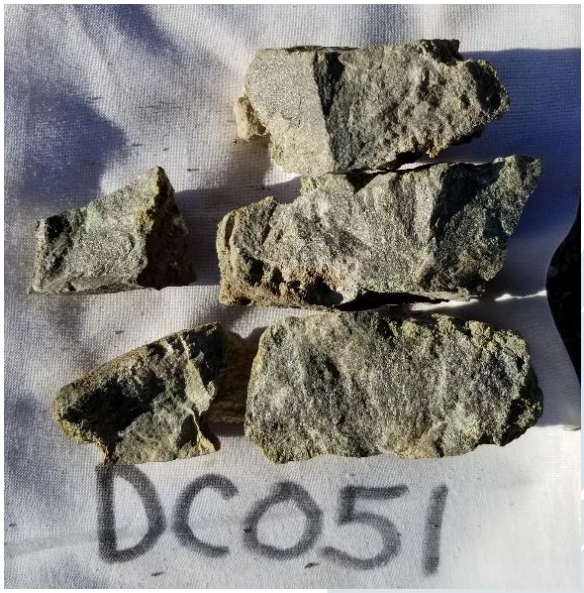
DC048 - 191.5 g/t Au, 265 g/t Ag, 5.17% Cu

DC038 - 174 g/t Au, 5.68 g/t Au, 1.30% Cu

DC042 - 331 g/t Ag, 1.12 g/t Au, 1.94%% Cu



DC051 - 215 g/t Ag, 9.93 g/t Au, 10.25% % Cu

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An airborne drone (UAV) magnetic survey was completed over the project area by independent US based contractors (MHW Geo-Surveys International Ltd) (Figure 3, Table 3).

The magnetic survey shows the presence of magnetic highs related to possible magnetite rich intrusives, alteration zones or skarns. Significant magnetic lows are also present possibly representing areas of magnetic destruction. The original photogeological/structural interpretation fits closely with the magnetics demonstrating the continuation of structures not recognised on the satellite imagery.

Initial processing of the magnetic survey data was completed by Resource Potentials Ltd. The data is presently being interpreted and modelled in conjunction with the previous photogeological structural interpretation and available geochemistry.

NEXT STEPS

- The acquisition of the magnetic data has proven to be a major step forward in the exploration program and interpretation, and in conjunction with the existing information will highlight specific areas and produce further targets for ground follow-up.
- Portable XRF geochemistry across the project area is planned to further define and extend the known trends as well as identify new trends.
- Geological mapping and sampling of targets identified by the geophysical interpretation leading to increase precision for the location of targets and drill holes.
- Maiden drilling program at Devil's Canyon.

Table 1 – Devil's Canyon Rock Chip Sample Results

Zone	SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	Zn %
Cu1	DC016	598,957	4,430,129	0.00	0.6	0.86	5	0.3	3	500	0	0.22
Cu1	DC017	598,957	4,430,129	1.08	2.6	0.22	19	3.0	3	46	5	0.01
Cu1	DC018	599,028	4,430,156	0.00	0.6	0.35	2	0.0	6	10	0	0.10
Cu1	DC019	599,086	4,430,076	0.20	63.6	4.41	7	4.5	4	14	2	4.74
Cu1	DC020	599,085	4,430,075	0.02	0.8	0.71	3	0.4	6	5	0	1.29
	DC021	598,723	4,429,565	0.02	0.9	0.08	157	0.1	10	1	0	0.10
	DC022	598,804	4,429,999	0.04	0.3	0.02	7	0.4	0	10	0	0.02
	DC023	598,804	4,429,999	0.02	0.8	0.02	10	0.2	17	16	0	0.01
	DC024	598,836	4,430,098	0.05	1.4	0.02	13	3.5	12	17	0	0.02
	DC025	598,957	4,429,721	0.11	1.1	0.08	5	0.1	1	6	0	0.01
Cu2	DC026	598,821	4,429,626	0.00	0.6	1.02	3	0.1	8	11	0	1.77
Cu2	DC027	598,923	4,429,551	0.05	3.4	7.74	6	0.4	3	8	0	0.05
Cu2	DC028	598,918	4,429,553	0.00	30.1	0.40	3	0.6	13	10	0	0.04
Cu2	DC029	599,322	4,429,537	0.05	6.5	2.48	4	1.8	10	25	1	0.05
	DC030	599,324	4,429,535	0.07	0.9	0.06	3	3.3	3	29	1	0.01
	DC031	599,327	4,429,531	0.26	0.2	0.02	5	14.6	14	129	3	0.01
	DC032	599,326	4,429,539	0.02	0.2	0.08	4	0.8	4	14	0	0.01
	DC033	599,353	4,429,560	0.45	2.3	0.39	2	15.5	7	1	2	0.01
Au2	DC034	599,353	4,429,560	0.90	38.3	2.98	7	42.0	23	63	12	0.06
Au2	DC035	599,624	4,429,741	1.03	32.6	4.77	12	9.1	14	35	8	0.02
Au2	DC036	599,503	4,429,628	1.31	66.4	4.59	8	28.2	25	198	6	0.05
Au2	DC037	599,503	4,429,628	7.15	163.0	6.14	12	296.0	14	156	91	0.08
Au2	DC038	599,505	4,429,628	5.68	174.0	1.32	15	258.0	68	161	62	0.04
	DC039	599,493	4,429,632	0.06	6.9	0.37	6	3.6	77	6	1	0.04
	DC040	599,505	4,429,628	0.03	1.2	0.04	10	1.7	90	2	0	0.04
	DC041	599,332	4,430,315	0.02	0.5	0.01	3	2.0	3	47	1	0.01
Au1	DC042	599,318	4,430,341	1.12	331.0	1.94	26	277.0	177	64	65	0.12
Au1	DC043	599,325	4,430,328	6.24	524.0	9.39	77	475.0	114	66	119	0.24
Au1	DC044	599,330	4,430,325	3.79	181.0	1.67	30	620.0	255	148	220	0.07
Au1	DC045	599,325	4,430,328	8.71	173.0	4.65	22	264.0	45	80	68	0.07
Au1	DC046	599,330	4,430,325	2.07	85.7	2.00	78	65.4	1	188	40	0.09
Au1	DC047	599,214	4,430,228	9.57	22.1	2.60	21	294.0	9	52	34	0.03
Au1	DC048	599,214	4,430,228	191.50	265.0	5.17	69	1805.0	46	44	161	0.09
Au1	DC049	599,214	4,430,228	68.10	92.3	0.54	52	1585.0	41	53	166	0.05
Au1	DC050	599,214	4,430,228	13.15	83.9	9.89	78	180.5	8	64	34	1.17
Au1	DC051	599,157	4,430,124	9.93	215.0	10.25	323	64.3	2	320	116	0.02
	DC052	599,086	4,430,076	0.07	1.6	0.31	4	2.5	0	4	1	1.78

Coordinates NAD83 Zone11

Table 2 – Rock Chip Sample Ranges

Element	Range
Au	<0.01 to 191.5 ppm
Ag	0.21 to 524 ppm
Cu	0.01 to 10.25%
Zn	0.01 to 1.78%

Table 3 – UAV Magnetics Survey Parameters

Parameter	
Line kilometres	72.5
Avg. Flight Height (+/- 4m)	40
Line Spacing (m)	100
Line Direction	East-West
Coordinate System	WGS84 (Zone 11)
The UAV system used a Geometrics "MagArrow" Cesium Magnetometer flown under a D-RTK DJI Matrice 600 Pro hexacopter. The sensor takes 100 readings per second and is flown at a maximum of 10m/second. The sensor is suspended on a 2.5m lanyard to remove it from the noise of the UAV. Data is downloaded after collection to 10 Hz. The "MagArrow" readings are diurnally corrected via a Geometrics G858 base magnetometers, cycling 10 readings per second.	

DEVIL'S CANYON GOLD PROJECT

The Devil's Canyon Gold Project is located approximately 50km north of Eureka and 100km south of Elko, Nevada, USA, and consists of 96 claims covering 728 ha (Figure 4).

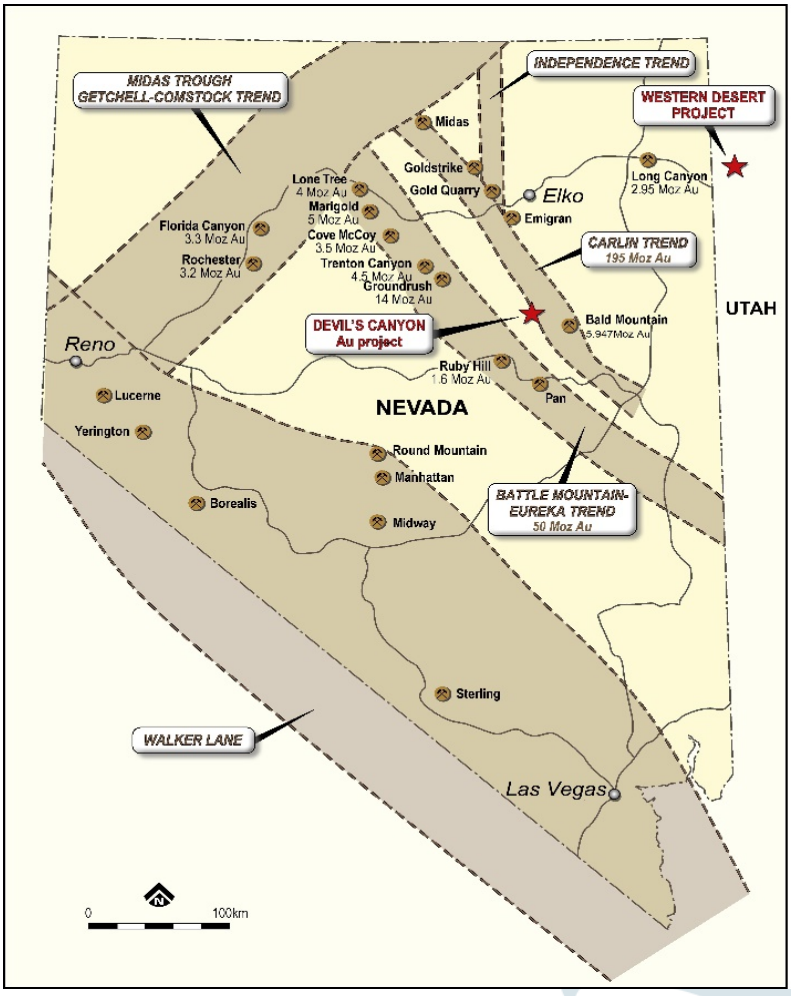

Figure 4 – Devils Canyon Gold project

Previous ASX Announcements

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1 February 2021

October 7, 2020, Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold Project

October 23, 2020, Target A1 Identified Over 92.2 g/t Au Rock Chip Sample

December 12, 2020, High-Grade Gold and Copper Results at Devil's Canyon

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Devil's Canyon Gold Project (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Smith is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Devil's Canyon Project – Rock Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 37 rock reconnaissance geochemical samples were collected as grab samples from historically existing mining and exploration workings. This includes from sites such as mine dumps, prospect pits & trenches, and adjacent mineralised outcrop or subcrop/float. Equipment used was predominately hand held hammer for the collection of rock fragments. • All field exploration work was completed by Harrison Land Services LLC, a Utah based company.
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).*	• No drilling conducted.
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.*	• No drilling conducted.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• No drilling conducted.

	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.*	
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.*	. • Grab samples were placed directly into calico bags at the site location from which they were collected. No repeat or check samples have yet been submitted for analysis. Each sample was weighed at the preparation laboratory and the weights recorded along with the analytical results. No specific quality control procedure has been adopted for the collection of samples. Samples were shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Reno, Nevada for drying, pulverizing, and splitting to prepare a pulp of approximately 200g which was then shipped to ALS Global laboratories in Vancouver, Canada for analytical determinations.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rocks - Assays were prepared and performed by ALS Global – Geochemistry Analytical Labs in Reno, Nevada USA and Vancouver, BC Canada using a four acid digestion method with an ICP-MS finish for a suite of elements (Method ME_MS41- AR-ICP-MS). Average rock samples weight was 2.2 kg with range of 0.9-3.6kg Gold was assayed using Fire Assay technique on 30gm charge (Method Au-AA25). Samples were pulverized to minus 75 microns before a split was sent to ALS Vancouver lab for analysis. This is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralization under investigation. No company generated standards or blanks were incorporated into the sampling procedure. ALS undertook their own internal checks and blanks. • Multi-element analysis included 51 elements (major and minor, (Method Au-ME-TL43.). Only elements of exploration interest have been reported in text.
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*	• Results were checked and reviewed by the Project Geologist and consultant. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. ALS report Au in ppm which was converted to ppb in the Company database

	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Interpretation of multi-element data is on going.
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.*	• Location of samples were recorded by hand held GPS. The GPS recorded locations used the NAD83 datum UTM Zone 11. Accuracy is limited to approximately 3 meters.
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.*	• Rock samples were collected randomly at previously known mining and prospect sites. The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program. Samples locations are variable and based on field observations.
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.*	• The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Contractor personnel collected the samples and transported them to the assay laboratory in Reno, Nevada.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit has been completed.

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, 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.*	Hawkstone Mining Ltd.'s project is located on unpatented Federal mining claims in Nevada, USA. The Project consists of 90 Mining Rights on US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land covering approximately 7.8km^2 .
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Evidence of some historical mining and exploration activity is evident within the project area. Limited modern day exploration techniques and methods appear to have been conducted. • ASARCO drilled 13 inclined drill holes in 1980's. Limited data us available and includes incomplete assays results and limited drill data other than collar and direction information. • In 2019, the vendor collected 17 rock samples from various localities within the central portion of the project which contained highly anomalous Au, Ag, Cu and Mo.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area lies within a structurally controlled Basin & Range type mountain range, dominated by Paleaozoic clastic and chemical sediments. Late granitoid intrusives are known to occur adjacent to the project. Carlin-style replacement type mineralisation occurs along structural corridors in reactive sedimentary host rocks.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The assay results are based on early stage rock geochemical sample assays. No data aggregation methods, weighting of results or top cuts have been applied. All elements are in ppm or % as 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').*	• No drilling completed.
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.*	• See 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.*	• Results have been reported for the main elements targeted as displayed in Table 1 for rock sampling. Interpretation of other elements included in the assay method is ongoing.
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.*	• See text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• See Text