ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: GSC
5 September 2016

Global Geoscience

High Grade Li Mineralisation at South Basin Large Li-B Exploration Target at North Basin

Highlights

- **Review of historic drill hole data reveals high-grade mineralisation in the upper zone at South Basin. Plan and cross-sections attached.**
- **High-grade lithium intersections include:**
  - **12m at 2660ppm Li (1.42% LCE) from 65m in SBH-6**
  - **14m at 2566ppm Li (1.37% LCE) from 55m in SBH-7**
  - **18m at 2580ppm Li (1.37% LCE) from 88m in SBH-15**
  - **12m at 2588ppm Li (1.38% LCE) from 37m in SBHC-8**
  - **26m at 2513ppm Li (1.38% LCE) from 91m in SBHC-19**
- **Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin in progress, anticipated October 2016**
- **Field work focussed on identifying and testing high-grade mineralisation, drilling in Dec Qtr**
- **Exploration Target calculated for North Basin, trench/channel samples indicate similar lithium and boron grades to South Basin**
- **PFS to commence following completion of Resource estimate and preliminary metallurgy, fully funded**

Global Geoscience Limited ("Global" or the **"Company"**) advises that it has completed its preliminary review of recently acquired historical exploration data over the southern basin ("South Basin") of the Company's Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. The data demonstrates the significant tonnage together with the potential for higher-grade zones of mineralisation within South Basin.

Global's Managing Director, Bernard Rowe commented: "The delineation of a higher grade zone with significant tonnage potential at South Basin is extremely pleasing and demonstrates the considerable potential of the Rhyolite Ridge project. The work completed to date demonstrates that Rhyolite Ridge is clearly a very large mineralised system with a very significant resource potential. Work currently underway is focussing on identifying and testing

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zones of higher grade mineralisation. Drill permitting is in progress and we expect to be drilling in the December quarter."

High-Grade Zone at South Basin

A review of the recently acquired exploration database confirms the existence of zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation (approximately 1.4% LCE). The higher grade zone occurs at or near the top of the upper horizon and, based on rock chip samples taken along the western margin of the basin, appears to extend to surface. The high-grade mineralisation has been intersected in most of the 36 holes drilled at South Basin. It is 10m to 20m thick and extends over an area of at least 2000m by 400-800m. The intersections have been calculated using a 2000ppm Li cut-off.

South Basin Li-B-K Mineralisation

The high-grade lithium mineralisation described above generally occurs in the upper part of a thick zone of lithium-boron-potassium mineralisation that averages about 40m in thickness. Selected intersections include (1200ppm Li lower cut-off):

- **46m at 1734ppm Li (0.92% LCE), 1.36% B and 1.04% K from 76m in SBH-5**
- **44m at 1850ppm Li (0.98% LCE), 0.97% B and 0.78% K from 55m in SBH-7**
- **33m at 1884ppm Li (1.00% LCE), 1.17% B and 0.85% K from 134m in SBH-13**
- **40m at 1910ppm Li (1.02% LCE), 1.16% B and 0.89% K from 89m in SBHC-1**
- **49m at 1934ppm Li (1.03% LCE), 1.00% B and 0.85% K from 99m in SBHC-3**

South Basin Resource Estimation

The recently acquired exploration database includes 21 core and 15 RC holes completed by JOGMEC/American Lithium Minerals (2010-2011) at South Basin. The drill holes provide sufficient information to calculate an initial JORC-compliant Resource estimate. RungePincockMinarco has been engaged to undertake the Resource estimation. The Company anticipates completion of the maiden Resource estimation in October 2016. No additional drilling is required to complete the estimate.

Preliminary Feasibility Study

Upon completion of a Resource estimate and subject to positive preliminary metallurgical test work, Global anticipates being in a position to commence a pre-feasibility study (PFS) to assess the economic potential of the project. This work is fully funded from the recent capital raising.

Exploration Target – North Basin

The Company has estimated an Exploration Target for the North Basin of:

1 to 1.5 billion tonnes of 1000ppm to 2000ppm lithium, 0.5% to 1.0% boron and 0.5% to 1.0% potassium

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Exploration Target is based on results from surface geological mapping, rock chip and channel/trench sampling. The Exploration Target is not based on drill hole data. The previous work was completed by JOGMEC/American Lithium Minerals in 2010/2011 and Global has acquired the data. The same mineralised stratigraphy present at South Basin also occurs at North Basin. The mineralised rocks have been observed at surface over an area of approximately nine square kilometres (not continuous). A thickness of 50m to 70m for the mostly flat lying mineralisation has been assumed based on similarities with South Basin. The actual thickness of mineralisation at North Basin is unknown and will be tested with drilling.

Trench locations are shown in Figure 1. Trenches are spaced at 200 to 400m over a strike length of 1.6km. Due to the shallow dip, trench samples only represent a limited part (thickness) of the mineralisation. Trench samples were collected from 3m-long continuous channels cut into the rock. When in the mineralisation, the trench samples contain 1000-2840ppm Li, 1000-14000ppm B and 0.5-1.3% K.

The level of previous exploration activity pre-2010 is not well known. US Borax explored and drilled in the area in the 1980's and, at the time, described it as the second largest boron deposit in USA. Lithium was noted as occurring with the boron. Results of the drilling are not known. JOGMEC and American Lithium Minerals explored the area for lithium in 2010/2011 and excavated nine trenches at North Basin, as described above.

The area hosts "clay-type" lithium deposits that formed in a shallow lake environment. Stratabound lithium and boron mineralisation is hosted in a Tertiary-aged sequence of carbonate-rich fine-grained sediments and minor volcanoclastic rocks. The basin is underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks and Cambrian sediments. At South Basin, lithium and boron mineralisation occurs in at least two separate zones. The upper unit is 30 to 50m thick and hosts lithium grades of 1800-2000ppm and up to 1% boron. The lower unit is 20 to 60m thick with average lithium grades of 1400ppm. The Exploration Target will be tested with a program of wide-spaced drilling scheduled to be completed during the December quarter.

Future Work Programme

The recently obtained exploration database will expedite the calculation of a maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimation at South Basin and will provide valuable sample material for metallurgical and other test work.
The Company's current work program includes:

- Maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin (Oct 2016);
- Evaluation of the North Basin using historic and recently collected data;
- Drill program to test for zones of high-grade mineralisation at North and South Basins (Dec Qtr); and
- Preliminary metallurgical test work to define processing options and development of optimal processing routes (Dec Qtr).

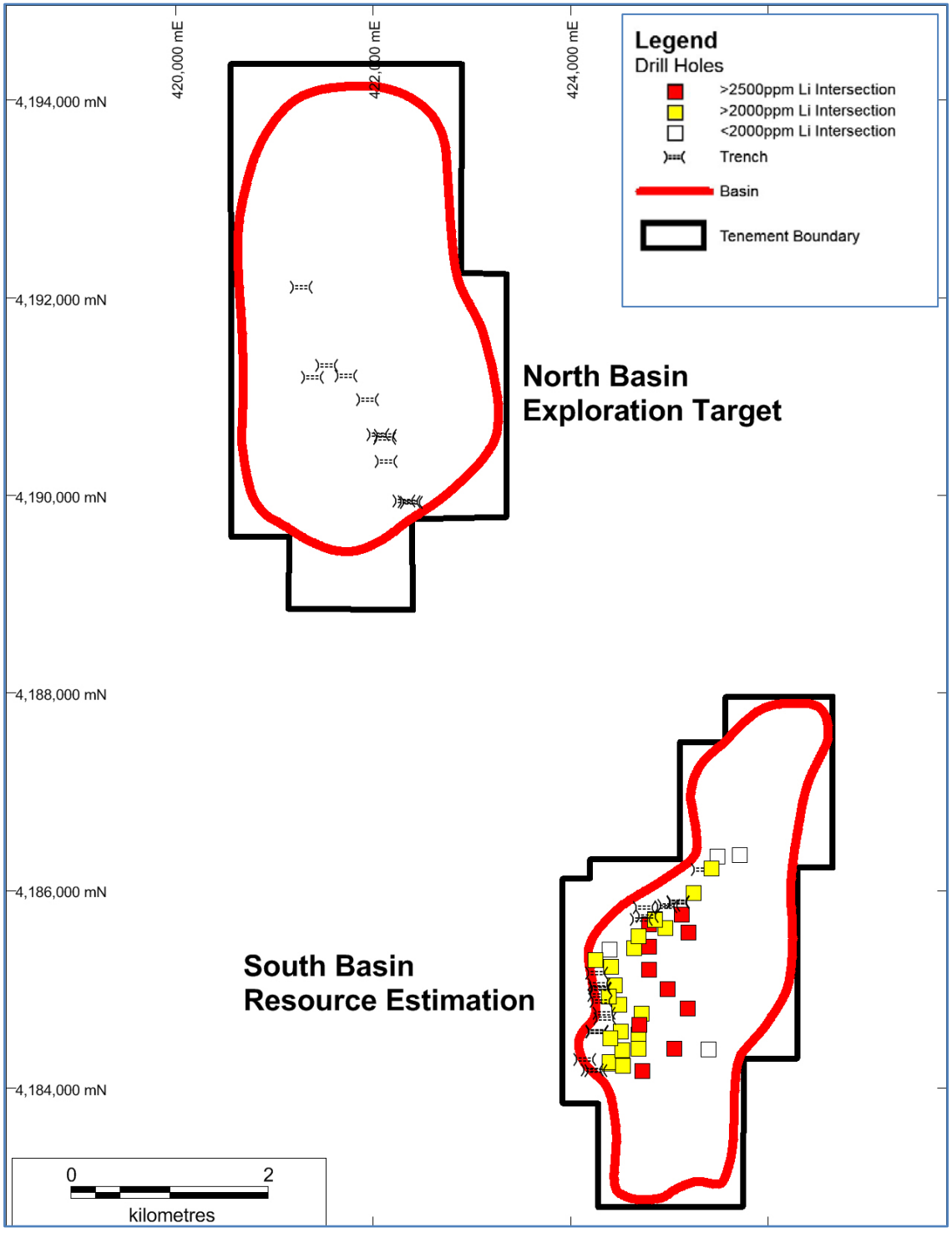

Figure 1. Location of North and South Basins that make up the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project in Nevada. *(Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)*

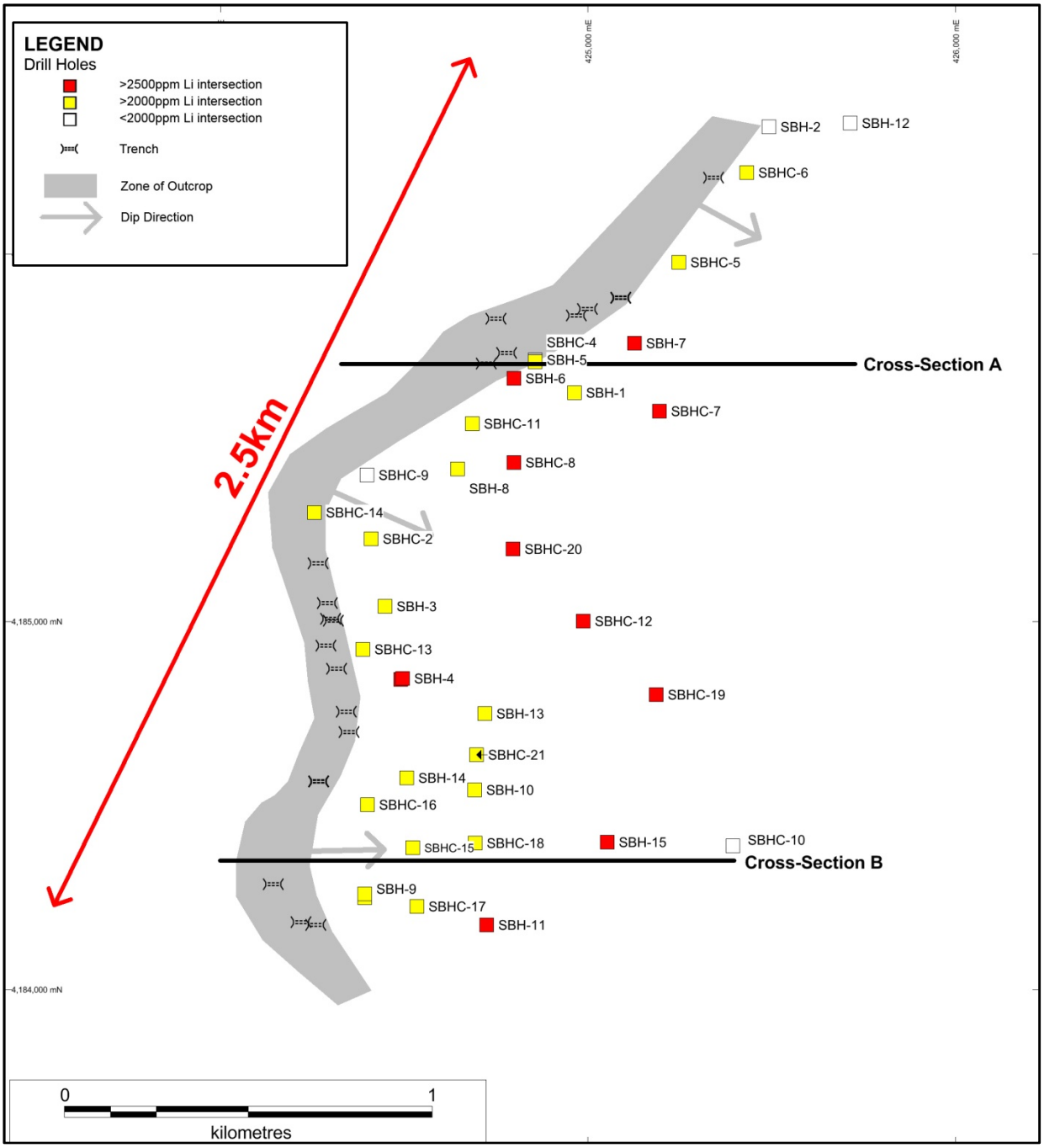

Figure 2. South Basin diamond and RC drilling. Holes with intersections >2500ppm Li are shown in red and >2000ppm Li in yellow (calculated using a 2000ppm Li cut-off and a minimum thickness of 5m). A maiden JORC-compliant Resource estimate at South Basin is in progress using the drill holes shown on this map. *(Map Projection UTM Zone 11, NAD27)*

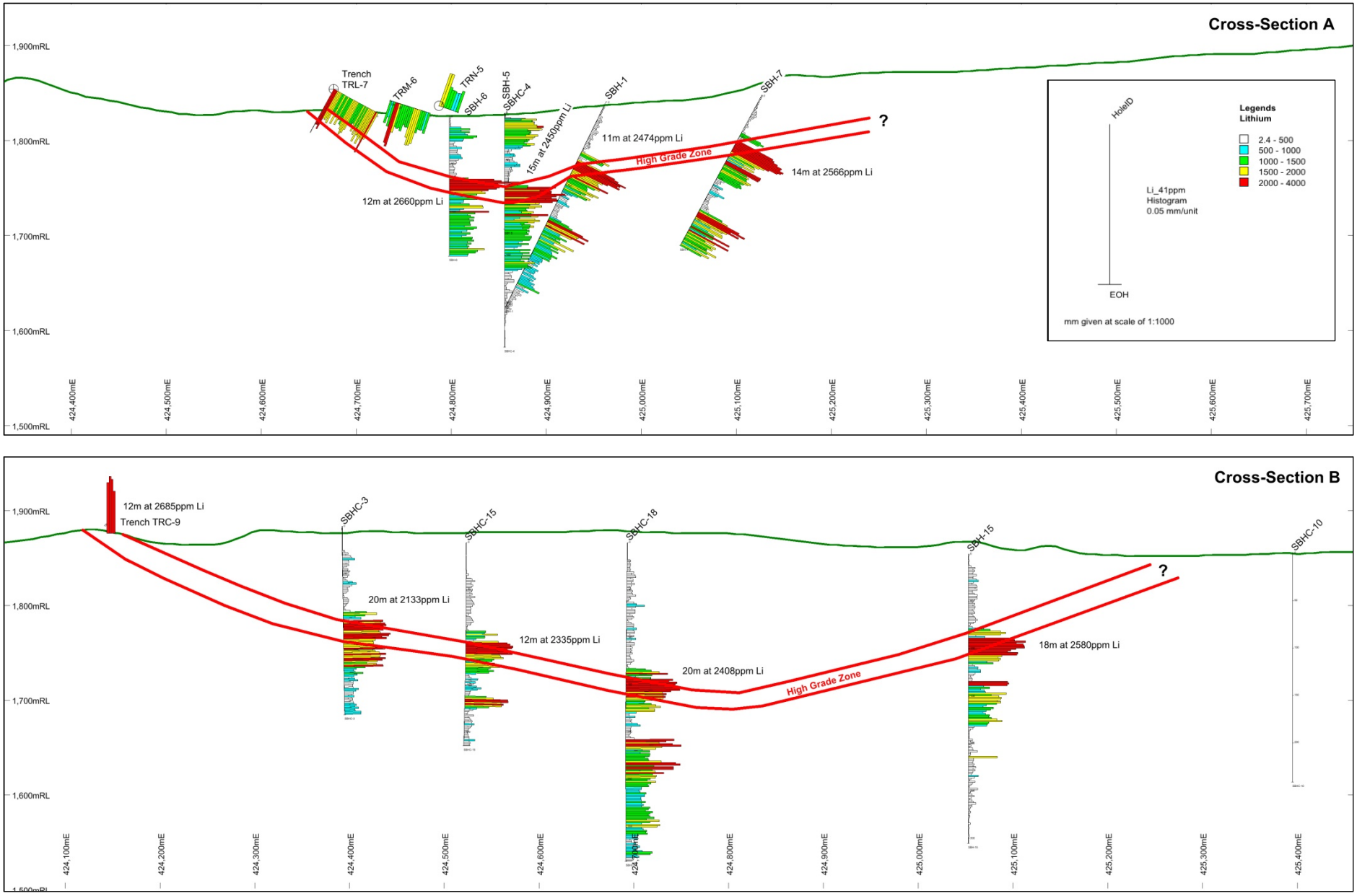

Figure 3. Cross-sections A and B at South Basin. Holes are shown with a lithium grade histogram to the right of the hole trace. Intervals of greater than 2000pppm lithium are shown in red. A cut-off of 2000ppm Li was used in calculating the high-grade intersections quoted in this report.

About Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project

The Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron project is located close to existing infrastructure in southern Nevada. The project is located 15km from a sealed road and power and the nearby town of Tonapah is already supporting local mining/exploration projects. The project has potential as a long life, low cost source of lithium and boron. Two sedimentary basins (North and South) contain thick, shallow and flat-lying zones of mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted by carbonate-rich, fine-grained sediments (marl) that were deposited in a shallow lake/basin. The two basins have a combined surface area of approximately 17 sq km. Global has the exclusive right to purchase 100% interest in the project from the owner, a private Nevada company.

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Lithium content expressed in ppm or % Li can be converted into Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) by multiplying by 5.32. 2000ppm Li is equivalent to 1.06% LCE

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Bernard Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Bernard Rowe is an employee and Managing Director of Global Geoscience Ltd. Bernard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Bernard Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

hole_id	depth_from	depth_to	Interval	Li_ppm	LCE_%	B_ppm	K_%
SBH-1	71.6	82.3	10.7	2474	1.32	6763	0.57
SBH-4	93.0	105.2	12.2	2533	1.35	3695	0.65
SBH-5	77.7	94.5	16.8	2421	1.29	16201	1.42
SBH-6	65.5	77.7	12.2	2660	1.42	14829	1.62
SBH-7	54.9	68.6	13.7	2566	1.37	1402	0.55
SBH-9	109.7	134.1	24.4	2161	1.15	5301	0.50
SBH-10	144.8	166.1	21.3	2299	1.22	9367	0.70
SBH-11	166.1	178.3	12.2	2510	1.34	2710	0.52
SBH-13	137.2	153.9	16.8	2288	1.22	10362	0.87
SBH-14	97.5	108.2	10.7	2434	1.30	5057	0.56
SBH-15	88.4	106.7	18.3	2580	1.37	5769	0.76
SBHC-1	89.0	105.2	16.2	2374	1.26	3482	0.65
SBHC-2	71.6	88.4	16.8	2295	1.22	3817	0.64
SBHC-3	99.1	118.9	19.8	2133	1.14	6128	0.63
SBHC-4	79.2	94.5	15.2	2450	1.30	17960	1.51
SBHC-5	23.3	42.7	19.3	2380	1.27	288	0.51
SBHC-7	202.7	217.9	15.2	2606	1.39	1563	0.42
SBHC-8	36.6	48.8	12.2	2588	1.38	839	0.47
SBHC-12	111.3	126.5	15.2	2594	1.38	5574	0.64
SBHC-13	24.4	35.1	10.7	2356	1.25	1900	0.71
SBHC-13	85.3	96.0	10.7	2239	1.19	1897	1.67
SBHC-14	16.1	35.1	19.0	2131	1.13	1285	0.67
SBHC-15	105.2	117.3	12.2	2335	1.24	3825	0.49
SBHC-16	45.7	80.8	35.1	2233	1.19	9632	0.84
SBHC-17	143.3	155.4	12.2	2375	1.26	6206	0.56
SBHC-18	143.3	163.1	19.8	2408	1.28	8006	0.65
SBHC-19	91.4	117.3	25.9	2513	1.34	8649	0.96
SBHC-20	80.8	96.0	15.2	2539	1.35	1224	0.57
SBHC-21	144.8	167.6	22.9	2346	1.25	7889	0.77

Table 1. List of drill holes that have an intersection of greater than 10m at an average grade of greater than 2000ppm Li. Intersections calculated using a 2000ppm Li lower cut-off.

HoleID	North	East	RL	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth
SBH-1	4185623	424963	1841	250.0	-60.00	302
SBH-2	4186345	425492	1893	195.1	-60.00	265
SBH-3	4185042	424448	1835	235.0	-90.00	0
SBH-4	4184845	424496	1845	274.4	-90.00	0
SBH-5	4185712	424856	1829	122.0	-90.00	0
SBH-6	4185661	424798	1825	146.3	-90.00	0
SBH-7	4185757	425127	1848	183.0	-60.00	290
SBH-8	4185415	424645	1814	181.4	-60.00	270
SBH-9	4184250	424392	1883	305.0	-60.00	250
SBH-10	4184542	424692	1866	285.0	-90.00	0
SBH-11	4184175	424725	1881	335.3	-90.00	0
SBH-12	4186355	425714	1902	239.3	-60.00	270
SBH-13	4184750	424720	1854	305.0	-90.00	0
SBH-14	4184575	424507	1864	305.0	-90.00	0
SBH-15	4184400	425053	1854	305.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-1	4184843	424490	1845	375.0	-89.18	117.7
SBHC-2	4185225	424410	1826	286.0	-60.35	234.4
SBHC-3	4184260	424392	1883	198.2	-89.25	112
SBHC-4	4185706	424856	1829	246.3	-90.00	0
SBHC-5	4185977	425247	1868	200.3	-89.90	162
SBHC-6	4186221	425432	1881	201.3	-90.00	0
SBHC-7	4185572	425194	1864	402.4	-90.00	0
SBHC-8	4185432	424798	1827	216.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-9	4185399	424399	1796	245.0	-69.20	231
SBHC-10	4184391	425395	1855	241.4	-90.00	0
SBHC-11	4185538	424686	1803	144.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-12	4185002	424987	1814	244.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-13	4184925	424388	1816	214.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-14	4185297	424256	1790	113.4	-90.00	0
SBHC-15	4184385	424523	1866	214.1	-90.00	0
SBHC-16	4184503	424400	1863	165.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-17	4184226	424535	1874	304.8	-89.37	94
SBHC-18	4184398	424693	1866	336.0	-89.75	332
SBHC-19	4184802	425186	1836	214.0	-90.00	0
SBHC-20	4185197	424796	1813	275.2	-90.00	0
SBHC-21	4184638	424697	1855	330.0	-90.00	0

Table 2. List of all drill holes at South Basin. Coordinates are in UTM Zone 11 (NAD27).

Appendix 1 – Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron, Nevada, USA

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• For the drilling results mentioned in this report, the drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken by a previous exploration company in 2010-2011. • The results of the drilling have not been previously disclosed, however, Global has acquired the data. • HQ diamond drilling was used to obtain 1.5m samples from which a 4kg sample was collected from sawn half-core. • RC (5 inch) samples were collected at 1.52m intervals using a wet rotary splitter • The entire sample was crushed then split and a sub-sample pulverized to produce a sample for multi-element analysis by aqua regia ICP-MS.
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).*	• Drill holes mentioned in this report are HQ diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion holes. RC holes are 5 inch diameter.
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.*	• Core recovery was reported to be 97% • No recoveries are available for RC drilling • Sample recovery was not a matter of concern given the high recoveries • It was reported that the grades in RC holes were less than in the equivalent intervals in core holes. This was particularly evident in deeper intervals and is probably explained by loss of fines due to ground water depth

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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically and geotechnically logged over their entire length to a level of detail sufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation • The logging is qualitative in nature • All core was photographed
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.*	• For core holes, samples comprise wet sawn half-core • For RC holes, samples were collected using a wet rotary splitter. Two samples were collected for every interval – one sample and one duplicate. • The nature, type and quality of the sample preparation technique is considered appropriate • Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock • Quality control measures included the routine insertion of standards and duplicates. Results were reported to be satisfactory. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
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.*	• Samples were analysed by ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada using 2-acid and 4-acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry and ICP • The methods and procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralisation and the techniques are considered to be total • Standards for Li, B, Sr and As and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample batches • Acceptable levels of accuracy were reportedly obtained
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.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by at least two company personnel • Data is stored in digital format in a database • Several RC holes have been twinned with core holes and the results were satisfactory • There has been no adjustment to assay data
Location of	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations*	• Drill hole locations were measured by GPS and are accurate to within 2m. Collars are marked on the ground with a permanent concrete

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	*used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	marker • The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11, NAD27 grid system
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes were generally spaced at 200-400m • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation but further assessment work is required to confirm this • No sample compositing has been applied
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.*	• Drill holes were angled at between -60 and -90 degrees. The holes intersected the mineralisation at between 70 and 90 degrees. • The orientation is considered appropriated and provides unbiased sampling of the mineralisation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected from site by ALS Chemex. Chain of custody forms were maintained by ALS Chemex.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No details are available at this time as the work was undertaken by a previous exploration company

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenements (unpatented mining claims) are owned by Boundary Peak Minerals LLC. • Global Geoscience has entered into an exclusive option to purchase agreement with the owner. The terms of the agreement are summarized in the Company report titled “Global to Acquire Advanced Nevada Lithium-Boron Project” dated 3 June 2016 • The unpatented mining claims are located on US federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) • There are no known impediments to exploration or mining in the area
Exploration done by other	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been summarized in Company report titled “Global to Acquire Advanced Nevada Lithium-Boron Project”

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		dated 3 June 2016
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Clay-type lithium-boron deposit • Located in the Basin and Range terrain of Nevada • Lithium-boron mineralisation is hosted with Tertiary-age carbonate-rich sediments deposits in a shallow lake environment
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• A list of significant intersections and the criteria used in selecting the intersections is included in Table 1 of this report. • A complete list of all drill holes is provided in Table 2 of this 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.*	• Grades were calculated by simple weighted averaging • A lower cut-off of 1000ppm or 2000ppm lithium was applied as noted in the report. • No upper cutting was applied as the style and grade of mineralisation does not require it (no high-grade spikes) • No metal equivalent values are being reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling intersected mineralisation at approximately 70 to 90 degrees
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.*	• A drill hole location map is included in the report showing the location and number of all drill holes and other relevant information. • The map includes a scale and location information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The results reported are considered representative and are consistent with previously announced results (drill and rock-chip) from this project
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 information is available at this time
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 work is likely to include: RC and core drilling Calculation of a Mineral Resource Preliminary metallurgical and process test work • A drilling permit is required before drilling can commence