28 May 2018

ASX Announcement

SIGNIFICANT GOLD TREND IDENTIFIED AT DIAMBA SUD

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Highly encouraging gold assay results returned from 12,600 metre infill geochemical auger drilling program at the Diamba Sud Project in Senegal.**
- **Results have delineated a large, significant gold anomalous trend extending over 5km in length and up to 2km in width.**
- **26 assays, all ending in mineralisation, returned greater than 1g/t gold, including:**
  - **3 metres at 8.11 g/t gold**
  - **2 metres at 6.82 g/t gold**
  - **2 metres at 6.12 g/t gold**
  - **3 metres at 5.37 g/t gold**
  - **3 metres at 5.13 g/t gold**
- **Significant high-grade gold assays obtained from rock channel samples within the trend comprise:**
  - **4 metres at 10.80 g/t gold**
  - **1 metre at 7.28 g/t gold**
  - **1 metre at 4.95 g/t gold**
- **Gold assay results from 58 rock chip samples collected from artisanal workings include 23 samples over 1.0g/t gold with a maximum assay of 12.3g/t gold**
- **Priority targets in Diamba Sud will be drill-tested as soon as possible.**
- **Drilling activities are fully funded from existing cash reserves of approximately $2.6 million.**

Chesser Resources Limited ("Chesser" or "the Company"; ASX: CHZ) is pleased to announce assay results from the infill geochemical auger drilling program at the Company's 100% held Diamba Sud Project in Eastern Senegal. The assay results have delineated a large, significant anomalous gold trend that extends over 5kms in length and up to 2km in width (Figure 1). Previous exploration results indicated that this area was anomalous but the extent and magnitude of the gold anomalism has now been clearly delineated. Priority targets generated from these results will be drilled as soon as practicable.

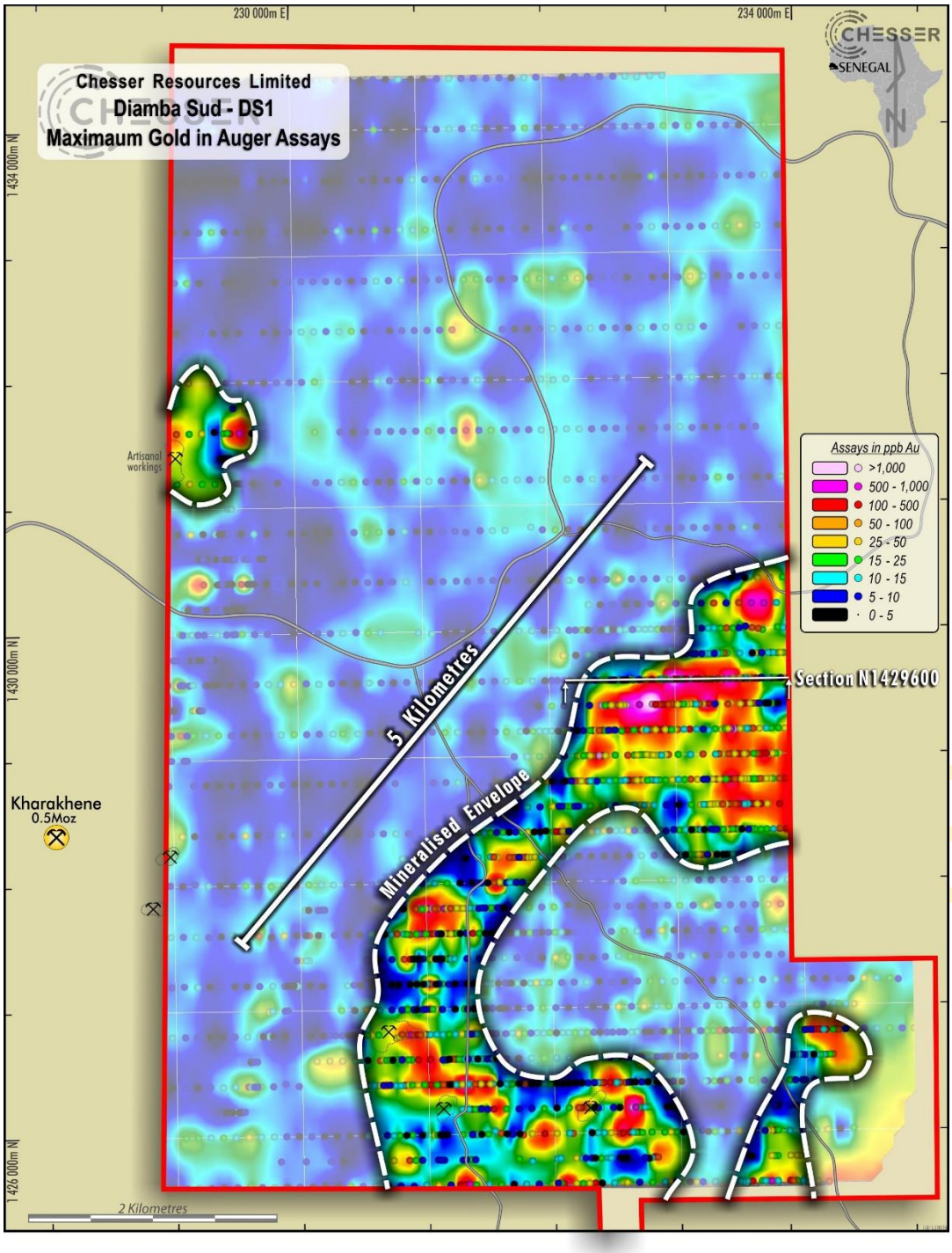

Figure 1: Location of auger holes with maximum gold assays, DS-1 block

Infill Geochemical Auger Drilling Program

This announcement reports the results of infill auger drilling from 1,469 holes for 12,664 metres with an average hole depth of 8.6m (Table 1). The program was undertaken to follow up on the highly encouraging gold assay results of the first-pass program of 1,122 pattern-drilled auger lines completed in January 2018.[1] The first pass auger lines were oriented roughly east-west and spaced 400m apart with holes spaced 100m along lines; this infill program had a nominal 200m by 50m spacing, except adjacent to a mineralised first-pass hole, when spacing was 25m.

All holes were routinely sampled for gold by collection of composite samples representative of the lower laterite or "mottled" zone and the saprolite horizons. The composite samples vary in width depending on the depth of the geological units within the hole, with a minimum 1m interval sampled.

Highly encouraging results have been received from the infill drilling with 50 samples reporting over 500ppb (0.5g/t) gold and 26 samples reporting over 1,000ppb (1.0g/t) gold, forming a coherent mineralised trend that extends 5km in length and up to 2km in width (Figure 1). Significant results over 1g/t gold are presented in Table 2.

There are several high tenor gold zones within the mineralised trend which are obvious priority targets for deeper drill testing (Figure 1). During the program, auger holes were routinely stopped three metres into the saprolite, so mineralisation is effectively open and untested at depth. Deeper drilling will be undertaken as soon as is practicable after the current results have been assessed and interpreted.

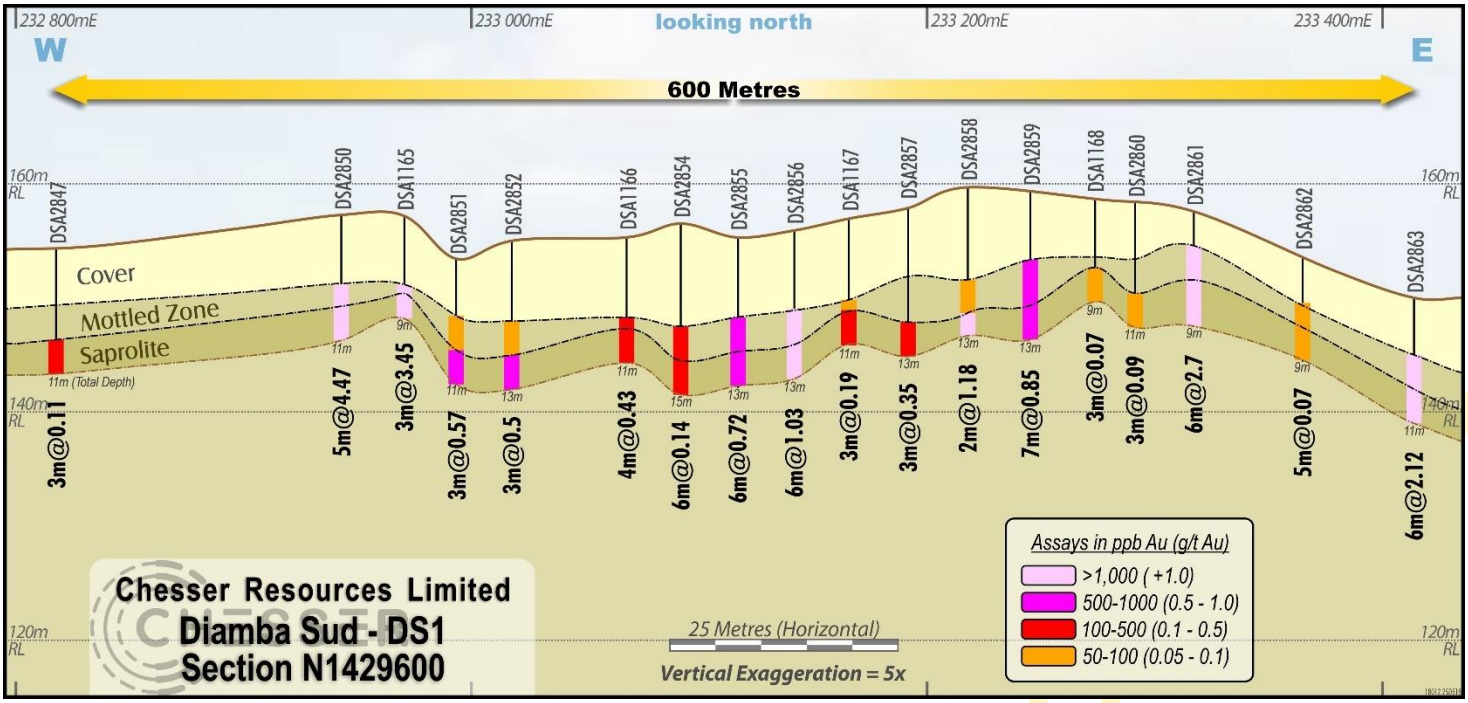

Figure 2: Cross-section of auger assays and intersected intervals along traverse N1429600

[1] *Refer ASX Announcement dated 22 February 2018. Except as disclosed in this announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the 22 February 2018 announcement.*

Rock Channel Sampling

Rock channel samples were collected from an area of artisanal workings along a proposed drill traverse (1426200N) which proved inaccessible to the auger rigs. The rock channel samples, as proxies for auger holes in those locations, were collected as continuous pit samples down the walls of abandoned workings and assayed as composites. The samples assayed **1m @ 4.95 g/t gold**, **1@7.28 g/t gold** and **4m @ 10.8 g/t gold**, confirming this area as a priority target. A summary of the rock channel sample results is included in Table 3.

Rock Chip Sampling

Chesser also reports results from rock chip samples acquired from an area of artisanal workings adjacent to the auger traverse line 1,426,600N. Fifty-eight rock chip samples were collected from a 200m x 150m area of which twenty-three samples assayed over 1g/t gold with the highest assay of **12.5g/t gold**. A summary of the rock chip assay results over 1.0g/t gold is included in Table 4.

ABOUT DIAMBA SUD

Diamba Sud comprises two blocks joined by a narrow strip, located near the Mali-Senegal shear zone and proximal to numerous existing gold mines and deposits. (Figure 3). The northern segment of Diamba Sud (termed DS-1) has an open pit gold mine (Kharakhene) operated by Afrigold along its western margin.

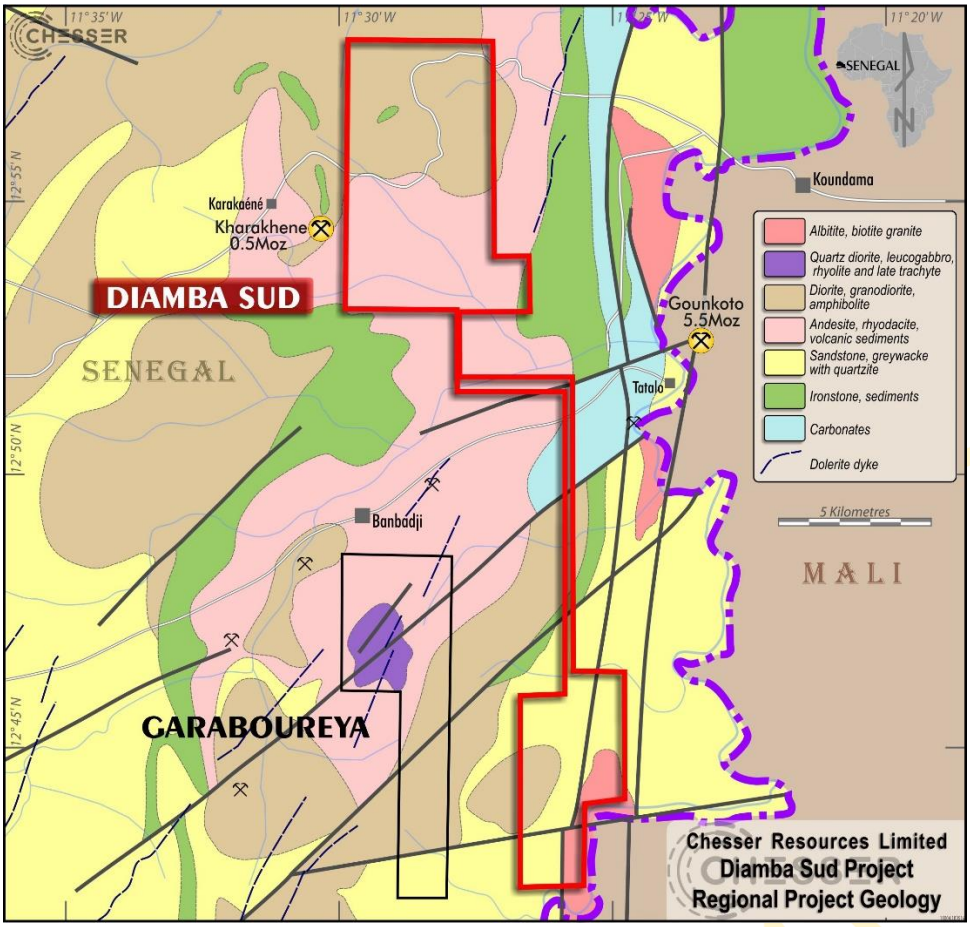

Figure 3: Location of Diamba Sud project

Soil geochemistry, rock chip sampling and limited air core and reverse circulation drilling (AC and RC) holes were undertaken in Diamba Sud by previous tenement holders prior to Chesser's involvement.

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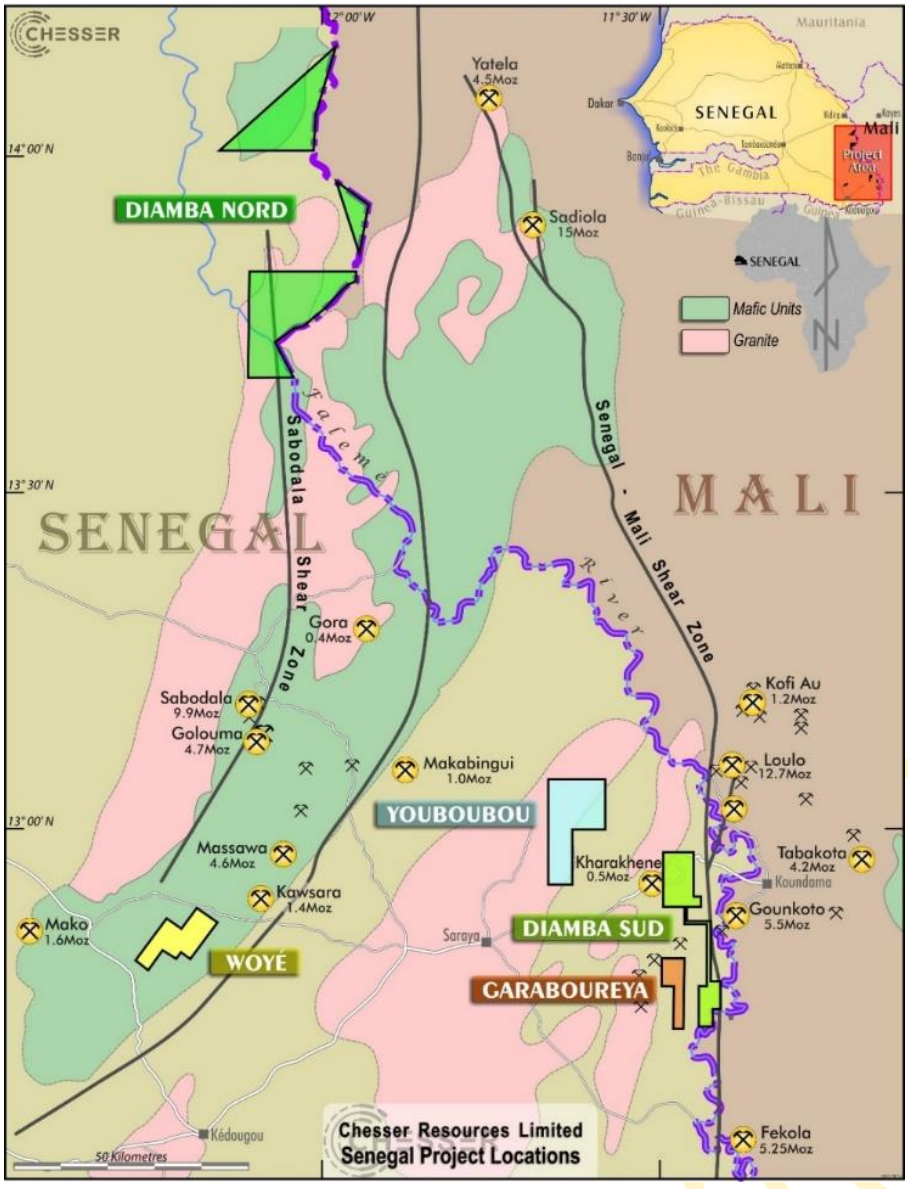
ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed exploration company with gold projects located in Senegal, West Africa. The Company's focus is its landholding of five gold projects covering 586km2 within Senegal's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Brisbane, Australia and a corporate and technical team based in Dakar, Senegal.

The Diamba Sud, Diamba Nord, Youboubou, Garaboureya and Woye permits are located within the Birimian-age Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier close to the Senegal-Mali border in a richly auriferous district. Diamba Sud and Garaboureya are along the Senegal-Mali Shear zone, near the 5.4 Moz Gounkoto mine, 12.5Moz Loulo Mine and north of 5.15Moz Fekola Project. Woye, Youboubou and Diamba Nord are within the Woye-Sabodala trend, with Woye near several mines including the 4.6Moz Massawa mine, 1.4Moz Kawsara Mine and 0.5 Moz Tombo Mine.



Location of Chesser's projects in Eastern Senegal

Table 1: Auger Drill holes – Assay Sample Results

AUGER HOLE NUMBERS	NORTHING (WGS84-31N)	EASTING (WGS84 – 31N)	RL	HOLE DIPS	AZIMUTH	HOLE DEPTH	FROM	INTERVAL	AU (PPB)
DSA1761 to DSA3241	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location of auger holes and assays	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location of auger holes and assays	See Notes	All holes drilled vertical	All holes drilled vertical	Average hole depth was 8.6m. Minimum hole depth was 6m, Maximum hole depth was 15m	See Notes	Anomalous gold assays are shown on Figures 1 and 2	See notes and Figures 1 and 2

Notes:

i. Auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique.
ii. A composite sample is typically collected from the interface (mottled) zone and a second composite sample collected from the underlying saprolite zone
iii. The gold domaining shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are for the highest gold assay value returned from that hole
iv. Individual auger hole intersections along one traverse (N1429600) are shown in Figure 2.
v. Individual auger hole intersections with assays over 1000ppb (1.0 g/t) gold are tabulated and presented as Table 2.
vi. The average RL over the grid is 146m. Diamba Sud tenement has very little topographic variation between adjacent holes; Other than in Table 2, individual RLs are not reported in this announcement as they are not relevant to interpreting geochemical data of this type.

TABLE 2: SIGNIFICANT AUGER ASSAYS OVER 1.0g/t gold IN DIAMBA SUD-1

HOLEID	GPS EASTING	GPS NORTHING	RL	SAMPLE ID	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD g/t
DSA2030	232617	1426200	118	S031805	3	4	1	1.0
DSA2796	232618	1429400	150	S031007	13	16	3	1.12
DSA2445	230942	1427803	127	S041442	3	5	2	1.12
DSA2855	233117	1429600	155	S041044	10	13	3	1.15
DSA2858	233218	1429601	160	S041051	11	13	2	1.18
DSA2073	231291	1426400	122	S041812	4	5	1	1.22
DSA2788	232417	1429399	157	S031059	8	11	3	1.26
DSA2815	233243	1429400	155	S041082	6	9	3	1.29
DSA2092	232418	1426400	124	S041864	3	6	3	1.3
DSA2856	233142	1429600	156	S041045	7	10	3	1.39
DSA2655	232217	1428801	135	S031153	10	13	3	1.43
DSA2073	231291	1426400	122	S041811	3	4	1	1.67
DSA2705	232391	1429000	138	S031087	8	12	4	1.91
DSA2029	232594	1426200	116	S041973	3	5	2	1.99
DSA1165	232971	1429596	157	S040298	6	7	1	2.01
DSA2861	233317	1429599	158	S041057	7	10	3	2.06
DSA2850	232943	1429602	157	S041042	8	11	3	2.12
DSA0410	234568	1411602	145	S040685	8	11	3	2.15
DSA1120	233467	1429197	150	S020245	6	9	3	2.6
DSA2449	231044	1427800	127	S031347	3	5	2	3.03
DSA2861	233317	1429599	158	S041056	4	7	3	3.31
DSA2863	233414	1429596	150	S030989	5	8	3	3.98
DSA1165	232971	1429596	157	S040299	7	9	2	4.9
DSA2792	232519	1429399	148	S041114	10	13	3	5.13
DSA2798	232819	1429403	152	S031005	11	14	3	5.37
DSA2798	232819	1429403	152	S031004	9	11	2	6.12
DSA2850	232943	1429602	157	S041041	6	8	2	6.82
DSA2092	232418	1426400	124	S041865	6	9	3	8.11

TABLE 3: ROCK CHANNEL SAMPLE ASSAYS OVER 1.0G/T GOLD IN DIAMBA SUD-1

HOLE ID	GPS EASTING	GPS NORTHING	RL	SAMPLE ID	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TO (m)	WIDTH	GOLD g/t
DSAW04	231186	1426233		AW007	5	6	1	4.95
DSAW04	231186	1426233		AW008	6	7	1	7.28
DSAW03	231198	1426225		AW006	2	6	4	10.80

TABLE 4: SIGNIFICANT ROCK CHIP ASSAYS OVER 1.0g/t gold IN DIAMBA SUD-1

SAMPLE ID	GPS Easting	GPS Northing	RL (m)	LITHOLOGY	Au g/t
DC0049	231197	1426254	120	Felsic intrusive	1.21
DC0065	231208	1426227	123	Sediment	1.21
DC0068	231203	1426224	126	Felsic intrusive	1.51
DC0043	231171	1426251	123	Felsic intrusive	1.56
DC0044	231184	1426248	123	Felsic intrusive	1.69
DC0042	231161	1426257	122	Felsic intrusive	1.72
DC0051	231104	1426261	123	Felsic intrusive	1.96
DC0083	232300	1426149	123	Felsic intrusive	2.04
DC0069	231198	1426220	125	Felsic intrusive	2.35
DC0040	231185	1426257	122	Sediment	3.24
DC0045	231201	1426228	119	Felsic intrusive	3.4
DC0046	231197	1426229	123	Felsic intrusive	3.75
DC0050	231124	1426250	123	Felsic intrusive	3.78
DC0056	230432	1428961	129	Laterite	4.82
DC0048	231228	1426232	123	Felsic intrusive	5.3
DC0041	231148	1426259	122	Sediment	5.41
DC0058	231194	1426222	125	Felsic intrusive	5.9
DC0077	231180	1426191	115	Felsic intrusive	7.35
DC0036	231164	1426266	129	Felsic intrusive	9.52
DC0073	231204	1426229	111	Felsic intrusive	9.56
DC0035	231185	1426262	118	Felsic intrusive	10
DC0072	231186	1426247	113	Felsic intrusive	12.3
DC0057	231193	1426221	125	Felsic intrusive	12.5

APPENDIX 1

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by geologists employed by Boya SAU (a wholly owned subsidiary of Chesser Resources) and reviewed by Dr Simon McDonald, who is a fellow of the Geological Society of London (FGS) and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Dr McDonald is the Chief Executive Officer of Chesser Resources Limited. Dr McDonald is considered to have sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that 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" (the 2012 JORC Code). Dr McDonald consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling, 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.*	• All auger holes have been routinely sampled for gold with 2 composite samples per drill hole being representative of the lower lateritic (mottled) and saprolite zones. • Composite samples may vary in width depending on the length of geological unit within the hole with a 1m minimum length of sample being taken. • Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and composited and then split on a riffle splitter to provide a 2-2.5kg composite sample. • Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. • Rock channel samples were collected by chipping a continuous sample down the walls of artisanal excavations to acquire a composite sample weighing 2-2.5 kg • Rock chip samples were collected by selectively chipping off fragments or chunks from a chosen location to acquire a representative sample weighing 2-2.5 kg
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).*	• Auger drilling was carried out by Sahara Mining Services using two Toyota Landcruiser-mounted auger rigs.
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.*	• Sample is collected as lifted from the auger flights. • Care is taken to ensure that initially lifted material does not contaminate lower material by falling into the hole. • It is recognized that auger drilling provides a low quality of sample and may suffer from smearing of sample. This is minimized by use of composite samples over the regolith units.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by Sahara Mining geologists, supervised by Boya SAU (Local Chesser subsidiary) geologists. • Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	intersections logged.	• Rock channel and rock chip samples were geologically logged and recorded by Boya SAU geologists
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.*	• Holes were sampled by taking 2 composite samples representative of the lower mottled laterite and saprock lithological zones. • Duplicates were taken every 40 samples • All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 30g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 5ppb Au detection level (SGS Method FAA-313). • Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff: • For fire assay (SGS Laboratories Bamako, Method FAA-313) A 1kg sample is crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (30g charge) with an AAS Finish to provide a 5ppb detection level. • Sample pulps will be returned from the SGS laboratory under secure ''chain of custody'' procedure by Boya SAU staff and will be stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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.*	• Analysis for gold undertaken at SGS Bamako is by 30g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au. • Fire assay is considered a “total” assay technique. • A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are considered consistent with the type of exploration sample being collected. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site by Sahara geologists and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the field office. • All digital data is verified and validated by the Company’s database consultant in Sydney before loading into the drill hole database. • No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature. • Reported drill results were compiled by the company’s geologists, and verified by the Company’s database administrator and senior geologist. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
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.*	• Auger hole collars were positioned using non-differential GPS. • Rock channel and rock chip samples were positioned using non-differential GPS • Accuracy of the non-differential GPS is +/- 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration • The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
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*	• Auger holes were located on a nominal 200X50m spaced pattern.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current auger-hole orientations are considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Auger, rock channel and rock chip samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure ''chain of custody'' procedure by SGS staff. Samples are picked up to order on the regular collection run from Senegal operations to Bamako laboratory. • Sample pulps will be returned from the SGS laboratory under the secure ''chain of custody'' procedure by SGS staff and will be stored in a secure location leased by Boya SAU.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this report are all contained within The Diamba Sud Exploration which is held 100% by Boya SAU, a wholly owned subsidiary of Chesser Resources Limited. • The Diamba Sud permit was granted to Boya on June 19, 2015 and is in good standing. It has a first renewal date of June 18, 2018. The renewal process for that license is underway.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area that is presently covered by the Diamba Sud permit was explored by a private company (Boya SAU) between 2015 and August 2017, when Boya was acquired by Chesser Resources • Exploration comprised acquisition and interpretation of regional aeromagnetic data, gridding, regional soil sampling, rock chip sampling and some air core (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. • This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. • Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep<seated structures. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The weathering depth to fresh rock is variable and may be as deep as 30m below surface.
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*	• Results for all holes with a gold-in-hole result greater than 50ppb are posted on plans within the main body of this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.* • *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.*	• Given the reconnaissance nature of the auger drilling for the purpose of enhancing the geochemical understanding of the projects and large number of samples, plan presentation as provided in the body provides a fair understanding of the results and not listing all results does not detract from the understanding of the report.
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.*	• Grade of composite intervals are reported. • Results are summarised by showing the best gold value within the hole. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
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').*	• The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage reconnaissance nature in the exploration of the project.
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.*	• Auger hole location plans are provided in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Best gold in hole within the area of anomalism are shown for all holes with >=50ppb Au.
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 other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
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.*	• Further auger infill drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.