ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 MAY 2019

Bramaderos Drilling Update

Drilling intersects extensive mineralised porphyry system at Limon

- **The second hole (LMDD002) drilled at the Limon prospect within the Bramaderos project in Ecuador intersects more than 200m of visible and persistent disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite with some bornite in a strongly altered porphyry system**
- **LMDD002 has been terminated at 893.58m (vertical depth of 630m); Previous sampling and trenching has established that the mineralisation at Limon also occurs locally at surface**
- **Gold mineralisation in the drill core cannot be detected by visual inspection and will only be revealed by assay**
- **Assay results for hole LMDD002 are expected before the end of June**
- **The first hole at Limon (LMDD001) drilled below an interpreted plunging mineralised porphyry intrusion**
- **Understanding of the geometry of the Limon porphyry system is evolving and drilling will return to Limon once all assays for hole LMDD002 are received**
- **The next drill hole will be undertaken at the Bramaderos Main target (2.5km south-west of Limon) to follow-up on historical hole CURI-03 which intersected 248.1m at 0.56g/t gold and 0.14% copper from 9.1m**
- **"This is an outstanding start and we expect the next few holes at Limon to deliver some very good results." – Sunstone MD Malcolm Norris**

Sunstone Metals Limited (ASX:STM) is pleased to announce extensive intersections of mineralisation at the Limon prospect within the Bramaderos project in southern Ecuador.

The second hole drilled at Limon (LMDD002) has intersected a very encouraging interval of porphyry-related mineralisation with visible and persistent chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) and molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide), minor bornite (copper sulphide), anhydrite veining and widespread pyrite in quartz stockwork B-veining in the lower parts of the drill hole indicating the intersection has likely drilled adjacent to the core of the system where we are most likely to see enhanced accumulations of copper and gold (the term 'B veins' refers to a specific generation of quartz veining in porphyry systems that typically occur within and adjacent to the main ore zone, and do not occur at great distances from the main ore zones).

Hole LMDD002 was drilled from "outside" the interpreted porphyry system towards the interpreted centre and has exhibited very strong zoning supporting that interpretation (see Figures 1 and 2). The alteration suggests that the "hottest" and typically higher-grade portion of the porphyry system has not yet been intersected. This potential higher-grade portion is currently interpreted to lie northeast to east of hole LMDD002, where it may extend to shallower levels if LMDD002 drilled down through the southwest fringe of the main system.

Assay results for hole LMDD002 are expected before the end of June.

Sunstone Managing Director Malcolm Norris said it was an extremely promising result.

“We are very encouraged by these early results at Limon,” Mr Norris said. “We have drilled two diamond holes into parts of a new mineralised porphyry system and its associated large-scale alteration zone but are yet to test the core of the system, which is our primary target.

“The drill core (see photos below) clearly show good development of ‘B veins’ containing some chalcopyrite and molybdenite and local minor bornite. Results from drilling and from surface datasets confirm we are in a porphyry system. Porphyry systems are typically zoned in relation to geochemistry, alteration style and vein mineralogy, and interpretation of geology and geochemistry can define vectors towards better mineralised domains. We are seeing such zoning in a number of datasets and are very encouraged by that.

“We have seen gold to copper ratios established from surface trenching and we will review the pending assay results from LMDD002 in this context.

“This is an outstanding start and we expect the next few holes at Limon to deliver some very good results.”

Plate 1 – Development of B-generation quartz + sulphide veins at Limon in Hole LMDD002 (705.4m depth) in intensely phyllic-altered intrusive.

The first drill hole at the Limon target, LMDD001, was completed on April 25 at a depth of 490.6m (vertical depth of 340m). The second hole at Limon, LMDD002 has been terminated at 893.58m. The original planned end-of-hole was 600m, but very encouraging visual results justified pushing the hole deeper. Drilling averaged approximately 35m per day.

Figures 1 and 2 show the current interpretation of the geology intersected to date in holes 1 and 2 at Limon.

Photos from LMDD002 are included here as Plates 1 – 7 and show the degree of veining and presence of copper and molybdenum sulphides.

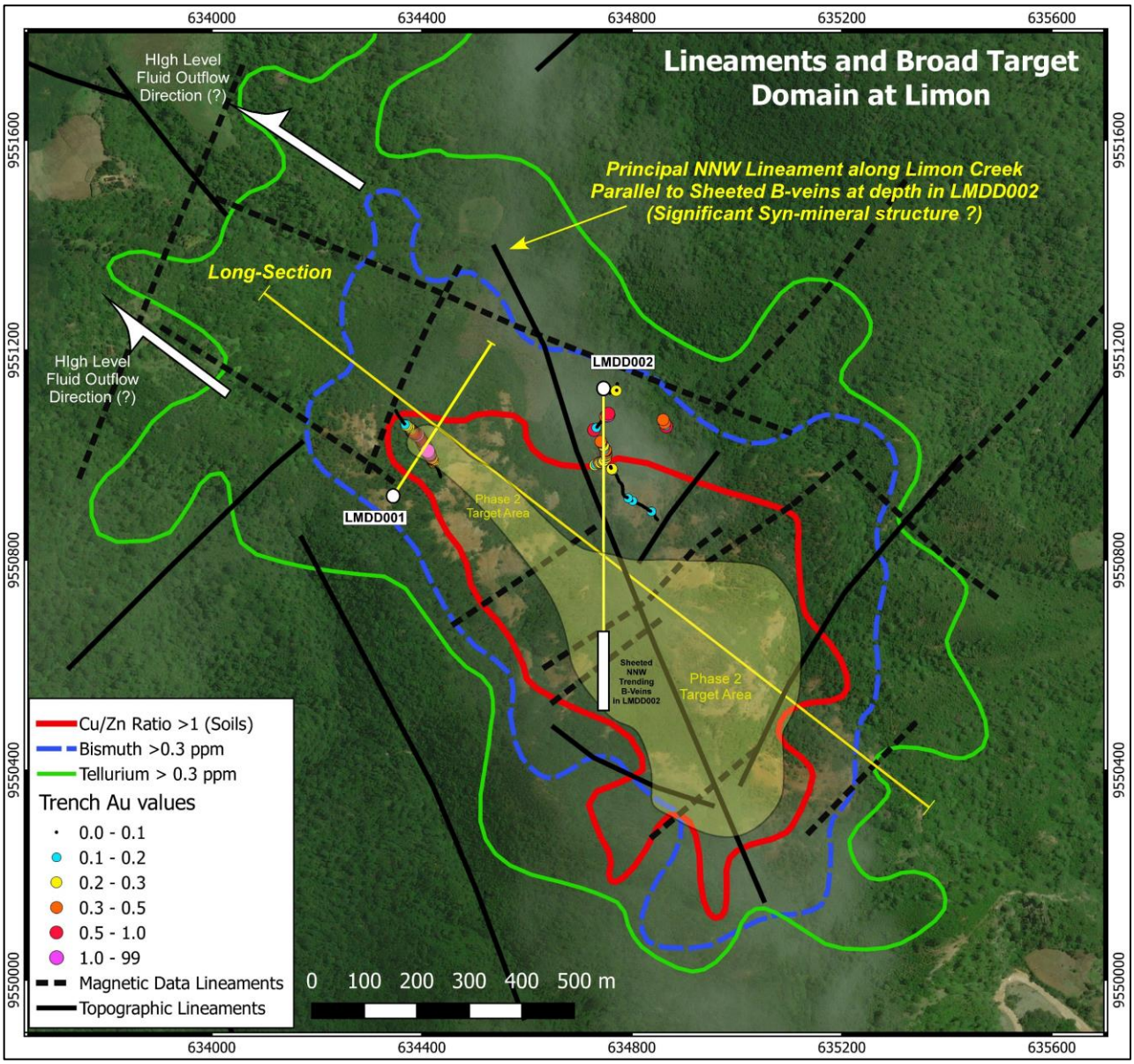


Figure 1: Plan view of surface geochemical zoning in soil sample assays and locations of holes LMDD001 and 002. Hole LMDD001, which was drilled under trench Tr-LM01, lies near the north-western-most edge of the broader system. In the third dimension the porphyry zone is interpreted to be plunging to the south-east as shown in Figure 2. The shaded yellow area is emerging as the follow-up target zone.

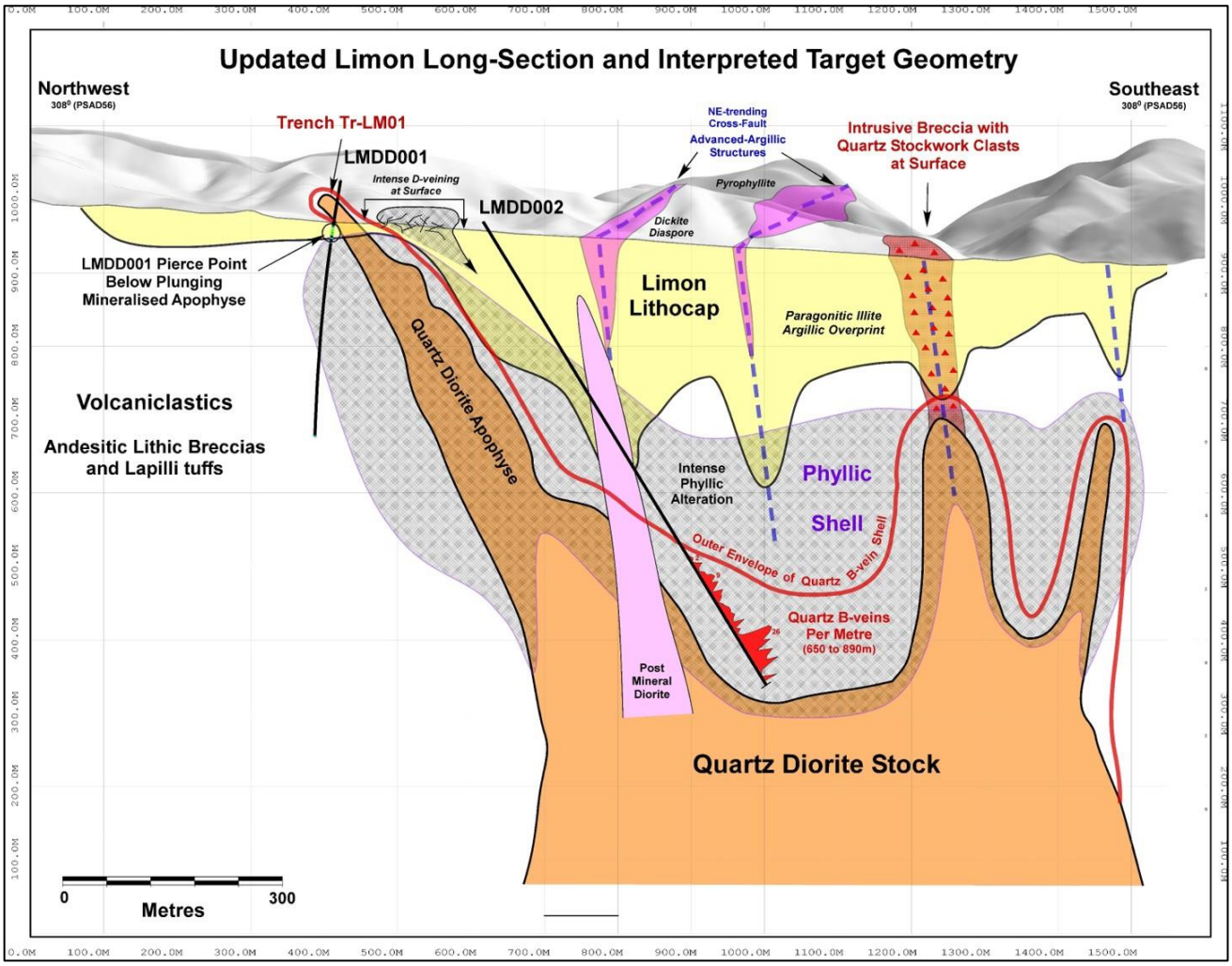
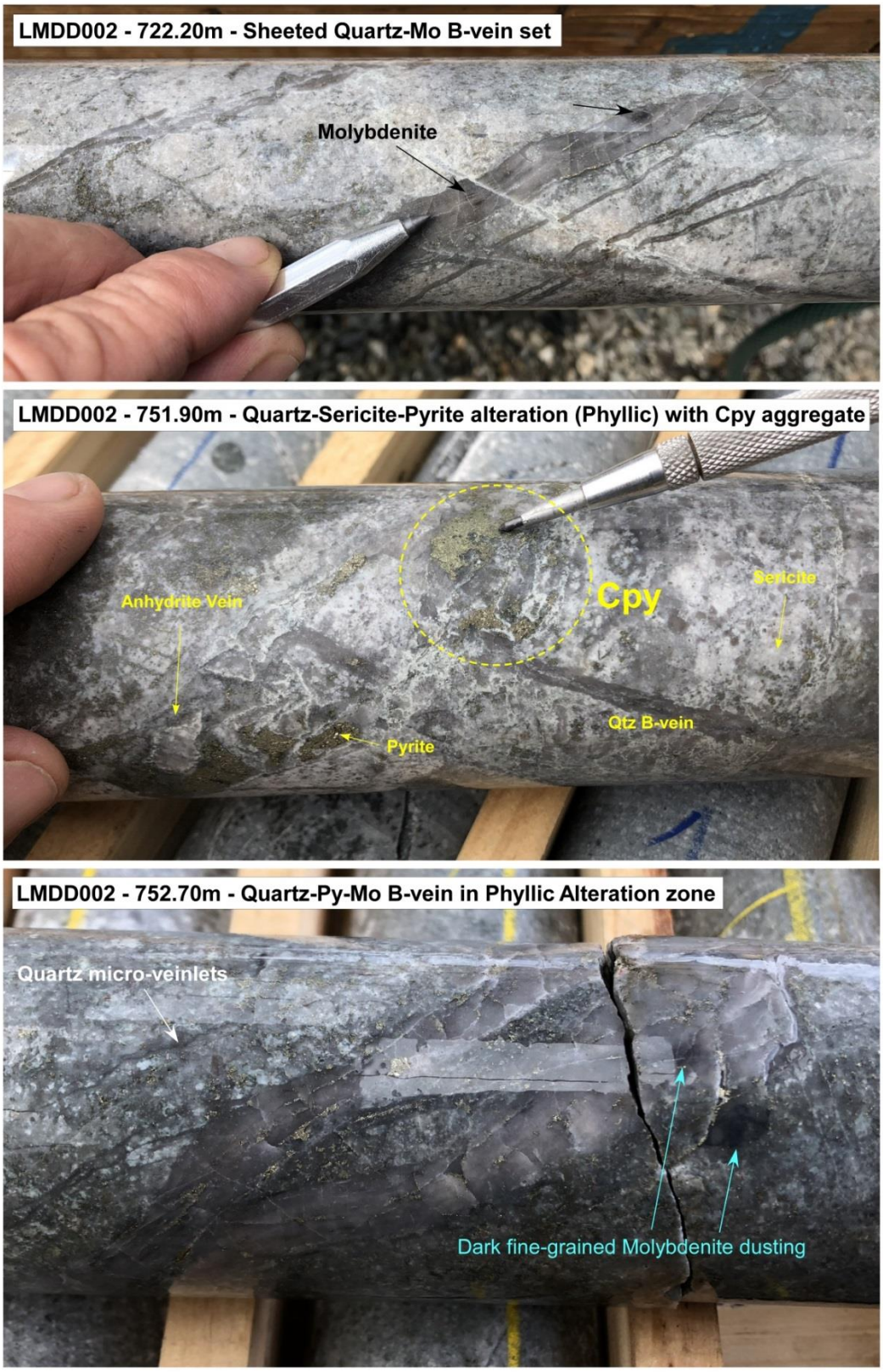


Figure 2: Schematic long-section showing the location of holes LMDD001 and 002. The upper parts of the target zone are within and surrounding the Quartz Diorite stock (within the red line outline) and will vary in depth in 3-D. Follow-up drilling will determine its geometry.

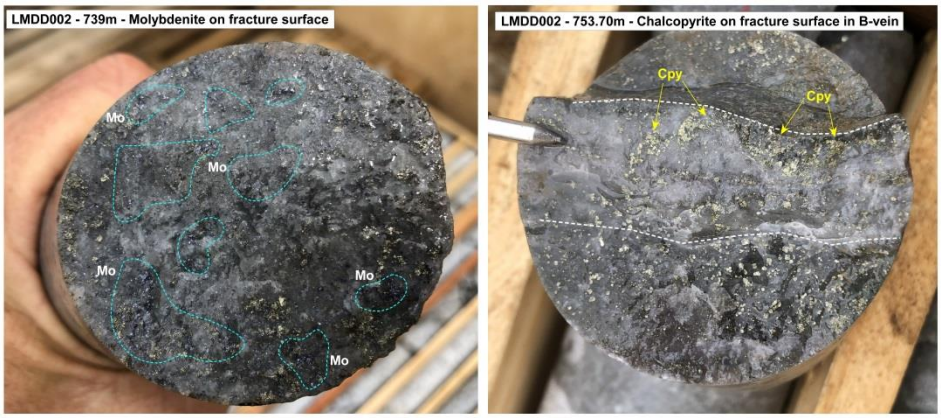
Hole LMDD001 intersected a narrow interval of weakly mineralised porphyry 90m below the surface mineralised trench. Assay results from LMDD001 included 18.6m at 0.24g/t gold, 0.1% copper, and 70.8ppm molybdenum from 90.4m downhole.

Interpretation of the results suggests that the drill hole has cut underneath a plunging "finger" of mineralised porphyry (see Figures 1 and 2) that extends from the surface trench which delivered 97.6m at 0.71g/t gold and 0.23% copper (see ASX announcement dated 29th May 2018).



Plates 2-4 – Variety of porphyry B-vein textures seen in LMDD002 (Cpy = chalcopyrite).

Plate 5 – Developing quartz B-vein stockwork and late-stage pyritic D-veins in phyllic-altered protolith in LMDD002, and illustration of fracture density.



Plates 6 and 7– Molybdenite and chalcopyrite smears and disseminations on some fracture surfaces in LMDD002.

Following today's completion of LMDD002, the drill rig is now being moved to the Bramaderos Main target (Figure 3) while Sunstone awaits full assays at Limon and plans follow-up drilling.

The first hole at the Bramaderos Main porphyry target will drill below the historical intersection of 248m at 0.56g/t gold and 0.14% copper in hole CURI 3, drilled in November-December 1999 by Paragon del Ecuador for Ecuanor, and below recent surface trenching that delivered 615m at 0.52g/t gold and 0.11% copper (refer to ASX announcement dated 9 May 2018).

The overall Phase 1 drilling program across the three targets of Limon, Bramaderos Main and West Zone is anticipated to be approximately 5,000m. Drilling at the West Zone target is expected to follow later in the program, where surface trenching has delivered 15.6m at 6.1g/t gold (refer to ASX announcement dated 8 November 2017).

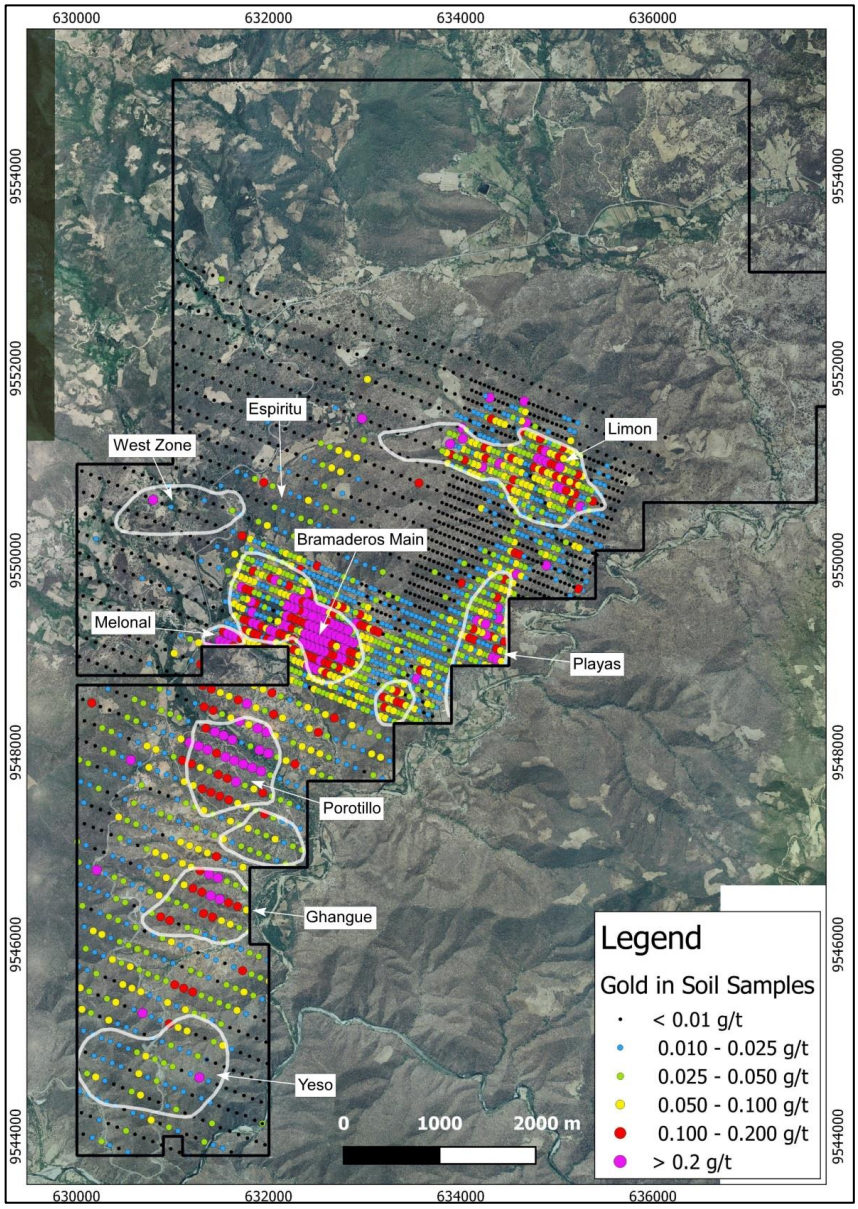


Figure 3: Location of prospects within the Bramaderos concession

About Sunstone Metals

Sunstone has an advanced portfolio of exploration and development projects in Scandinavia and Ecuador. The portfolio comprises:

1. **The Bramaderos Gold-Copper Project** where Sunstone has signed an earn-in agreement with TSXV listed Cornerstone Capital Resources (see ASX announcement dated 10th April 2017). The Bramaderos gold-copper project is located in Loja province, southern Ecuador, and is considered to be highly prospective for the discovery of large gold-copper systems. Historical results from drilling at Bramaderos include wide intervals such as 260m at 0.6g/t Au and 0.14% Cu. Trenching results at the West Zone breccia include intersections at surface of up to 42m at 3.7g/t Au. These results, together with the distribution of alteration, and large coincident gold-copper-molybdenum surface anomalies indicate multiple fertile mineralised systems with significant discovery potential.
2. **The Southern Finland Gold Project** includes the Satulinmäki gold prospect. Shallow diamond drilling was completed by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) during the period 2000-2005 and this was followed by a 7-hole diamond drilling program by Sunstone Metals in 2016. Intersections from GTK include 18m @ 4.1g/t Au from 50m downhole, including 3m @ 9.3g/t Au, and 4m @ 10.3g/t Au in drill hole R391. Intersections by Sunstone include 23.5m at 3.3g/t in SMDD007 and 2m at 10.5g/t in SMDD005. The Satulinmäki gold prospect is part of an earn-in JV with Canadian company Nortec Minerals, where Sunstone holds an ~82% interest, is funding on-going work, and has also acquired a significant land position, in its own right, in the district.
3. **The Scandinavian Lithium Project** includes the Kietyönmäki lithium prospect. Drilling by Sunstone has delivered 24.2m at 1.4% Li_2O in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Additional earlier stage lithium opportunities are held in Kaustinen, Finland. Kietyönmäki is also part of the JV with Nortec Minerals.
4. **Sunstone has a significant equity** interest of ~39% in Stockholm listed Copperstone Resources (COPP-B.ST) following the recent sale of the Viscaria Copper project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based upon information reviewed by Dr Bruce Rohrlach who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Rohrlach is a full-time employee of Sunstone Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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". Dr Rohrlach consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information, please visit www.sunstonemetals.com.au
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Email: mnorris@sunstonemetals.com.au

APPENDIX 1
The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The results announced here are from diamond drill core samples. The sampling was carried out using half core, generally at 2m intervals and where appropriate sampled to 1m intervals.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Core recovery was good and core aligned prior to splitting.
	• *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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain samples (see first point above) from which the samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, Split 1000g and pulverised to 85% passing 75microns. A 20g portion of this sample was used for multi-element analysis (IMS-230) and a 30g sample for Fire Assay Au (FAS-111).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg 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).*	• The diamond core was drilled delivering either HTW (70.9mm) or NTW (56mm) core. Drill core is oriented using a Reflex ACT II tool for bottom of hole.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond core recovery data for this drilling was measured for each drill run and captured in a digital logging software package. The data has been reviewed and core recovery was approximately 100% throughout.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Core recovery was good, no extra measures were taken to maximise sample recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
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.*	• Drill samples were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, geotechnical attributes, and other features. Logging and sampling was carried out according to Sunstone's internal protocols and QAQC procedures which comply with industry standards.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour, geotechnical attributes and other features. Core is photographed both wet and dry.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Half core was used to provide the samples that were assayed and reported here. Quarter core samples were taken ~1 in every 28 samples for duplicate sampling. The remaining core is left in the core trays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Core samples collected.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples were sent to the LAC y Asociados Cia. Ltda. Sample Preparation Facility in Cuenca, Ecuador for sample preparation. The standard sample preparation for drill core samples (Code PRP-910) is: Drying the sample, crushing to size fraction 70% <2mm and splitting the sample to a 250g portion by riffle or Boyd rotary splitter. The 250g sample is then pulverised to >85% passing 75 microns and then split into two 50g pulp samples. Then one of the pulp samples was sent to the MS Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver (Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue, Langley, BC V1M 4B4, Canada) for gold and base metal analysis. • The sample preparation is carried out according to industry standard practices using highly appropriate sample preparation techniques.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Sunstone used an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Materials "standards" and blank samples, which were introduced in the assay batches. • Standards (Certified Reference Materials) or analytical blanks were submitted at a rate of 1 in 28 samples. Field duplicates were also taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 28 samples. • The check or duplicate assay results are reported along with the sample assay values in the final analysis report.
	• *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.*	• For diamond core, the routine sample procedure is to always take the half/quarter core to the right of the orientation line (looking down hole) or the cut line (in cases where the orientation line was not reliable). • Once assay results are received the results from duplicate samples are compared with the corresponding routine sample to ascertain whether the sampling is representative.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of sampling undertaken and the grainsize of the material, and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation at the exploration stage.
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.*	• Sunstone uses a fire assay gold technique for Au assays (FAS-111) and a four acid multi element technique (IMS-230) for a suite of 48 elements. FAS-111 involves Au by Fire Assay on a 30-gram aliquot, fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) at trace levels. IMS-20 is considered a near total 4 acid technique using a 20g aliquot followed by multi-element analysis by ICP-AES/MS at ultra-trace levels. • This analysis technique is considered suitable for this style 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.*	• Data from other measurement tools/instruments are not reported here.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e.*	• Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted ~1/28 samples. The values of the standards range from low to high grade and are considered appropriate to

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>monitor performance of values near cut-off and near the mean grade of the deposit.
• The check sampling results are monitored and performance issues are communicated to the laboratory if necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>• Procedure checks have been completed by the Competent Person for exploration results for this announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• The use of twinned holes.</td><td>• Twin holes have not been drilled in this area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>• Sunstone sampling data were imported and validated using Excel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>• Assay data were not adjusted.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Sample co-ordinates are located by GPS and measured along the length of the trench.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Specification of the grid system used.</td><td>• Southern Ecuador projection parameters:
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Reference Ellipsoid</td><td>International 1924</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi Major Axis</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Inverse Flattening (1/f)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Projection</td><td>UTM Zone -17S (Datum PSAD56)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Meridian:</td><td>-81.0000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Latitude of Origin</td><td>0.0000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scale on Central Meridian</td><td>0.9996</td></tr>
<tr><td>False Northing</td><td>10000000</td></tr>
<tr><td>False Easting</td><td>500000</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>• The topographic control was compared against published maps and satellite imagery and found to be good quality.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>• The samples were collected over the entire hole with sample length generally ranging between 1-2m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• 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.</td><td>• The data from these samples does not contribute to any resource estimate nor implies any grade continuity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>• No sample compositing was done.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</td><td>• Drilling orientations were appropriate for the interpreted geology providing representative samples.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• 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.</td><td>• No sampling bias is expected at this stage. Drilling is at an early stage and there has been no historical drilling on this target.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample security</td><td>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</td><td>• Sunstone sampling procedures indicate individual samples were given due attention.
• Sample security was managed through sealed individual samples and sealed bags of multiple samples for secure delivery to the laboratory by</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		permanent staff of the joint-venture. • MS Analytical is an internationally accredited laboratory that has all its internal procedures heavily scrutinised in order to maintain their accreditation. MS Analytical is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 2005 Accredited Methods.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sunstone's and Cornerstone's sampling techniques and data have been audited multiple times by independent mining consultants during various project assessments. These audits have concluded that the sampling techniques and data management are to industry standards. • All historical data has been validated to the best degree possible and migrated into a database.

TABLE 1 – Section 2: 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 Bramaderos Exploration Concession is located in the Loja Province of southern Ecuador. The concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is a subsidiary of Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc ("Cornerstone"). The concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. and Sunstone Metals Ltd. There are no wilderness areas or national parks or areas of environmental significance within or adjoining the concession area. There are no native title interests.
	• *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 Bramaderos Exploration Concession was granted to La Plata Minerales S.A. ("PLAMIN") in January 2017. PLAMIN is a subsidiary of Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc ("Cornerstone"). The Bramaderos Concession is subject to a Joint Venture between Sunstone Metals and Cornerstone.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historic exploration was completed by various groups over the period 1970-1984, 2001-2002 and 2004-2007. Most of the readily available historic data has been acquired and compiled into databases and a GIS project. Exploration by other parties has included stream sediment surveys, geological mapping, rock chip sampling (888 samples) and grid-based soil sampling (1324 samples), trenching and channel sampling (17 trenches), ground magnetic surveys (31 line kilometres), electrical IP surveys and diamond drilling (10426m).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style being explored for includes intrusion-related and stockwork hosted porphyry Au-Cu systems plus low sulphidation epithermal veins and bulk-tonnage breccia-hosted epithermal gold mineralisation. The setting is a volcanic arc setting of Cretaceous age intrusions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* *a. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *b. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *c. dip and azimuth of the hole* *d. down hole length and interception depth* *e. hole length.*	• Details of the samples discussed in this announcement are in the body of the text. • Details of historical drill holes are included here and are taken from publicly available NI 43-101 technical reports. • LMDD001: Easting: 634345m Northing: 9550931m Elevation: 902.8m ASL Dip: -45 degrees Azimuth: PSAD56 Grid 029 EOH: 490.6m • LMDD002: Easting: 634743m Northing: 9551129m Elevation: 844.4m ASL Dip: -45 degrees Azimuth: PSAD56 Grid 180 EOH: 893.58m
	• *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.*	• Information included in announcement.
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.*	• Weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. • No grade cut-offs were applied.
	• *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.*	• Intervals were calculated based on interval length multiplied by the metal grade, and then composited over appropriate intervals and averaged over the length.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalents have not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• This is the first phase of drilling at this target and the geometry of mineralisation is poorly understood at this stage.
	• *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').*	• The intervals quoted for LMDD001 are down hole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures for maps showing distribution of samples.
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.*	• Figures 1 & 2 above show the current interpretations of geology and the location of drill holes.
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*	• Figures 1 & 2 above show various datasets that are being used to identify target areas and to guide current and future drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).*	• The planned exploration program is outlined in the announcement.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See Figure 3 which shows areas for further exploration.