ASX Announcement

ASX Code: OKR

24 January 2019

INFILL SAMPLING RESULTS RETURNED FOR THE CRACKERJACK GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- Okapi has received assay results from its recently completed follow up Rock chip sampling program at the Crackerjack Project
- Significant gold assays include (*Refer Figure 2*);
  - *The Sisters* - 5.0 g/t Au
  - *Crackerjack NE* – up to 3.8 g/t Au
  - *Crackerjack* – up to 1.9 g/t Au
  - *Crackerjack Shear* – results included 1.5 g/t Au & 0.9 g/t Au
- Results from 77 rock chip samples were received from MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd and included in Table 1
- The program was designed to complement previous work completed around known gold occurrences in the project area and to better understand the geochemical signature of gold mineralisation.
- Anomolous results continue to validate previous work and refine targets for future work programs.

Mr. Ferguson, Managing Director, commented: *"Okapi is pleased to announce the results of the most recent work at Crackerjack. We are continuing to grow our understanding and confidence of the mineralisation found within the project area at Crackerjack and are working up some priority targets. We are currently reviewing proposed 2019 work programs with the view to value adding and are looking forward to finalising field programs shortly."*

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Okapi Resources Limited (ASX:"OKR") **("Okapi" & "Company")** is pleased to announce the rock chip sampling results that have been returned from the Phase 2 exploration program at the Company's Crackerjack Project located approximately 85 kilometres south-west of Halls Creek in the Kimberley District of Western Australia (Figure 1).

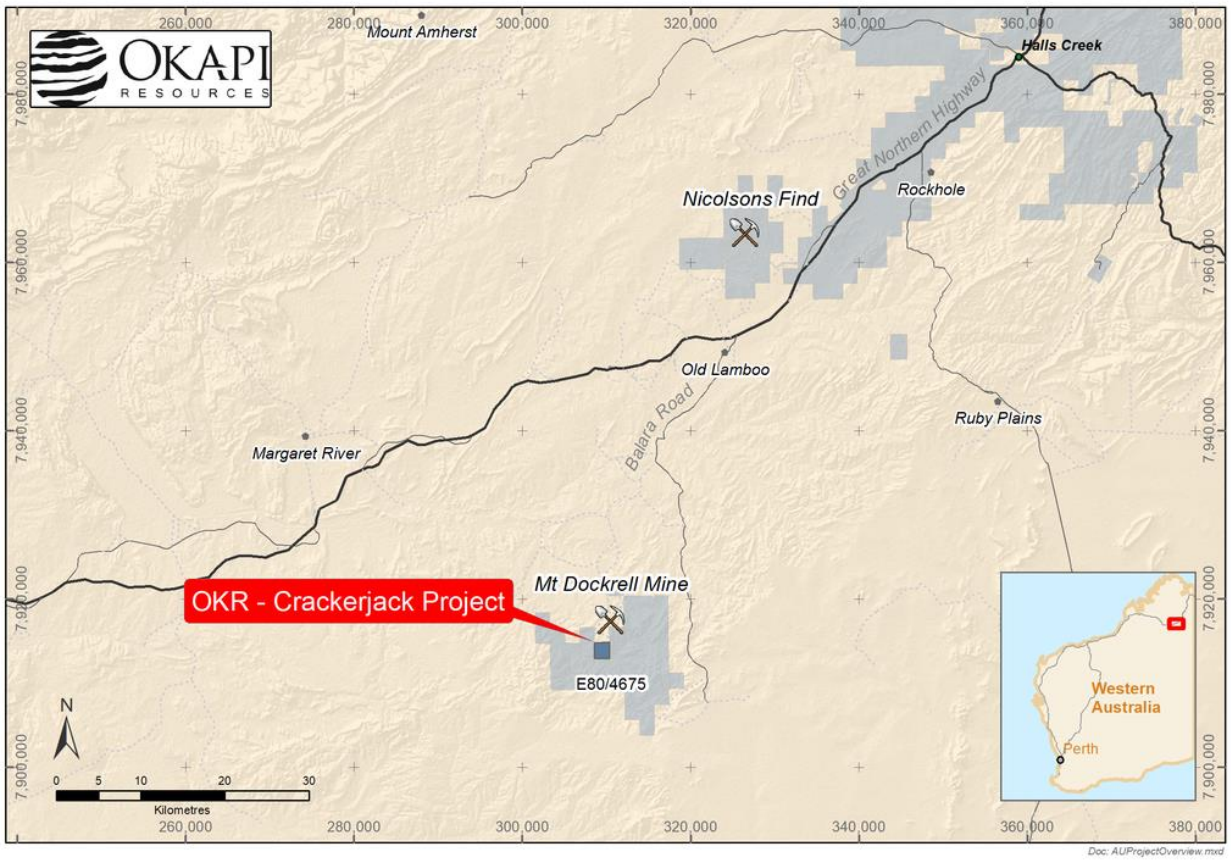

Figure 1: Crackerjack Project Location

Hydra Consulting Pty Ltd (Hydra) were engaged by OKR to undertake a follow up mapping and sampling on the Crackerjack Project. The program was designed to complement work conducted previously and to better understand the geochemical signature of gold occurrences in the project area.

During the September 2018 quarter, high priority prospects at Crackerjack tenement were mapped and a total of 77 hard rock samples were taken for analysis. The sampling method involve chipping material from exposed bedrock to obtain sufficient sample, typically 2-3 kg.

In the December 2018 quarter, samples were prepared and analysed by MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ISO/IEC17025:2005). Samples were analysed for gold via fire assay methodology with an AAS finish using a 40g charge and a 25g charge with an aqua regia partial digest and an ICP finish for multi-element determinations. Laboratory duplicates and certified reference materials were used by MinAnalytical as per their QC protocols during analysis of the samples and none of the QC data supplied has highlighted areas of concern relating to the results.

The results included the following significant gold assays from the following prospects;

The Sisters - 5.0 g/t Au;
Crackerjack NE – up to 3.8 g/t Au;
Crackerjack – up to 1.9 g/t Au; and
'Crackerjack Shear' – results included 1.5 g/t Au & 0.9 g/t Au

The Prospect sample locations are shown in Figure 2, with all analytical results of the 77 rock chip samples shown in entirety within Table 1.

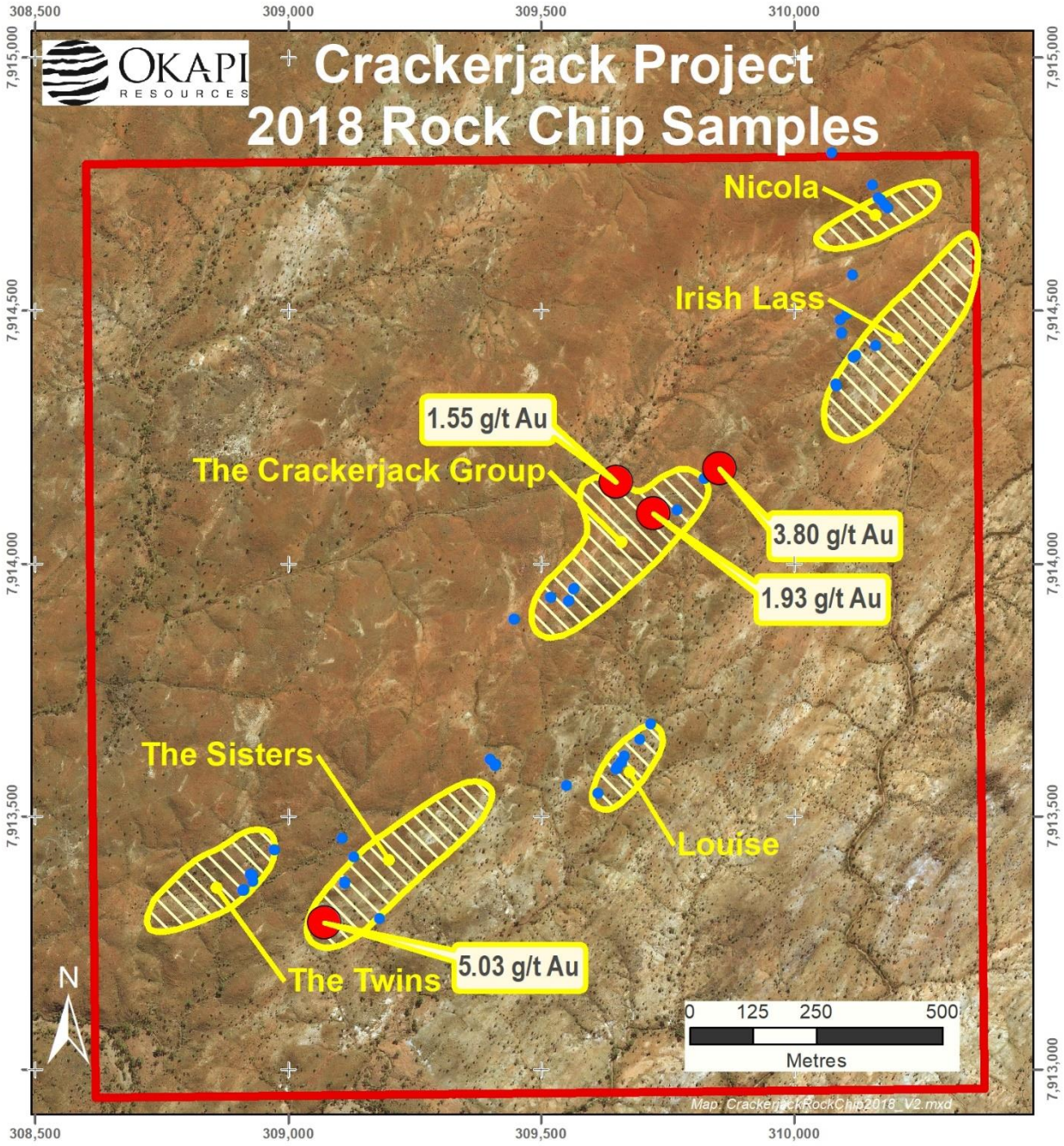

Figure 2: Sample Location Map

Table 1: Multi-element Geochemical Results - Phase 2 Crackerjack

	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
OCR201	0.011	0.05	1.8	0.01	12.3	4.5	1.8	0.18	*BDL*	0.5	2
OCR202	0.006	0.06	14.7	0.02	80.8	54.1	10	0.99	0.01	0.16	34
OCR203	0.004	0.03	5.6	0.06	57.9	61.7	11.6	2.49	0.02	0.53	25
OCR204	0.001	0.05	5.9	0.02	64.8	39.7	3.1	1.23	0.01	0.21	23
OCR205	0.001	0.05	3.1	0.02	84.4	40.3	2.7	1	*BDL*	0.38	30
OCR206	*BDL*	*BDL*	1.6	0.1	21.9	6.6	4.1	0.29	0.04	0.09	12
OCR207	0.258	4.49	1949	1.35	852.2	6.3	803.3	5.99	0.14	2.97	60
OCR208	0.078	2.53	464.7	0.14	675.6	3.6	84.6	0.75	0.02	0.39	30
OCR209	3.792	12.32	7319.9	3.43	2568.2	22.4	2768.6	11.11	0.42	2.53	138
OCR210	0.095	0.06	56.1	0.02	18.1	13.8	4.4	0.95	*BDL*	0.56	18
OCR211	0.017	0.17	99.2	0.06	49.7	5.9	47	0.33	*BDL*	1.3	18
OCR212	0.003	0.02	10.8	*BDL*	8.4	5.2	3.5	0.31	*BDL*	1.13	10
OCR213	BDL	0.03	7.1	*BDL*	5.1	5	1.6	0.16	*BDL*	0.55	10
OCR214	0.002	0.01	28.1	*BDL*	6.2	7.9	3.8	0.35	*BDL*	0.33	35
OCR215	0.005	0.02	3.5	0.01	4.3	13.6	4.1	0.33	*BDL*	0.47	8
OCR216	0.218	0.06	23.4	0.01	1.4	10.5	7	0.49	*BDL*	2.12	14
OCR217	0.287	0.09	18.6	0.05	15.7	17.3	19.2	0.63	*BDL*	4.59	30
OCR218	0.054	0.05	40.2	0.02	30	30.2	4.2	1.13	*BDL*	1.19	41
OCR219	0.349	0.12	76.8	0.02	34.1	17.3	7.4	0.83	0.02	4.7	23
OCR220	0.044	0.1	119.7	0.03	34.5	51.5	7.7	1.02	*BDL*	9.21	75
OCR221	0.198	0.21	72.8	0.1	159.6	7.1	1.7	0.44	0.02	0.24	4
OCR222	0.08	0.1	91.8	0.05	90.7	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.01	0.66	5
OCR223	5.028	0.19	815	0.85	79.9	20.5	805.3	5.15	0.11	0.87	1141
OCR224	0.203	0.09	471.2	2.95	70.9	18.3	80	2.05	0.06	0.35	141
OCR225	0.022	0.04	55.1	0.46	19.9	5.5	4.7	0.57	0.02	0.25	22
OCR226	0.001	0.04	25	0.82	8.2	8.5	7.4	0.56	0.02	0.52	28
OCR227	0.057	0.06	32.6	0.02	8.3	0.8	4.5	0.49	*BDL*	1.41	29
OCR228	0.326	0.06	754.2	0.08	46.4	1.2	10.2	2.48	0.03	11.71	72
OCR229	0.144	0.05	240.8	0.01	7.9	*BDL*	7.7	0.62	*BDL*	0.26	29
OCR230	0.002	0.01	16.5	0.16	4.2	9.9	9	1.21	0.01	0.75	6
OCR231	0.001	0.03	8.2	0.12	9	6.2	2.6	0.46	0.04	BDL	15
OCR232	0.002	0.04	18.6	0.05	85.9	57.4	7.2	1.16	0.02	0.12	40
OCR233	0.004	0.06	27.5	0.07	121.8	58.6	16.4	1.63	0.02	0.19	43
OCR234	0.073	0.2	191.2	0.05	63.1	43.1	6.3	1.15	0.03	15.86	40
OCR235	0.065	0.09	65.2	0.02	45.4	29.8	4.5	0.63	*BDL*	18.8	28
OCR236	0.003	*BDL*	8.2	0.63	36.7	17.6	6	1.67	0.06	0.43	34
OCR237	0.011	*BDL*	5.9	0.58	28.4	17.6	6.3	1.32	0.08	0.53	37
OCR238	0.002	0.01	5.7	0.43	36.2	14.9	6.9	0.65	0.08	0.19	34

	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
OCR239	0.002	BDL	10.8	0.34	30.1	16	8.6	0.94	0.04	1.39	44
OCR240	0.026	0.26	8.8	113.97	6.9	3.7	14.6	0.23	1.13	1.27	14
OCR241	*BDL*	0.03	3.3	0.06	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.18	*BDL*	0.05	5
OCR242	*BDL*	0.04	5.3	0.39	2.4	2.4	3.1	0.18	*BDL*	0.57	5
OCR243	0.014	0.65	406.8	1.15	27.3	8.7	48.3	2.13	0.03	22.2	92
OCR244	0.006	0.95	22.2	1.27	34.1	18.5	76.9	0.92	0.02	0.25	112
OCR245	0.254	0.26	62.3	0.81	15.4	11.4	9	0.65	0.02	0.13	41
OCR246	0.004	0.48	26.5	0.87	15.4	7.6	14	1.2	0.01	0.37	43
OCR247	0.002	0.14	42.1	0.7	13.4	8.4	25.2	0.68	0.01	0.31	42
OCR248	0.018	0.21	40.7	1.5	17.5	13.8	12.8	0.71	0.05	0.39	45
OCR249	0.145	0.3	311.4	3.22	22.5	12.4	157.1	1.72	0.06	0.14	29
OCR250	0.002	0.13	46.7	0.41	8.5	5.8	6.3	0.51	0.02	0.2	40
OCR251	*BDL*	0.22	17	0.48	14.8	11.4	6.8	0.34	*BDL*	*BDL*	51
OCR252	0.001	0.07	19.6	0.03	60.3	19.8	13.7	2.05	0.01	0.53	12
OCR253	0.003	0.03	12.8	0.03	50.4	31.1	6.4	2.39	0.01	0.12	15
OCR254	0.004	0.09	51.5	0.41	57.3	11.9	59.4	0.47	0.01	0.7	16
OCR255	0.021	0.08	486.4	0.47	23.8	7.2	31.3	0.98	0.01	0.14	82
OCR256	0.009	0.16	29.1	0.02	221.6	51.4	11.2	1.48	0.02	0.39	29
OCR257	0.004	0.12	43.9	0.01	130.9	45.1	6.8	0.87	0.01	0.2	43
OCR258	0.001	BDL	9.7	*BDL*	1.4	*BDL*	3.7	0.07	*BDL*	0.51	*BDL*
OCR259	0.317	0.08	51.9	*BDL*	6.9	11.7	2	0.33	*BDL*	0.53	11
OCR260	1.926	0.29	269.6	0.03	31.1	5.7	3	0.96	0.04	0.95	3
OCR261	0.287	0.08	97.6	0.02	19.3	13.7	2.2	0.58	0.01	1.36	13
OCR262	0.93	1.76	628.4	5.34	10.4	1.3	245.6	1.89	0.21	0.16	*BDL*
OCR263	1.548	0.73	1253.2	1.91	30.1	3.3	140.7	2.33	0.08	3.5	12
OCR264	0.228	0.25	631	0.25	29.9	5	76.9	0.94	0.01	0.87	20
OCR265	0.002	0.02	19.9	0.03	36.9	16.4	1.8	0.74	0.01	0.11	17
OCR266	BDL	0.03	15.5	0.03	41	12.8	3.4	0.69	0.03	0.54	21
OCR267	0.002	0.03	23	0.05	83.8	16.3	2.9	1.12	0.02	0.19	11
OCR268	0.002	0.02	13.7	*BDL*	5.5	7.3	3.3	0.36	BDL	6.74	6
OCR269	0.018	0.02	14.5	*BDL*	7.2	7.2	2.7	0.36	BDL	9.83	6
OCR270	0.141	0.04	188.3	0.02	30.7	29.5	3	0.75	BDL	7.21	73
OCR271	0.058	0.04	213.8	0.03	28.2	25.9	7.5	0.91	0.01	19.98	46
OCR272	0.028	0.03	262.8	0.03	18.2	96.6	8.2	0.76	0.03	1.54	82
OCR273	0.014	0.03	43.1	0.01	23.2	8.7	12.5	0.44	*BDL*	1.06	21
OCR274	0.035	0.01	261	0.04	31.6	47.4	11.3	0.73	0.02	34.31	66
OCR275	0.012	0.03	49.9	0.02	28.4	5	8.8	0.46	*BDL*	1.84	15
OCR276	0.002	0.04	66.7	0.05	5.7	12.3	10.6	0.46	*BDL*	0.92	22
OCR277	0.011	0.11	86.4	0.07	13.7	8.5	9.5	0.54	*BDL*	16.54	16

BDL = Below Detection Limit

Background to the Crackerjack Project

The Crackerjack Project is owned by Okapi's 100% subsidiary Panex Resources WA Pty Ltd. It is located in the southern Halls Creek Mobile Belt, along the eastern edge of the Kimberley Craton in the Kimberley Goldfields of Western Australia. This mobile belt represents a major deformation zone and is structurally complex. The Lower Proterozoic Halls Creek Group comprises generally fine-grained terrigenous sediments and jaspilites.

Within the Crackerjack Project, the predominantly epiclastic felsic volcanic rocks of the Olympio Formation overlie the Biscay Formation, comprising mafic volcanics with interbedded lithic sandstones, siltstones and shales.

Shearing is evident throughout the Project area, with most shears aligned along bedding and fold axial planes. These 'bedding-aligned shears' appear to host the majority of mineralisation. Some cross-cutting structures are also present (i.e. as at the 'Crackerjack Shear' line of workings) but are difficult to recognise on the ground and trace over any significant length due to scree cover from steep hill slopes and skeletal soils on flatter terrain.

The main mineralised horizons in the Crackerjack Project area occur close to the contact between the Biscay and Olympio Formation sediments and in, or proximal to, intrusive sills of the Woodward Dolerite. The historically mined zones are hosted in shear structures with moderate to strong propylitic alteration in the mafic volcanics and evidence of sulphide-rich arsenic, copper and lead mineralisation associated with the gold.

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About Okapi Resources

Okapi Resources Limited is a minerals exploration company focused on the discovery and commercialisation of mineral deposits in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Western Australia.

Okapi's primary objective is to discover and develop mineral resources from its current portfolio. The Company has carefully selected projects with historical workings and excellent results. Okapi has a team of professionals with an exemplary record of success and with a particular history in Western Australia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

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

For more information please visit: www.okapiresources.com

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results (JORC 2012)

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Michael Montgomery, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Montgomery is a full-time employee of Geosure Geological Consults Pty Ltd, providing consultancy services to the resource industry. Mr. Montgomery has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Montgomery consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 (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.	Rock chip and channel sampling and grab samples from historic waste dumps were taken from within the project area.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip and grab samples are by their nature unrepresentative of the sampled interval or horizon.
	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 1m 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.	The hard rock samples (of up to 3 kg) were pulverized in the laboratory to produce a 40g charge for fire assay or 25g charge for multi-element analysis using ICP. None of the samples would be considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimates.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	No drilling activities completed at this stage
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	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 activities completed at this stage
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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling activities completed at this stage

Sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were sampled dry in the field.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation techniques are appropriate for all samples taken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Several duplicate laboratory splits were taken for repeat assays. These returned results within an acceptable variance, indicating the appropriate nature of the sample processing and analysis techniques.
	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	No field duplicates or CRMs were included in the samples submitted for analysis
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling methods and weights obtained were appropriate for 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.	Hard rock samples were analysed by Minanalytical Laboratories in Perth using either aqua regia partial digestion and ICP determination for multi-elements or fire assay and AAS determination for gold. These digests are considered appropriate for the of mineralisation.
	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.	No geophysical activities undertaken at this stage
	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.	Laboratory duplicates and certified reference materials were used during determination of the hard rock samples and appear to confirm accuracy and precision of the sample assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	None conducted at this early stage of reconnaissance exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data is stored in electronic format in a secure database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has 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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA_94 Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic control has been undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Sample spacing is sporadic.
	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 drilling activities completed at this stage
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	Channel samples were taken in the field perpendicular to structures or other feature and therefore represent a

geological structure	structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	minimally biased sample of the feature of interest. All other sample types, by their nature, do not have an orientation.
	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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were taken in the field in calico bags, which were then grouped in plastic bags. The plastic bags were zip-tied and collected in a bulka bag which was sealed by a company representative before being transported to the Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited.

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 Crackerjack tenement E80/4675 is granted and 100% held by Panex Resources WA Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Okapi Resources Limited. All native title is cleared and there are no known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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.	See above, no other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration of relevance undertaken by: Arcadia Minerals Limited, Maldon Minerals Limited, and Panex Resources WA Pty Ltd with Maldon's drilling the only significant work program.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project area predominantly contains metasediments and mafic volcanics of the Biscay and Olympio Formations of the Halls Creek Group within the Halls Creek Orogen. The project area has been intruded by various felsic and mafic units, the most significant of which to gold mineralisation is the Woodward Dolerite. Gold and base metal mineralisation is contained within veining and relatively narrow shear structures.
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.	The historic drill hole information was reported by Maldon Minerals in WAMEX Rpt Nos 26808 & 30309.
	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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage

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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	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.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drilling activities completed at this stage
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	Channel samples were in most cases taken over a standard 1m length. All other samples do not correspond to relatable widths or lengths.
	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').	No drilling activities completed at this stage
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.	As included.
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.	Due to the nature of the samples, they are to be considered indicative only.
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.	No geophysical or drilling activities completed at this stage
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).	Further work will include mapping and bedrock sampling for geochemical anomalies to identify prospective target zones and then RC drill testing of the higher priority targets.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The diagrams show the target areas.