



# SIGNIFICANT COPPER RESULTS FROM ONGOING DRILLING HAGENHOF COPPER PROJECT, NAMIBIA

**Drilling intersects massive sulphide quartz breccia of up to 2.44% copper**

## Highlights

- Maiden diamond drilling intersects massive sulphide quartz breccia at Main Gossan target, with significant copper results including:
  - 17m @ 0.82% Cu from 111m downhole (HDD04), incl.  
9m @ 1.1% Cu from 119m (incl. 1m @ 2.44% Cu from 127m)
  - 24m @ 0.54% Cu from 86m downhole, (HDD002), incl.  
1m @ 1.38% from 89m, 1m @ 1.73% Cu from 95m and 1m @ 1.84% Cu from 105m
- Follow up RC drilling planned to define the extent of known mineralisation at Main Gossan, which outcrops at surface down to 100m vertical depth and remains open down plunge and up dip.
- Drilling is continuing at 100% owned Hagenhof Copper Project with approximately 1,976m completed of a total 3,000m drill program to test several other copper and gold targets.
- Visual observations from RC drilling at Liv's Hill and Jette's Hill targets, indicate the presence of copper sulphides associated with strong pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation – assays pending.
- Hagenhof is well located with key infrastructure including sealed roads, high voltage power and a rail line from Walvis Bay deep water port to the copper smelter at Tsumeb, all in close proximity.
- Tanga currently holds a total ground position on the Damara Belt, Namibia of over 1,700km<sup>2</sup>.
- Capital raising currently being completed to fast track further drilling and exploration.



Figure 1. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 122m to 128m



**Tanga Resources Ltd (ASX: TRL) (“Tanga” or the “Company”)** is pleased to report encouraging results from the Main Gossan target as part of the 3,000 meter drilling program underway at Company’s the 100% owned Hagenhof Copper Project (“Hagenhof” or the “Project”), in Namibia.

### Management Comment

Matthew Bowles, CEO of Tanga Resources Ltd said:

*“We are excited by the results from the first few drill holes at Main Gossan which confirms the potential for a new copper discovery to be made at Hagenhof. We believe Namibia’s Damara Belt remains underexplored, which is why we have focused our efforts on securing a large land holding on the belt.*

*Drilling at Hagenhof is continuing, with several targets identified along an east west trending +8km stratigraphic horizon being tested, all of which have never previously been drilled. Once the drilling of these targets has been completed the rig will then be moved back to Main Gossan to follow up on these initial results.*

*This is an exciting time for our exploration team at Hagenhof as we continue to unlock the potential of the project and we look forward to providing further updates to shareholder in the near future.”*

### Assay results for Main Gossan

Assay results have been received for the first four holes diamond holes, totalling approximately 570 metres drilled at Main Gossan, targeting a prominent ground magnetic anomaly and the historically reported copper mineralisation.

#### Diamond hole HDD004

Diamond hole HDD004, which was drilled approximately 50 metres along strike from HDD002 has returned significant assays from 85m vertical depth below surface of:

- **17m @ 0.82% Cu from 111m downhole, incl.**  
**9m @ 1.1% Cu from 119m (incl. 1m @ 2.44% Cu from 127m)**

#### Diamond Hole HDD002

Diamond hole HDD002, has returned significant assays from 60 metres vertical depth below surface of:

- **24m @ 0.54% Cu from 86m downhole, incl.**  
**1m @ 1.38% from 89m and 1m @ 1.73% Cu from 95m and 1m @ 1.84% Cu from 105m**

Mineralisation consists of a coarse grained pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite within quartz-carbonate breccia, hosted in Neoproterozoic turbiditic and calcareous meta-sedimentary rocks (Okonguarri Formation of the Swakop Group).

Drilling has **confirmed that the mineralisation at Main Gossan, which outcrops from surface, remains open up dip and down plunge, with grade improving at depth. Follow up drilling at Main Gossan is planned as part of this current program.**

HDD01 and HDD03 intersected the lower grade (+0.1% cu) mineralised halo. Refer to Table 1 for results.

### Ongoing drilling

Drilling is continuing at Hagenhof with several other exciting targets, that have had no previous drilling, being tested following the arrival of the RC rig on site. Drilling at both Jette’s Hill, testing outcropping mineralisation and Liv’s Hill, testing a prominent magnetic anomaly coinciding with a large interpreted structural domal feature, has now been completed, with pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation observed in RC chips from both prospects.

Approximately 1,976 metres of the total 3,000 metre program has been completed at Hagenhof, assays from samples despatched to the laboratories are currently pending and further results are expected to be released in the following weeks.

Drilling is currently underway at the P5 target before moving to Copper Cap north of Liv's Hill, where surface samples returned up to 1.08g/t gold. Planning has also commenced for down hole electro-magnetic (DHEM) work at Main Gossan and Liv's Hill, to identify potential conductors at depth

### Liv's Hill

Visual copper mineralisation has been observed in the first round of drilling at the Livs Hill prospect located about 8km east of Main Gossan where quartz-sulphide breccias and Katangan style strata-bound massive sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) have been intersected in Neoproterozoic dolomite and sandstone. Livs Hill was found using conventional soil geochemical sampling and mapping and the drill targets have been defined by detailed ground magnetics. Results are pending.

### Jette's Hill

First pass RC drilling at Jette's Hill, midway between Main Gossan and Livs Hill, has been completed with visual observations of zones of massive sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) intersected in several holes. Results are pending.

### Project location and surrounding infrastructure

The Hagenhof Copper Project is well located with excellent surrounding infrastructure including high voltage grid power running through the property and sealed roads and a rail line to the Tsumeb Copper Smelter, all in close proximity.

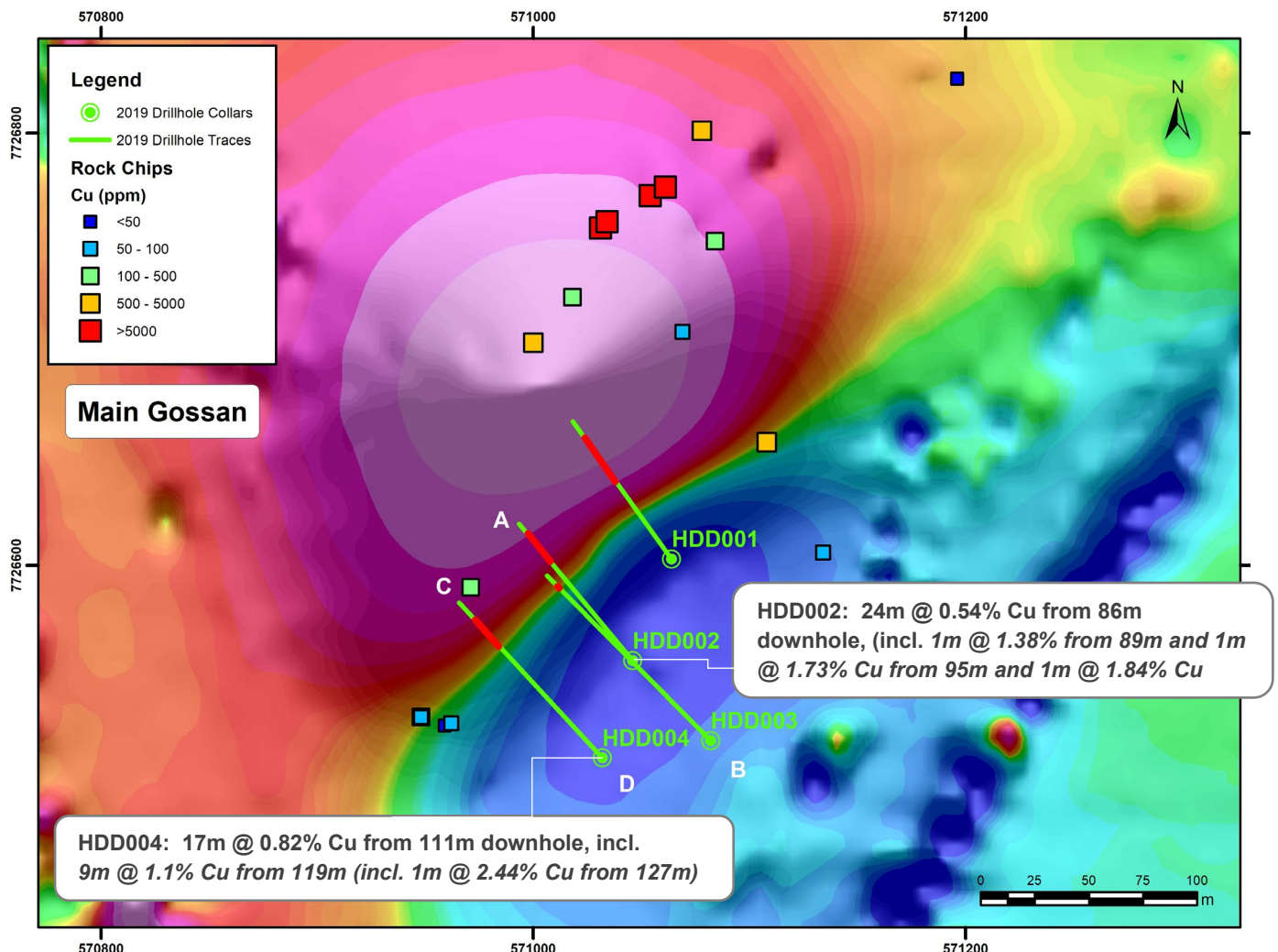


Figure 2. Ground magnetic data at Main Gossan showing the prominent anomaly with completed drill holes testing plunge and grade of historical reported copper mineralisation. Mineralised intersections shown >0.1% Cu



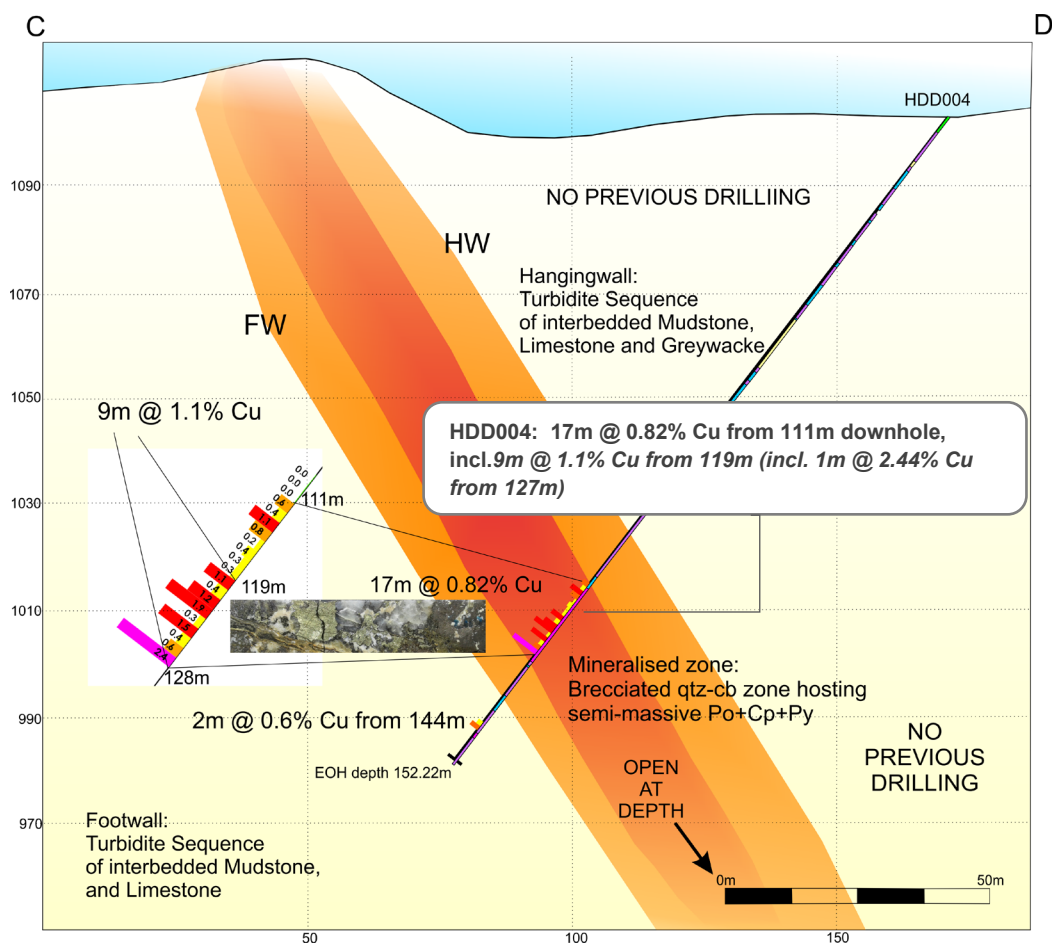


Figure 3. Cross section C-D looking north east at Main Gossan.

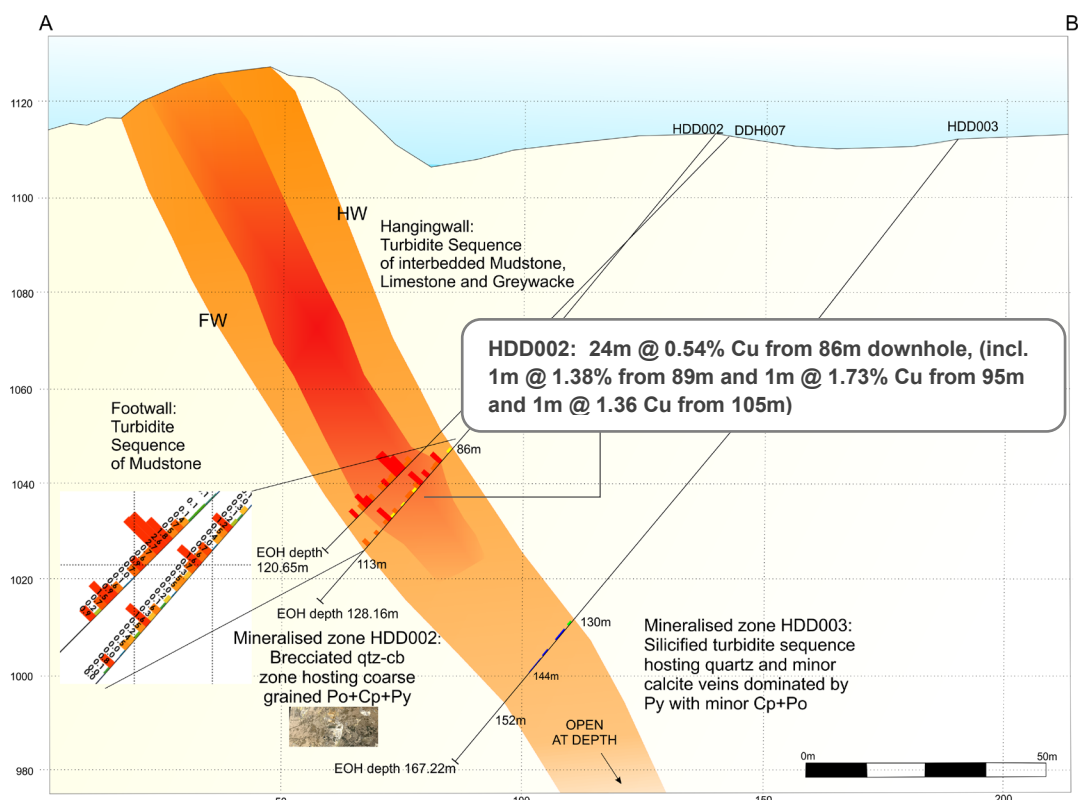


Figure 4. Cross section A-B looking north east at Main Gossan



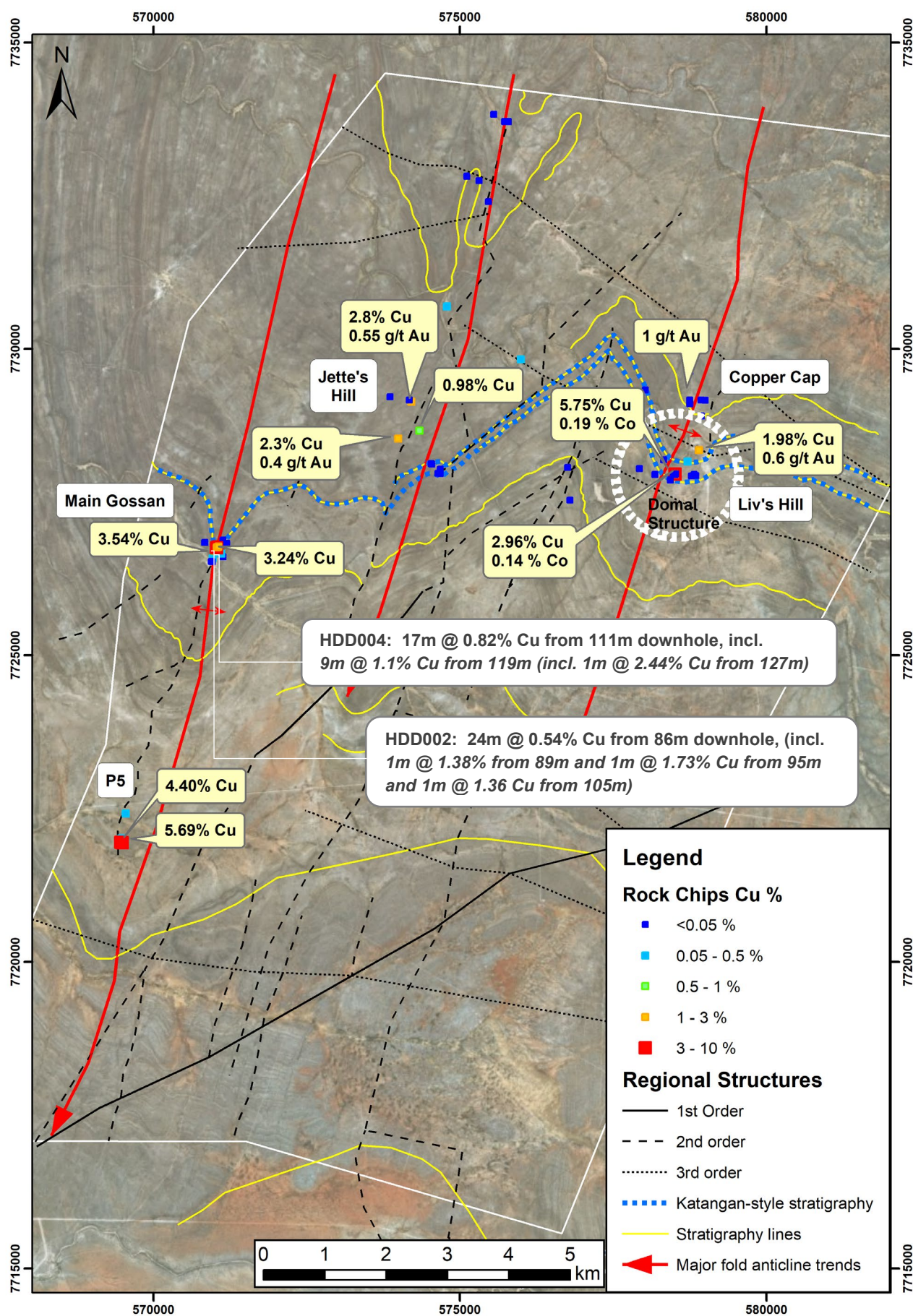


Figure 5. Multiple copper targets at Hagenhof over a +8km stratigraphic copper bearing 'Katangan style' horizon.



## Hagenhof Copper Project – Main Gossan



Figure 6. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 111m to 116m



Figure 7. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 116m to 122m



Figure 8. Massive sulphide-quartz-carbonate breccia in HDD004 from 122m to 128m



Hagenhof Copper Project – Liv's Hill, assays pending.



Figure 9. Near surface gossan intersected in HRC010 at Livs Hill.

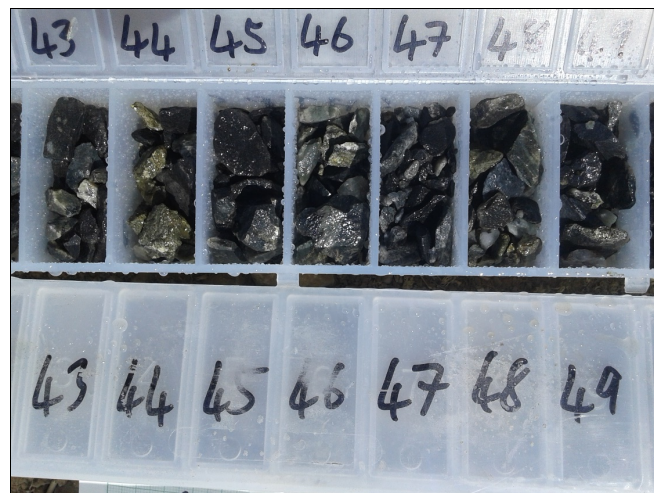


Figure 10. Sulphide intersection from 43m to 49m in HRC011 at Livs Hill



Figure 11. Quartz-sulphide breccia intersected in HRC013 at Livs Hill



Figure 12. Quartz-sulphide breccia intersected in HRC013 at Livs Hill.



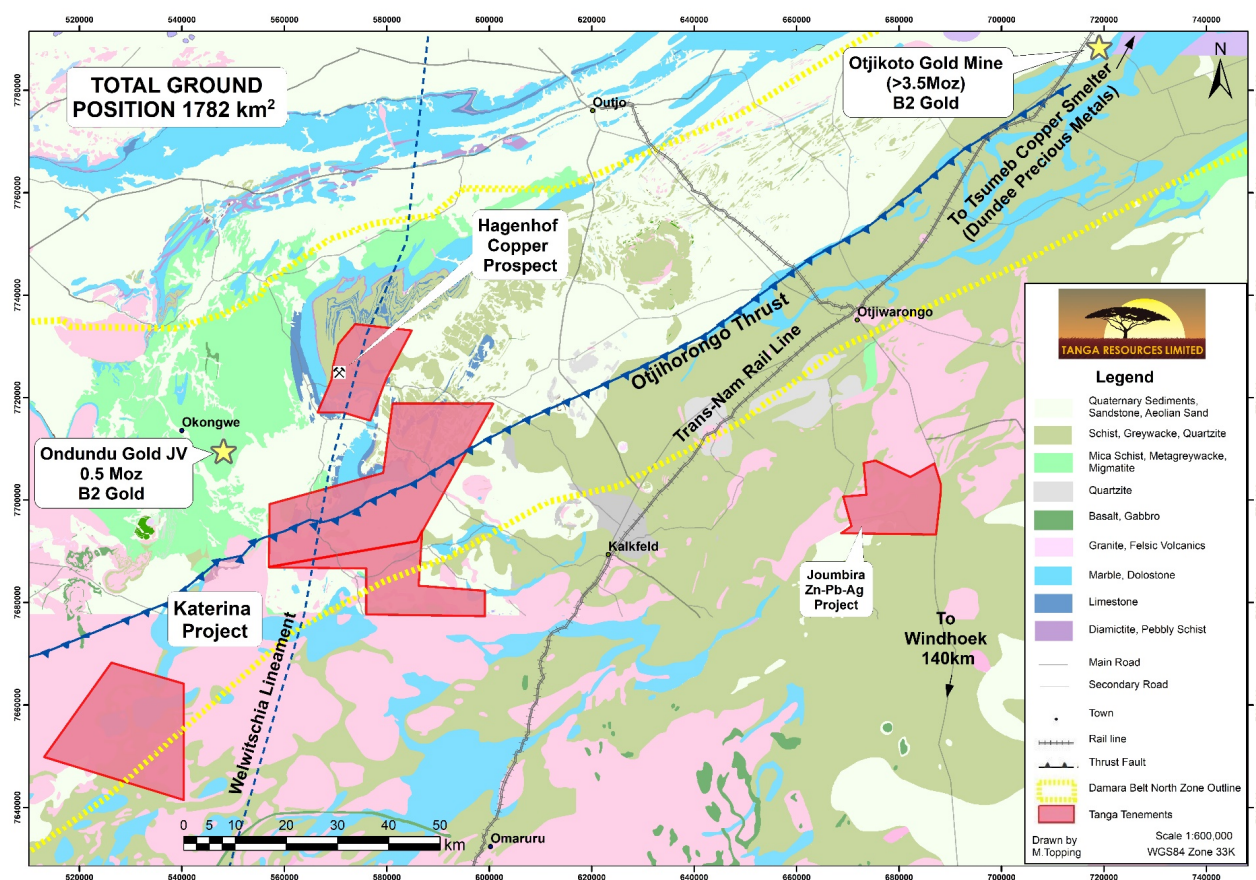


Figure 13. Location of Tanga's Projects on the Damara Belt Namibia, and surrounding infrastructure.

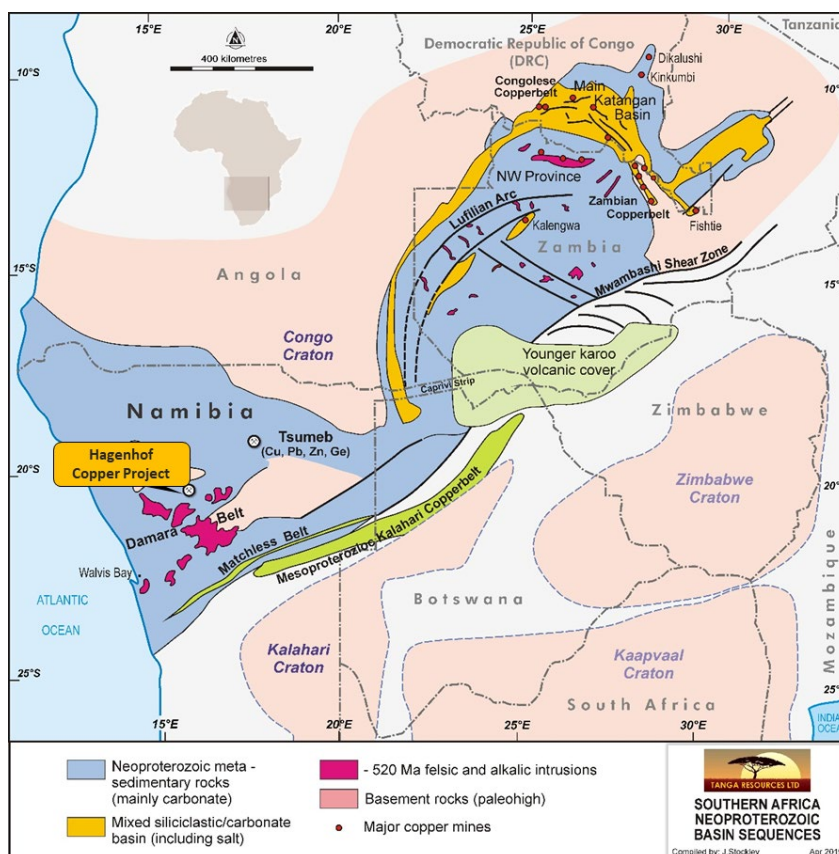


Figure 14. Location of Tanga's Projects in Namibia.

For additional information on Tanga and the Company's project please visit: [www.tangaresources.com.au](http://www.tangaresources.com.au)

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### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the exploration results, geology and geophysical interpretation was based on material compiled by John Stockley. Mr Stockley is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director of Tanga Resources Limited. Mr Stockley has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which was being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Stockley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears and confirms that the information in this report is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project.

### Previously Reported Results

There is information in this report relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 15 August 2018, 16 October 2018, 15 April 2019 and 28 May 2019. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu (%)	Co (%)
HDD001 Including	<b>77</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.01</b>
	55	56	1	0.26	0.01
	61	62	1	0.48	0.04
	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	81	83	2	0.26	0.02
	86	88	2	0.33	0.02
	89	90	1	0.14	0.02
	92	94	2	0.29	0.01
	95	98	3	0.20	0.02
HDD002 including	<b>86</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	66	67	1	0.11	0.01
	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.04</b>
	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.01</b>
	112	114	2	0.50	0.02
and					
HDD003	130	131	1	0.12	0.02
HDD004 including including and	<b>111</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	<b>119</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.04</b>
	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	44	45	1	0.23	0.01
	50	51	1	0.12	0.00
	144	146	2	0.58	0.01

Table 1: Significant results from Diamond Drilling at Main Gossan, HDD001-HDD004

Drillhole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True Azi	Dip	Total Depth
HDD001	571064	7726603	1114	325	-50	122.09
HDD002	571046	7726556	1113	323	-50	128.16
HDD003	571082	7726519	1112	319	-50	167.22
HDD004	571032	7726511	1103	319	-50	152.22

Table 2: Drill collar locations of Diamond Drilling at Main Gossan, HDD001-HDD004



## APPENDIX 1: Geological discussion: Mineragraphy:

### HDD004: Main Gossan

Shown below are a series of images of core slabs from within the +1% copper zone intersected in HDD004:

Notably coarse jig-saw breccias (wall rock clasts) cemented by predominantly pyrrhotite with subordinate chalcopyrite (very coarse grained), quartz and the late carbonate matrix cement:



Figure 15. HDD004 core (NQ size) from 113m to 113.3m. Coarse grained chalcopyrite with abundant pyrrhotite within quartz-carbonate cemented jig-saw breccia.

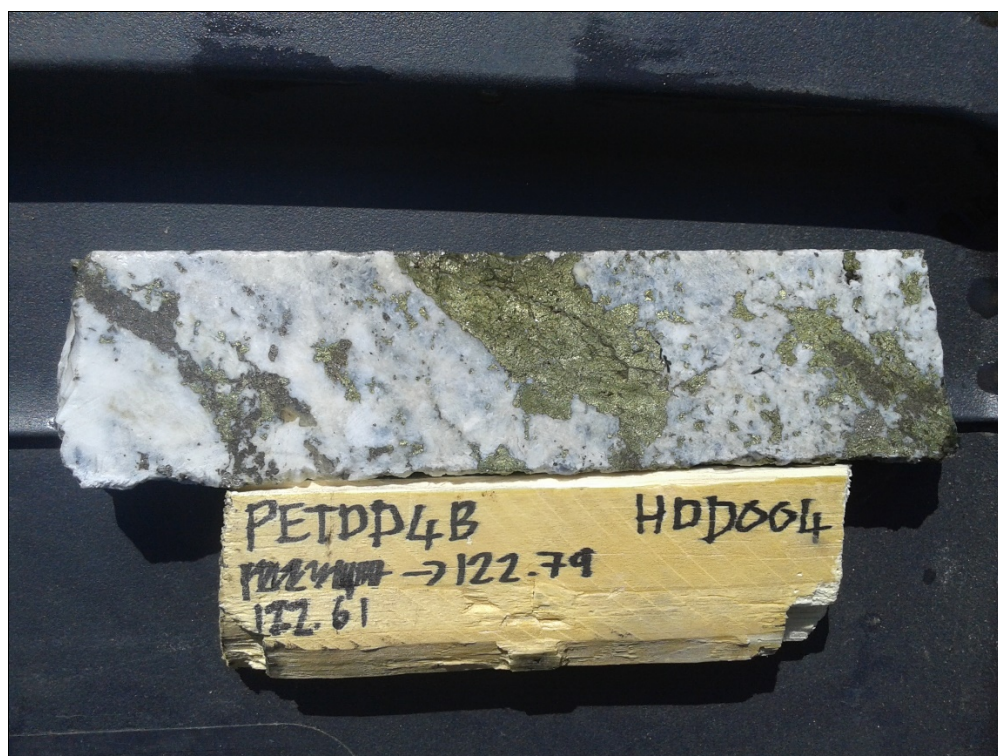


Figure 16. HDD004 core (NQ size) from 122.6m to 122.8m. Coarse grained chalcopyrite within carbonate flooded matrix.





Figure 17. HDD004 core (NQ size) from 124m to 124.2m, Coarse grained chalcopyrite-quartz-pyrrhotite within sheared and brecciated wall rock.

These rock textures are very similar to that observed at the Kombat mine 200km to the northeast in the Otavi Mountain Land. Kombat is an historic copper-silver producer with a global in-situ resource (incl. past production) of 15M tonnes at 2.5% Cu and 38g/t Ag.

Shown below are brief notes on the observed mineralogy of core slabs from hole HDD002:



Figure 18. Brecciated sulphide/wall rock slabs invaded by carbonate and quartz.

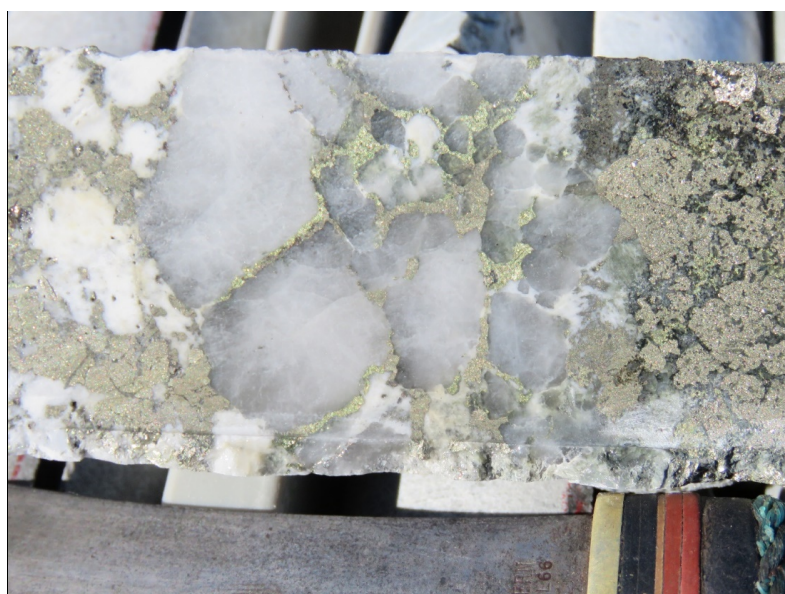


Figure 19. HDD001 at 62.5m: fine grained late chalcopyrite filling fractures in milky quartz vein cemented by calcite and irregular masses of anhedral pyrrhotite.



Descriptions of polished core slabs:

**Hagenhof: HDD002 sample F0015 (slab number 6) 89-50m to 89.65m**

**Grade 1.25% Cu**

Irregular broken clasts of dark grey fine grained siltstone (jig saw breccia) in a matrix of white crystalline calcite with large anhedral masses of pyrrhotite (up to 3cm width) and irregular anhedral late stage chalcopryite along the pyrrhotite grain boundaries:

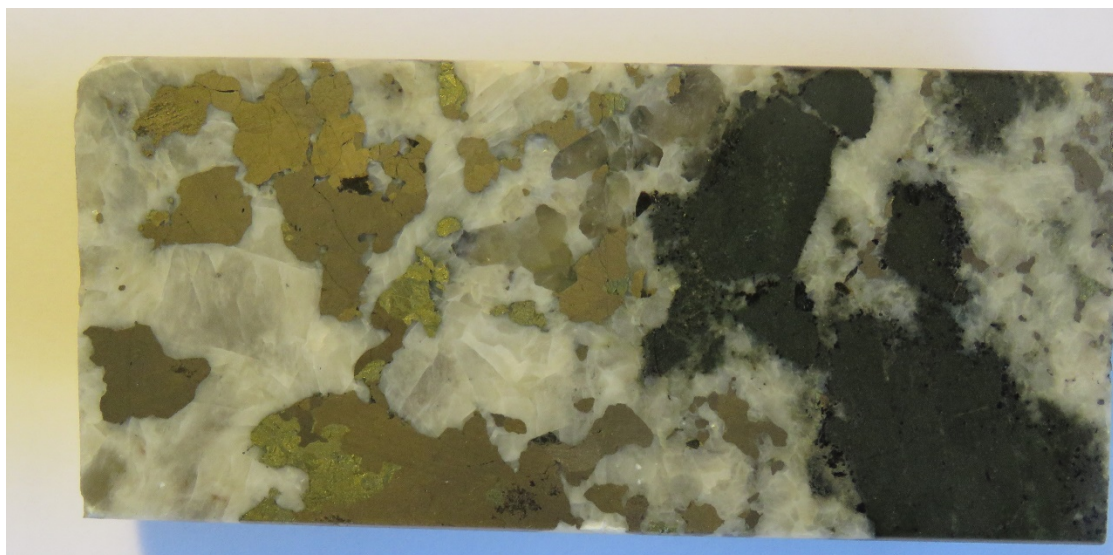


Figure 20. Polished slab F0015.

**HDD002 sample F0016 (slab number 4) 96.90m to 97.08m**

**Grade 0.65% Cu**

Dark grey fine grained bedded & graded siltstone with 2cm wide bedding parallel band of pyrrhotite (as coarse grained aggregates of anhedral crystals) with fine grained late chalcopryite bands and wispy trails along the pyrrhotite boundaries and along bedding in the siltstone:

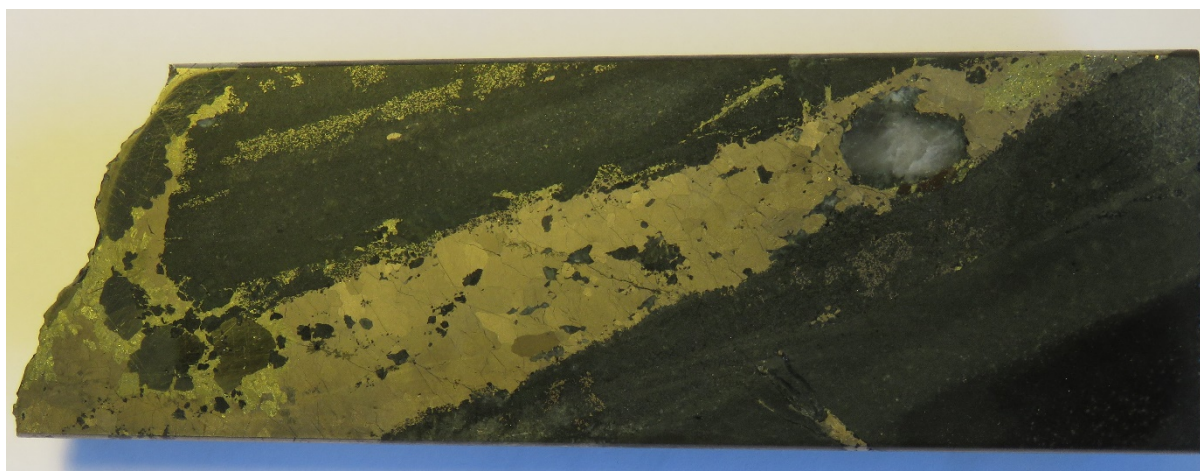


Figure 21. Polished slab F0016.

Large (1cm) oval shaped clast of milky quartz clast occurs in the pyrrhotite band.

Late coarse grained euhedral pyrite crystals occur up to 1cm across.



HDD002 sample F0017 (slab number 8) 109.82m to 109.92m

Grade 0.48% Cu

Pale grey metallic carbonate-wall rock breccia with >70% sulphides: as coarse grained anhedral pyrrhotite and subordinate pyrite with anhedral stringers and wisps of chalcopyrite along the pyrrhotite/calcite grain boundaries. All the sulphides are brecciated:

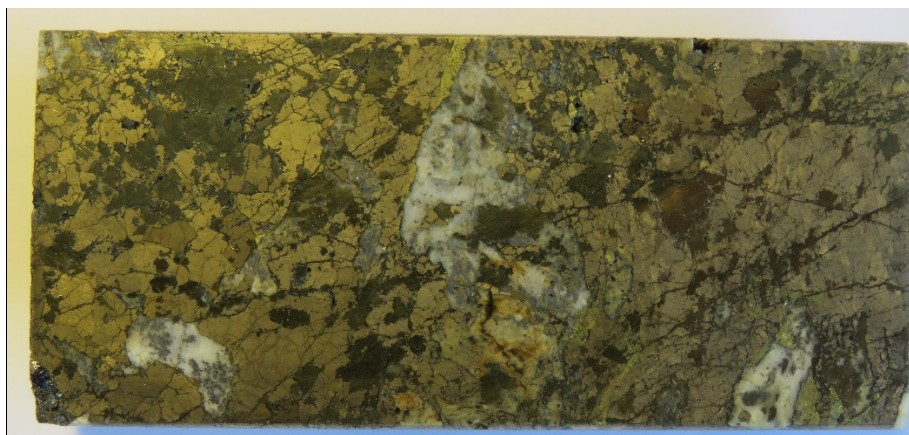


Figure 22. Polished slab F0017.



Figure 23. Late coarse grained chalcopyrite along irregular anhedral masses of pyrrhotite within calcite breccia HDD001 at 83m.

## APPENDIX 2

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>RC drilling: Sample every 1 meter into a duplicate A and B sample bag off the rig cyclone cone splitter (15% splits). Sample A for lab analysis, sample B for reference material store at camp.</p> <p>Diamond drilling: sawn drill core with half the core cut by diamond saw and bagged into calicos at 1m intervals through mineralisation.</p> <p>All samples trucked to Intertek Tschudi Mine for crush &amp; pulverize. 100g pulps sent to Intertek Perth for multi-element assaying (Aqua Regia and 4 acid digest methods applied).</p> <p>Barren quartz material used as blanks, inserted at 5% frequency. Duplicates at 5% and Geostats certified reference material used for standards, also randomly inserted at 5% frequency.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<p>Reverse Circulation: CAT RC 8 Bormeister machine model 3406C, 2008 year, Tracked machine with face sampling hammer (Stewardship rig 3ER10989)</p> <p>Diamond drilling: HQ drill string from surface till fresh rock, switch to NQ drill string, orientated drill core (Reflex tool)</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>All core measured and marked on site; all care taken to obtain 95% core recovery, core trays photographed wet;</p> <p>RC sampling: all A and B cone splits ex the rig cyclone weighed on site &amp; recorded. For a 10m run in each hole all A, B and C (reject falling over cone and out under cyclone) samples weighed for mass balance checks.</p> <p>Relationship between sample recovery and grade not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>All 1m RC intervals are logged by Namibian geologists at camp and at rig; all NQ drill core is photographed, the magnetic susceptibility is measured, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the Orientation Line, and logged by experienced (+10 years) Namibian geologists.</p> <p>Logging is carried out metre by metre. All RC &amp; diamond drill core is logged. All metre samples measured for Magnetic Susceptibility (MSI).</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>Diamond drill core half sawn by Sandvik blade: the half core is then sampled at 1m intervals by breaking with rock hammer into standard calico bags. 2-3kg bags trucked to Intertek Tschudi Mine.</p> <p>Barren quartz material used as blanks, inserted at 5% frequency. Duplicates at 5% and Geostats certified reference material used for standards, also randomly inserted at 5% frequency.</p> <p>Industry standard sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage,</p> <p>Unknown.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying</li> </ul>	<p>Intertek Labs at Tschudi Mine: standard crushing</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>and laboratory tests</b>	<p>and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>and pulverising used, 100g pulps sent to Intertek Perth for digestion and assaying. Methods applied is Aqua Regia and 4 Acid Digest for multi-element analysis.</p> <p>Standard Intertek protocols re blanks, standards &amp; duplicates applied.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>Verification of significant intersections by database geologist and checked by John Stockley.</p> <p>No holes have been twinned</p> <p>Data entry is done on site using logchief and checked by Exploration Manager before sending to database geologist. All data is stored in a DataShed database and backed up to the server.</p> <p>No adjustment made to assay data</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill holes locations from hand-held Garmin GPS (up to 12m vertical error).</p> <p>Down hole surveys carried out by Terratec Geophysical Services using North Finding Gyro tool – Gyromaster.</p> <p>Drilling Reflex Tool. Core orientation by electronic Reflex positioning tool.</p> <p>Grid: WGS 1984, Datum UTM Zone 33S</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole spacing on a 50m by 50m grid;</p> <p>Not at this stage; more drilling required especially at depth.</p> <p>No sample compositing, all sampling done on 1m RC or DD runs, only over mineralised zones.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Detailed structural logging of diamond core at Main Gossan has generally shown that the holes are perpendicular to the dip of the orebody, providing true width assay intercepts.</p> <p>More core orientation data required to ascertain sampling bias.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples remain in the custody of Damaran Exploration Namibia, until dropped at Intertek Tschudi, near Tsumeb, Namibia.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Prospecting licence EPL6226. Owned 100% by Aloe Investments 192, 100% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The licence is in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Original mineralisation at Main Gossan discovered and drilled by Phelps Dodge in 1970's. Two further drillholes by T.G Exploration in 1973.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of</li> </ul>	<p>Hydrothermal to mesothermal orogenic copper and</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralisation.</i>	cobalt mineralisation occurring in Neoproterozoic Damara Belt. Main mineralisation is hosted within tectonic breccia zones / fault jog containing chalcopyrite
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All samples are the same length so no weighted average technique was applied in calculating average grade of intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<p>Geometry of mineralization: dip:45°, Dip direction 135°, Plunge 25° to 45° to SSW</p> <p>Drillholes are drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization so true widths are represented.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	Applied
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	Balanced reporting has been applied.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Ground magnetics are shown on plan map.</p> <p>Geological observations are included.</p>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation &amp; Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>Down hole electro-magnetics is planned.</p> <p>Ground magnetic surveys along main tectonic structures, focussing on sand and calcrete covered areas.</p> <p>No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.</p>