RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

ASX/Media Release *18 January 2022*

Shallow High Grade Lode Gold System Intersected at Maranoa-Peak Assay of 1m@33.75gt from 37m

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) are pleased to provide results from drilling operations at the Companies Maranoa prospect. Three of the four holes completed in the December 2021 program intersected the targeted lode system with peak assays of:

- **MRRC01-3m@ 11.7gt/au from 36m, including 1m @ 33.75gt/au from 37m down the hole**
- **MRRC03-1m @ 1.03gt/au from 107m, and 1m@5.16gt/au from 110m down the hole**

Results are reported at a COG of 0.2gt, complete details including collar location and assays are presented in accompanying figure 1, Appendix 1, and Appendix 2, Table 1 JORC Checklist.

DISCUSSION

In late December 2021 the Company completed four reverse circulation (RC) holes at Maranoa, which is located on the west side of the East Menzies Tenement package, approximately 2.5km south of Granny Venn (M29/189), refer figure 2. These holes were drilled opportunistically, to take advantage of equipment and resources which were still on site after completion of the Springfield drilling program in late December.

Maranoa is a granted Mining License (M29/427) and is being investigated as part of the Company's strategy to identify and commercialise near term and low capital cost mine development opportunities along the western side of the East Menzies project area. This approach enables the company to generate cash flow to fund exploration in the broader tenement package. This includes the highly prospective Gigante Grande Gold Project in the east, and the recently announced Nickel Sulphide occurrences at Springfield in the west.

Previous investigations at Maranoa have identified a (JORC 2012) inferred mineral resource estimate of 46kt @ 5.7gt/au for about 8koz [(4)]. Resource modelling indicates potential for small scale high-grade open cut operations. These resources present an opportunity for extending mining activities at East Menzies which are presently focussed on the Granny Venn Cut Back. The drilling activities at Maranoa to date (past and present) have principally been directed at shallow open cut mineralisation. On a broader canvass, the resource at depths below 100m has not been tested and is considered open to the south.

Maranoa is one of many northeast-trending mineralised quartz veins, which are conspicuously displayed by lines of old gold reef workings along the east limb of the Goodenough Syncline, refer figures 1 and 2. Historic workings are shown as yellow dots on these figures. Apart from the Maranoa lode, others in the suite include True Blue, Alexandra, Picton, Kensington, Sunday Gift, Viking, Brilliant and Luxemburg. The latter three (Sunday, Viking, and Luxemburg) are the subjects of an adjoining Mining Lease Application (M29/434) which has been lodged by the Company. M29/434 has since progressed to Native title negotiations.

In general, the Maranoa lode or reef system is represented by tabular quartz veins mostly 0.1 – 2.0 meters thick and exceptionally achieving up to 4.0m in width. The extent of existing workings, surface outcrop and drilling investigations indicates that the Maranoa lode system has a strike length on surface of between 300 and 500m. In the main, the lode system dips 70^0-80^0 southeast, and plunges 30-45^o south. The host rocks are metavolcanic and are described as hard and weakly foliated close-grained greenstone (amphibolite). There is only minimal wall rock alteration, and the country rock is

typically, but not uniformly barren. The host flow rocks are intruded by acid porphyry dykes and sills, which have been mapped on the eastern side of the prospect and appear to be a feature of the Springfield-Venn fault zone in this part of the project area.

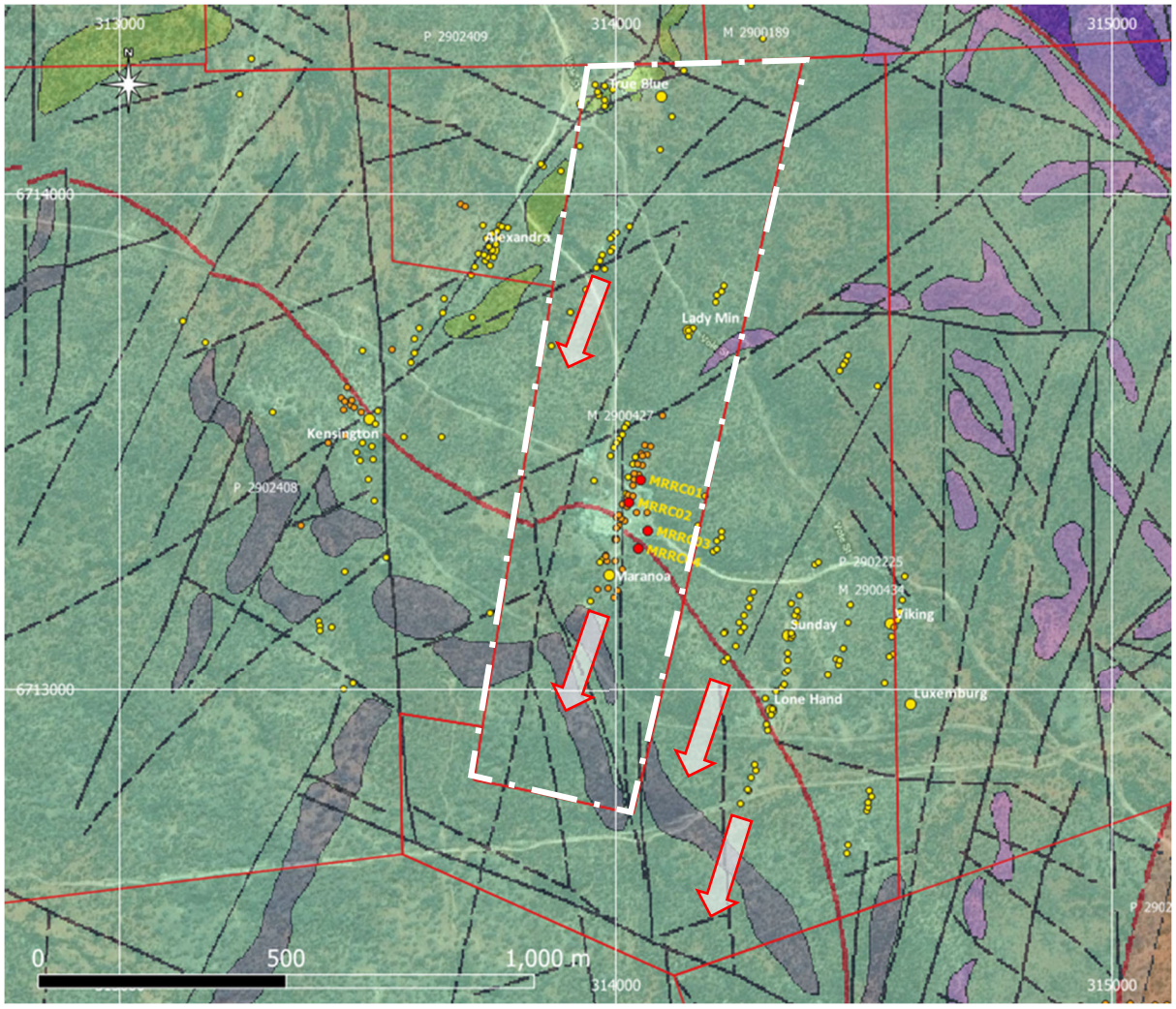

Figure 1 Maranoa Borehole Location Plan Superimposed on Litho-Structural Interpretation, Light Green=Mafic Basalt, Yellow dots=Shafts and Pits, Red Dots=Current MMRC drillhole, Orange Dots=Historic Callion JV drillhole

Mining at Maranoa was carried out between 1899 and 1942. These historic workings are still reasonably accessible, refer plates 3 and 4. The ore was initially custom milled on site with a 10 head stamping battery. Production records during this period is recorded as 9,465t at a gold grade of 27g/t for 8,510 oz. In 1979, the mine was dewatered by Queen Margaret Mines N.L (QMM), and the underground workings above the 200ft level examined where possible. In 1985, the Callion JV under agreement with QMM completed 42 RC holes in the vicinity of the workings. This work was the basis of a non-JORC resource estimate, which did not proceed to development. Since that time there has been no further systematic evaluation of the prospect until it was acquired by the REZ in late 2018.

The drilling completed by the Company was designed to drill test the Maranoa lode by a combination of shallow and deeper holes. The two shallow holes (MMRC01 and MMRC02) intersected the lode at 35 and 26m respectively. In both cases the mineralisation is represented by up to 4m of quartz veins, with minor pyrite, distributed within mafic basalt which displayed strong biotite alteration. Only one of the deeper holes intersected the lode (MMRC003), which was logged as a fine-grained basalt also with strong biotite alteration, minor pyrite and up to 60% quartz from 107 to 112m.

To validate the high-grade result obtained in MRRC01, the interval from 35m to 40m was dollied and panned. This process generated a tail of visible gold and sulphides (possibly marcasite) at 38m, plate 1. A closer inspection of drill cuttings also identified a few chips with gold partially enclosed by sulphides in the same interval, plate 2.

Plate 1 -Panned drill cuttings from 37- 38m MRRC01, showing gold tail

Plate 2 Drill cutting from 37-38m MMRC01, showing gold/sulphides in quartz, frame view is about 15mm

NEXT STEPS

The drilling investigations completed in December were part of a larger program the Company was planning to implement in the first quarter 2022. The results obtained from these holes will be used to update the resource model for conceptual mine design, and further exploration planning.

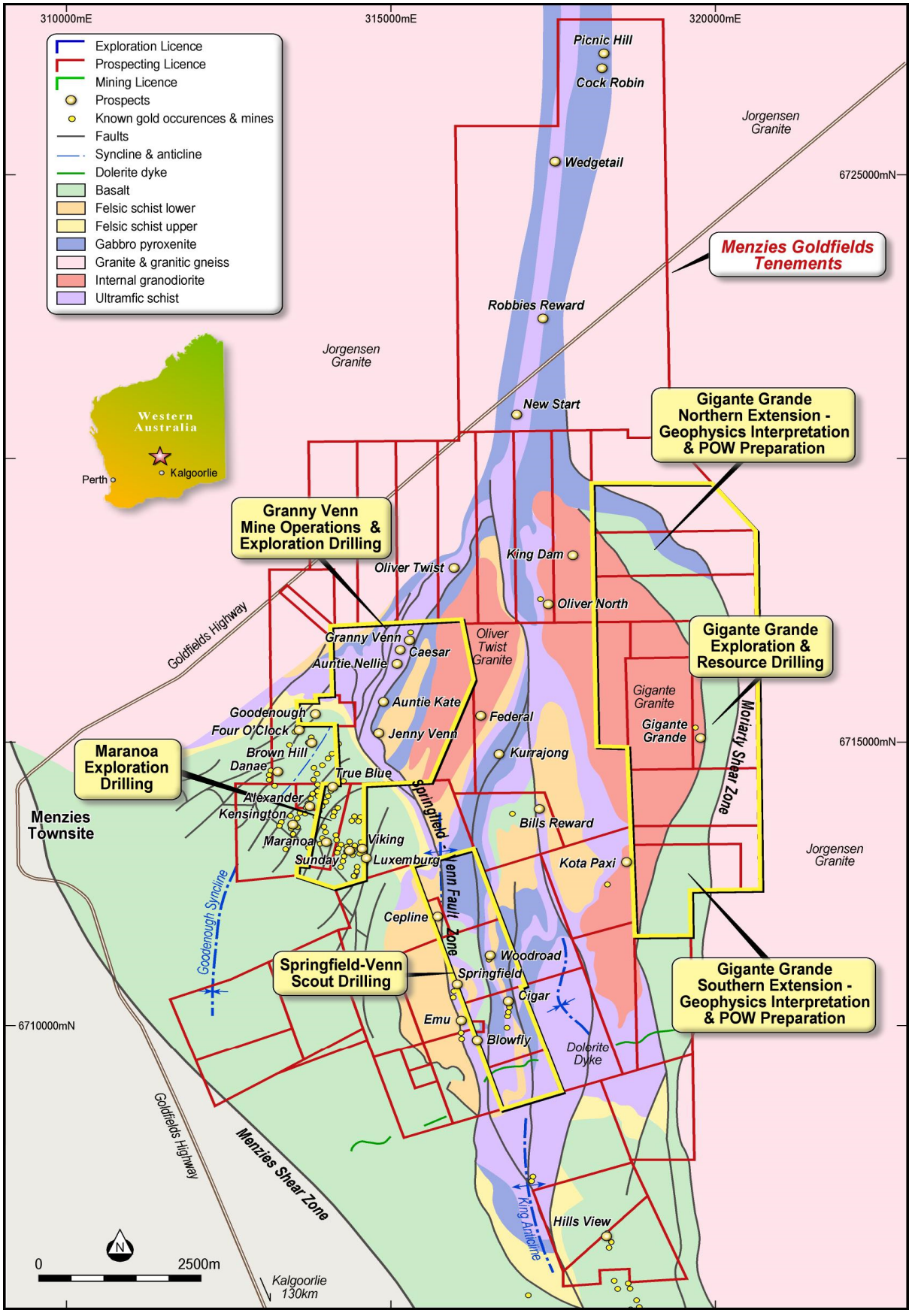

Figure 2 East Menzies Gold Project tenement and Operations Plan

Plate 3 and 4 Maranoa -Historic Workings

Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, and miner with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold project (EMGP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMGP represents a +100km2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province figures 2 and 3.

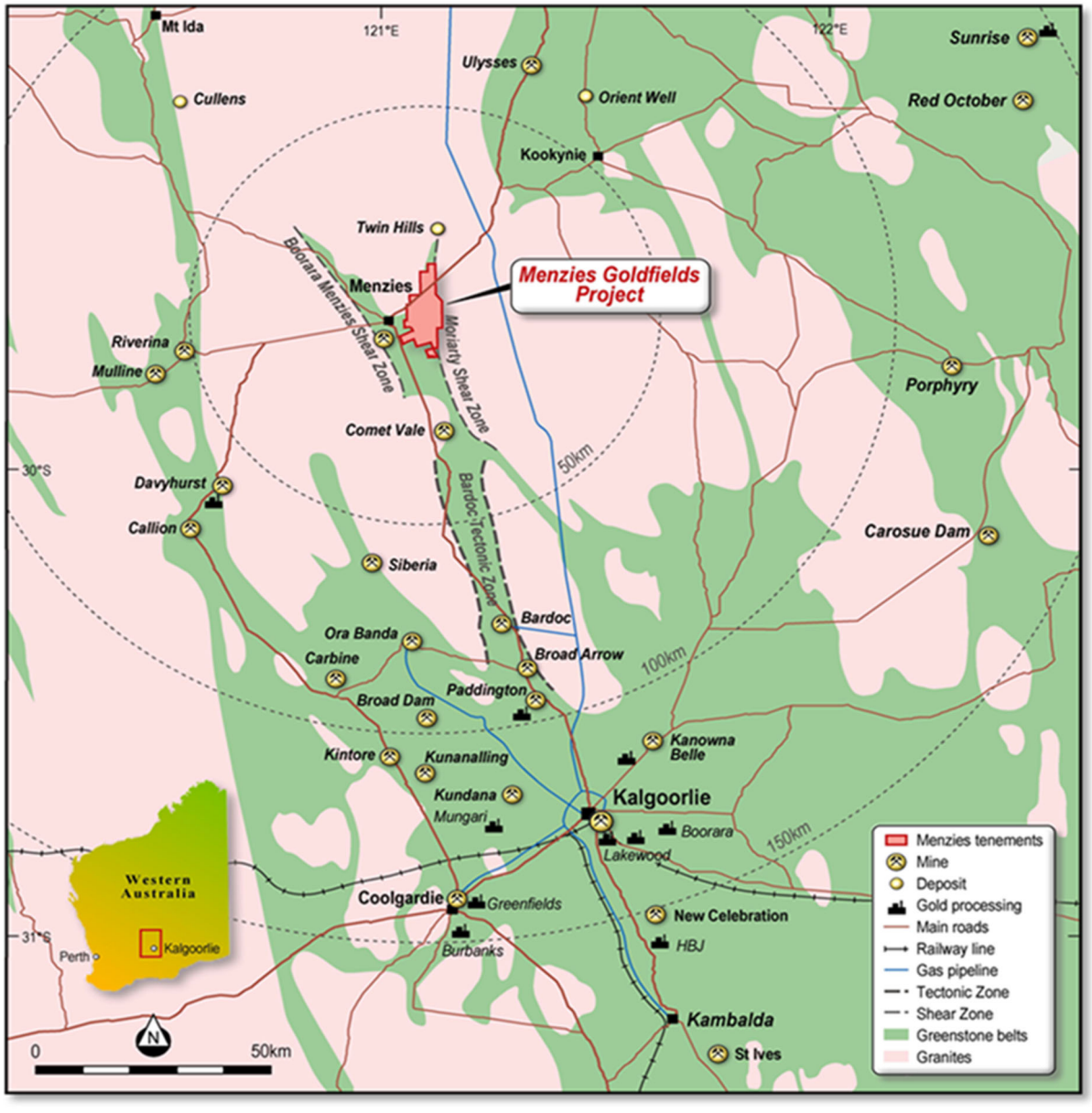

Figure 3 East Menzies Gold Project Regional Location Plan

For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern and southwestern sides of the project area (Gigante Grande and Springfield Prospects). On the western side of the project area studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa have commenced. Most recently the company completed grade control drilling within the Granny Venn open pit and has resumed mining operations at the Granny Venn Open Pit Gold Mine. As of End July 2021, the Company has combined gold and silver resources (JORC 2012) of 192k oz/au and 862k oz/au ag; refer to table 1.

Deposit	Material	Cut-off (gt/Au)	Indicated					Inferred					Indicated and Inferred				
			Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Mount Mackenzie [1]	Oxide	0.35	500	1.09	8	18	136	700	0.96	4	21	87	1200	1.02	6	39	223
	Primary	0.55	1200	1.25	13	48	482	1030	1.28	5	42	157	2220	1.27	9	90	639
Goodenough [2]	Primary	1	634	1.84		38		82	1.99		5.2		716	2.07		43	
Granny Venn [3]	Primary	1	134	2.03		9		41	2.14		2.9		175	2.1		12	
Maranoa [4]	Primary	1						46			8	8.05	46	5.7		8	
Total			2468			113	618	1899			79	252	4357			192	862

Table 1 Gold and Silver Resource Summary

In Queensland, the company has a 12km2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. A metallurgical test program is currently underway to investigate processing options for primary mineralisation below the current resource extents.

Further information:

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Approved for Release by the REZ Board

1) ASX Release 19 May 2020, (2) ASX Release 3 November 2020, (3) ASX Release 19 February 2021, (4) ASX Release 22 November 2018

Appendix 1

Table 1 Collar details and Assay Intervals

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
MMRC01	48	314049	6713424	461	300	-60	0	34	34	NSR
							34	35	1	<0.02
							35	36	1	0.08
							36	37	1	1.3
							37	38	1	33.75
							38	39	1	0.26
							39	40	1	0.07
							40	41	1	<0.03
							41	42	1	<0.02
							42	43	1	<0.03
							43	44	1	<0.02
							44	45	1	0.69
							45	46	1	0.03
							46	48	2	NSR
MMRC02	40	314026	6713378	461	280	-60	0	23	23	NSR
							23	24	1	<0.03
							24	25	1	0.98
							25	26	1	0.03
							26	27	1	<0.03
							27	40	13	NSR
MMRC03	140	314064	6713321	463	275	-60	103	104	1	<0.02
							105	106	1	<0.02
							106	107	1	0.21
							107	108	1	1.03
							108	109	1	0.28
							109	110	1	0.03
							110	111	1	5.16
							111	112	1	0.05
							112	113	1	<0.03
							113	114	1	<0.02
							114	115	1	0.17
							115	116	1	<0.03
							116	117	1	<0.02
							117	118	1	0.11
							118	119	1	<0.03
							119	120	1	<0.02
							120	121	1	0.19
							121	122	1	<0.03
							122	123	1	<0.03
							123	124	1	0.12
							124	125	1	<0.03
							125	126	1	<0.02
							126	127	1	<0.02
							127	128	1	0.11
							128	140	12	NSR
MMRC04	120	314044	6713284	464	275	-60	0	112	112	NSR
							112	113	1	0.27
							113	120	7	NSR

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• The results are based on samples recovered from RC Drilling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report only includes RC drilling results from recent drilling activities completed at the Companies Maranoa Prospect.
	• *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*	• Industry standard RC drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from which 3kg for each sample and pulverised and sub-divided in the laboratory to produce a 500gm charge for Photon Assay or 25gm charge for fire assay or Multi Element Assay by ICPOES. The sampling method are industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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).*	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a 141mm face sampling percussion hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• *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 relationship has been identified at this stage.

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.*	• RC samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation, and main lithology reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For RC samples, a cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry. The Multi Element assays were based RC samples which were collected over selected intervals of interest. Three RC holes encountered unmanageable water flows and were terminated before reaching the targeted intervals.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The field procedures adopted for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicates samples per 20 metres drilled. The field duplicates were collected from the 2nd chute of the cone splitter. CRMs were typically inserted in zones of interest. Random duplicates were inserted into the RAB drilling sample.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 20 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled.
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.*	• The primary assay technique used was Photon Assay offered by MinAnalytical Pty Ltd. This method utilizes a 500gm sample and is ideally suited to coarse gold occurrences such as Maranoa.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments.
	• *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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and is too early to provide an assessment. Recent RC sample datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias to date.
	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drilling intersections are verified by the Field Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the Supervising Geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying		sampling stream.
	•	•
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been carried out.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Field Geologist and Field Technician. The Field Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Field Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• All EMGP drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey has been carried out using a dGPS by a qualified surveyor. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Axis Champ Gyro which sits behind the overshot taking surveys every 30m during drilling operations to monitor deviation, and a continuous survey at the completion of each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls have not been undertaken and are not relevant to the results being reported.
	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The RC holes are typically in the range of 50-200m apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing 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*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
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.*	• Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated -60/300 and -60/275. These orientations are reasonably perpendicular to the interpreted Marano quartz lode and line of workings.
	• *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 selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

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 results have been obtained from prospecting licenses M29/427. This tenement is wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes.
	• *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 writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on the tenements has been completed over a few campaigns and years with significant contributions by the Callion Joint Venture under an agreement with Queen Margaret Mines. In 1985 the company completed 42 RC holes which broadly defined the general structure and dimensions of the Maranoa Lode system. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed data compilation and a small program of RC drilling. This work was the basis of a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Maranoa Prospect occurs within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. In general, the Maranoa lode or reef system is represented by tabular quartz veins mostly 0.1 – 2.0 meters thick and exceptionally achieving up to 4.0m in width. The extent of existing workings, surface outcrop and drilling investigations indicates that the Maranoa lode system has a strike length on surface of between 300 and 500m. In the main, the lode system dips 70^0-80^0 southeast, and plunges 30-45^o south. The host rocks are metavolcanic and are described as hard and weakly foliated close-grained greenstone (amphibolite). There is only minimal wall rock alteration, and the country rock is typically, but not uniformly barren. .
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 –*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all recent drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished the accompanying documentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All significant RC drilling obtained by the Company during this program have been included in the accompanying documentation.
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.*	• The appendix 1 shows all results which have been received, whether they have significant intercepts or not. No grades have been changed or truncated. Holes with NSR indicate No Significant Results encountered.
	• *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.*	• All intervals with gold grades are reported at 1m in lengths. Broader intervals which have no significant results have been clubbed.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
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.*	• The drillholes are believed to be reasonably perpendicular to mineralisation.
	• *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').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be*	• This is in an early stage of investigation, which has not yet generated any other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	IORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps that shows possible extensions to mineralisation have been included in the main body of the release