

**ASX Announcement**

4 April 2018

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A\$0.02

Shares Outstanding: 1,214,961,029

Market Capitalisation: A\$24.3m

Cash: A\$6.1m

Misima Exploration Update - amended

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: KSN) advises that the Misima Exploration Update (ASX announcement 27 March 2018) has been relodged to incorporate the Competent Persons Statement (page 6) as required by the ASX Listing Rules.

Board and Management**Anthony Wehby**

Chairman

Andrew Corbett

Managing Director

Andrew Paterson

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Misima Exploration Update

Highlights

- **Drilling set to commence in April**
- **Initial drill targets finalised**
- **High-grade gold discovered between Umuna and Quartz Mountain**
- **Field work completed for structural review**
- **LiDAR elevation survey to be flown in May**

Kingston Resources Limited (Kingston or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Misima Gold Project in PNG. Preparations are underway to mobilise a diamond rig and associated equipment to Misima. The program will commence in April with one rig, however there is flexibility to add a second rig later in 2018 if desired. This will be the first gold exploration drilling on Misima since 2001, a remarkable opportunity for Kingston given the world-class nature of the asset.

On the island, activity has continued to accelerate:

- Ongoing mapping and channel sampling has successfully identified a new high-grade exploration target at Ginamwamwa, with a best channel sample of 14m @ 12.24 Au g/t and 35.5 g/t Ag and 2m channel samples up to 39.5 Au g/t.
- An independent highly experienced structural geologist was engaged to spend four weeks on site to conduct a structural review. This work has helped refine initial drill targets at Umuna and Umuna East, while also elevating the priority of Misima North as an exploration target.
- Work commenced in Australia and PNG for mobilisation ahead of drilling in April. This included re-establishing the logistics chain and shipping of field consumables.
- Community engagement has been ongoing ahead of the drilling program with landowners strongly supportive.

Kingston MD Andrew Corbett commented "We're very excited to be set for drilling in April and we are thankful for the strong support from the Misimans who are keen to see activity step up. This support is a testament to the great work of our project team on Misima who have established a positive reputation within the community. We're also very encouraged by the recent channel sampling at Ginamwamwa and the enhancement of Misima North as a prospect. These early outcomes demonstrate the extent of the opportunities beyond our initial review of exploration targets and the potential to significantly increase the JORC Resource¹ beyond the existing 2.8Moz."

¹ ASX Announcement 27 November 2017

Exploration targeting strategy

Following completion of a mapping and structural study on Misima during February and March, Kingston has been able to finalise its drill targets for the upcoming program, as well as start to prioritise future drilling and field activity.

1. Initial drilling will focus on extensional targets outside the current 2.8Moz JORC Resource in the Umuna East Side (UES) area. (Figure 1 + 2). These targets are structurally-controlled mineralised splays originally identified in mapping, channel sampling and, in some instances, drilling by Placer Dome. The Tonowak area of the Umuna pit is an example of a high-grade UES structure, which prior to being mined by Placer hosted historic drilling intersections such as:
 - 40m @ 15.12 g/t Au from 168m in hole PM1962R;
 - 66m @ 3.49 g/t Au from 94m in hole PMR1979; and
 - 74m @ 3.23g/t Au from 98m, including 22m @ 6.94g/t Au In hole PMR2113.Holes that remain in-situ at Tonowak include:
 - 20m @ 2.37g/t from 118m in hole PMR2133; and
 - 16m @ 4.59g/t from 172m to end of hole in PMR2020.
2. Other holes are planned to extend the resource in areas where it is currently constrained by the limited depth of previous drilling along the Umuna Shear. Targets to be tested in the near future include North Kulumalia, and Stage 6 South. Both of these target areas combine favourable structural settings with limited prior drilling (Figure 3).
3. Initial analysis of the Misima North area indicates that the Umuna Shear remains largely untested north of the Umuna Pit. Gold mineralisation in soils, channel sampling and shallow drilling in this area appears to be supergene in nature, and more importantly **there are very few holes testing the interpreted position of the Umuna Shear itself, which stretches approximately 4km from Umuna Pit to the north coast of the island**. Kingston intends to aggressively map the area to better define the shear location before targeting it with channel sampling followed by drilling. (Figure 4)
4. Other targets including the Quartz Mountain pits and new high-grade structures recently sampled at Ginamwamwa (see below) will also be worked up during 2018 and added to the exploration program going forward.

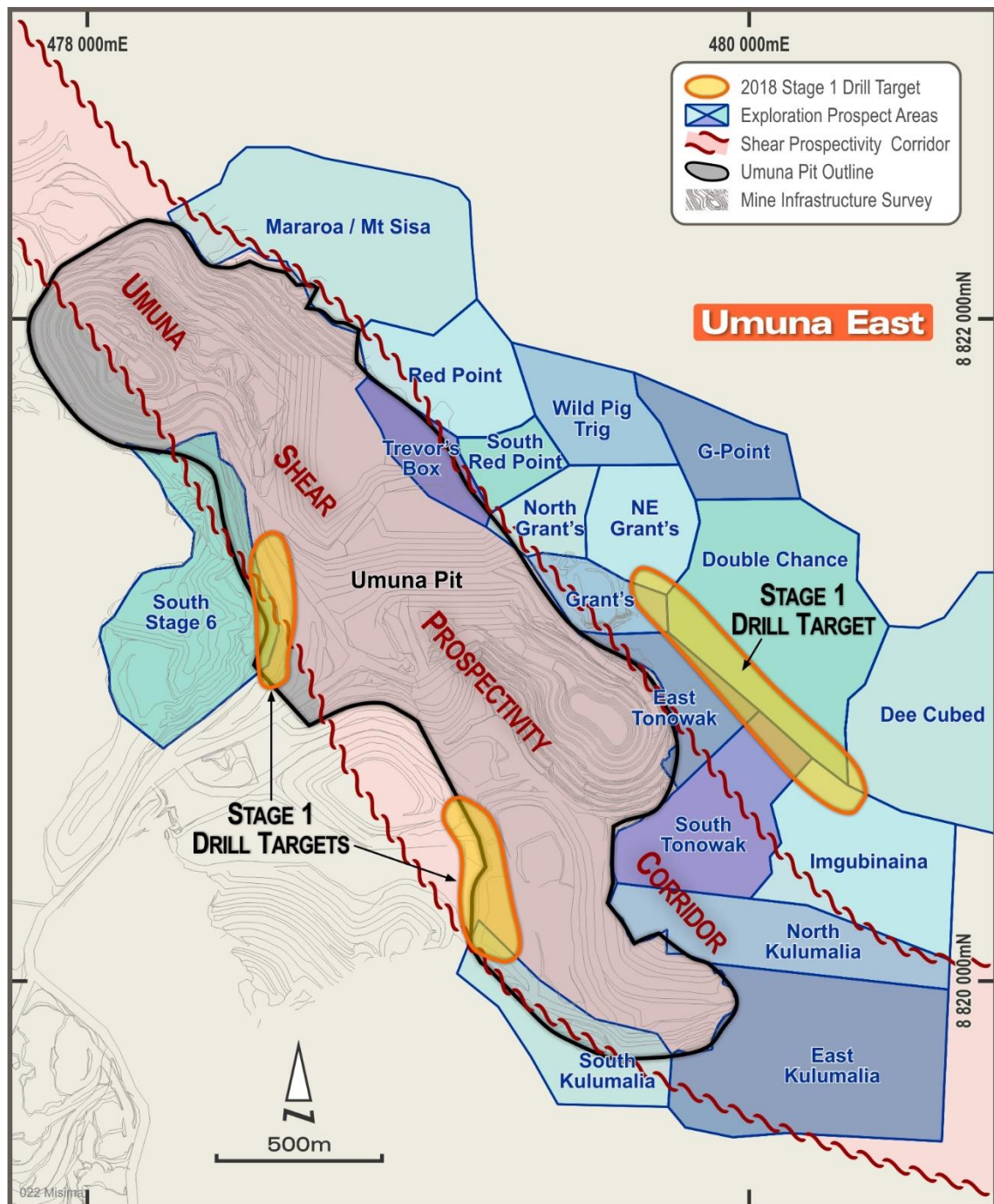


Figure 1: Background of the historical Umuna Mine, Umuna shear corridor and Umuna East prospects

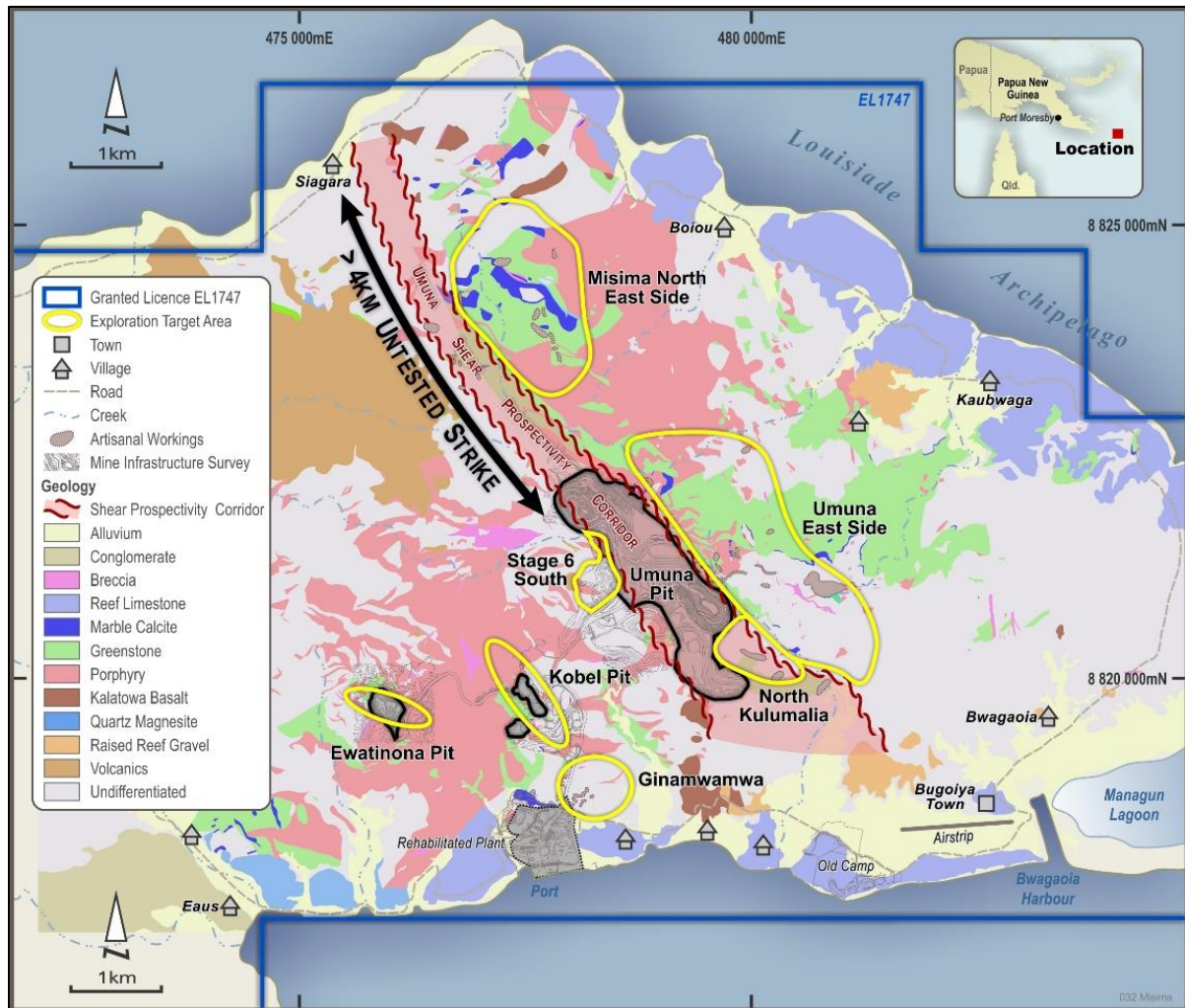


Figure 2: Main Misima exploration target areas over geology.

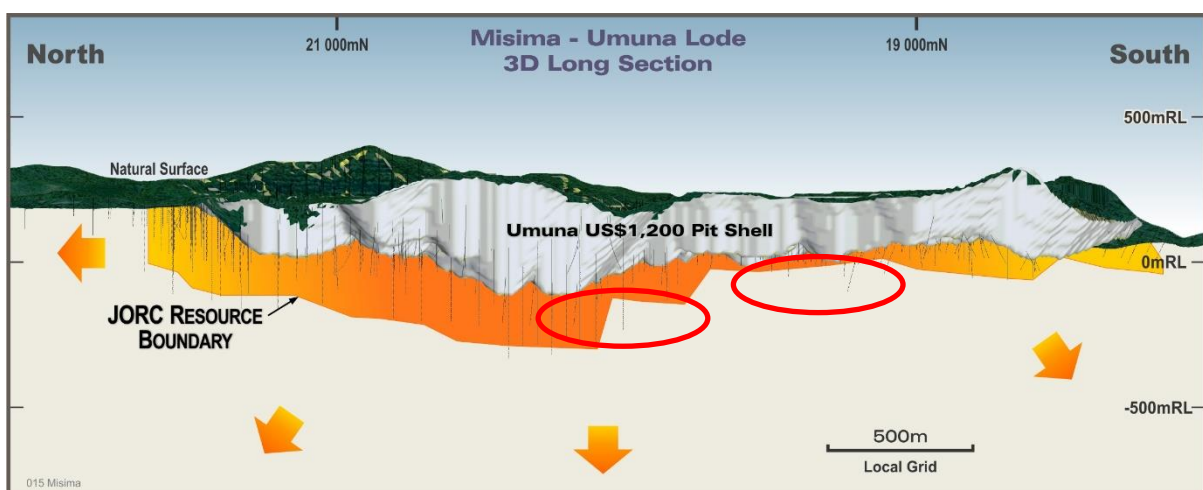


Figure 3: Long section view of target areas at Kulumalia North and Stage 6 South.

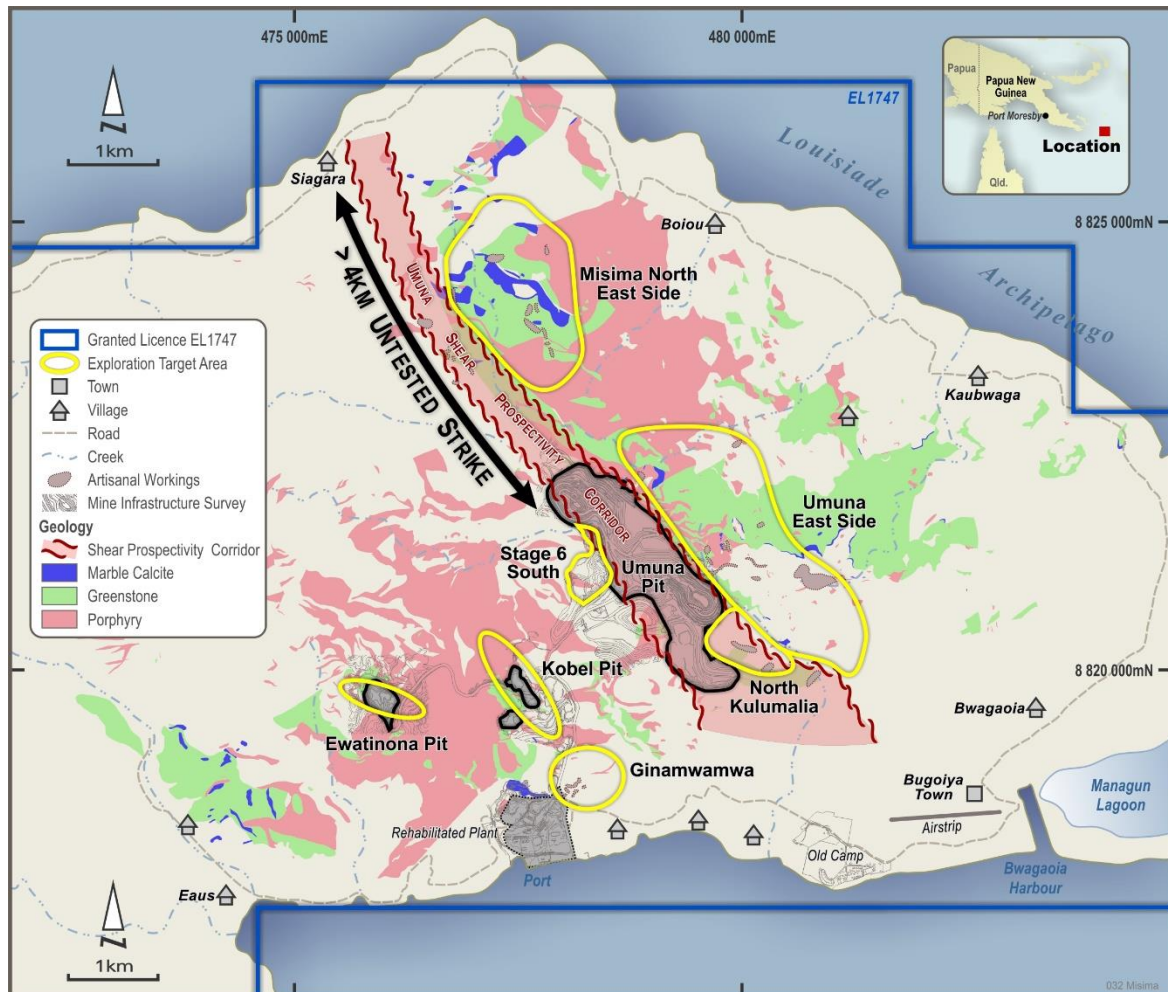


Figure 4: Simplified geology shows the relationships between porphyries, greenstone and Halibu marble. Umuna North is a 4 km untested extension to the historical 3 km Umuna mine.

Channel sampling leads to new high-grade gold discovery at Ginamwamwa:

As part of the ongoing channel sampling and mapping program on Misima, site-based geologists recently investigated an area immediately northeast of the old Placer mill site, between Quartz Mountain and Umuna. The prospectivity of this location was highlighted by artisanal miners recovering gold from close-spaced, steeply-dipping north-east trending structures on the hillside, between 100m and 400m away from the edge of the previous mill site. Subsequent channel sampling of the mineralised structures has resulted in a number of high-grade assays as high as 39.5g/t Au and a best channel sample of 14m at 12.24g/t Au and 35.5g/t Ag.

These results confirm very high-grade, structurally-controlled gold mineralisation is present at Misima and it can occur in areas such as this where previous soil sampling grids have not shown any anomalism. The area is called Ginamwamwa, taken from the name of the closest village.

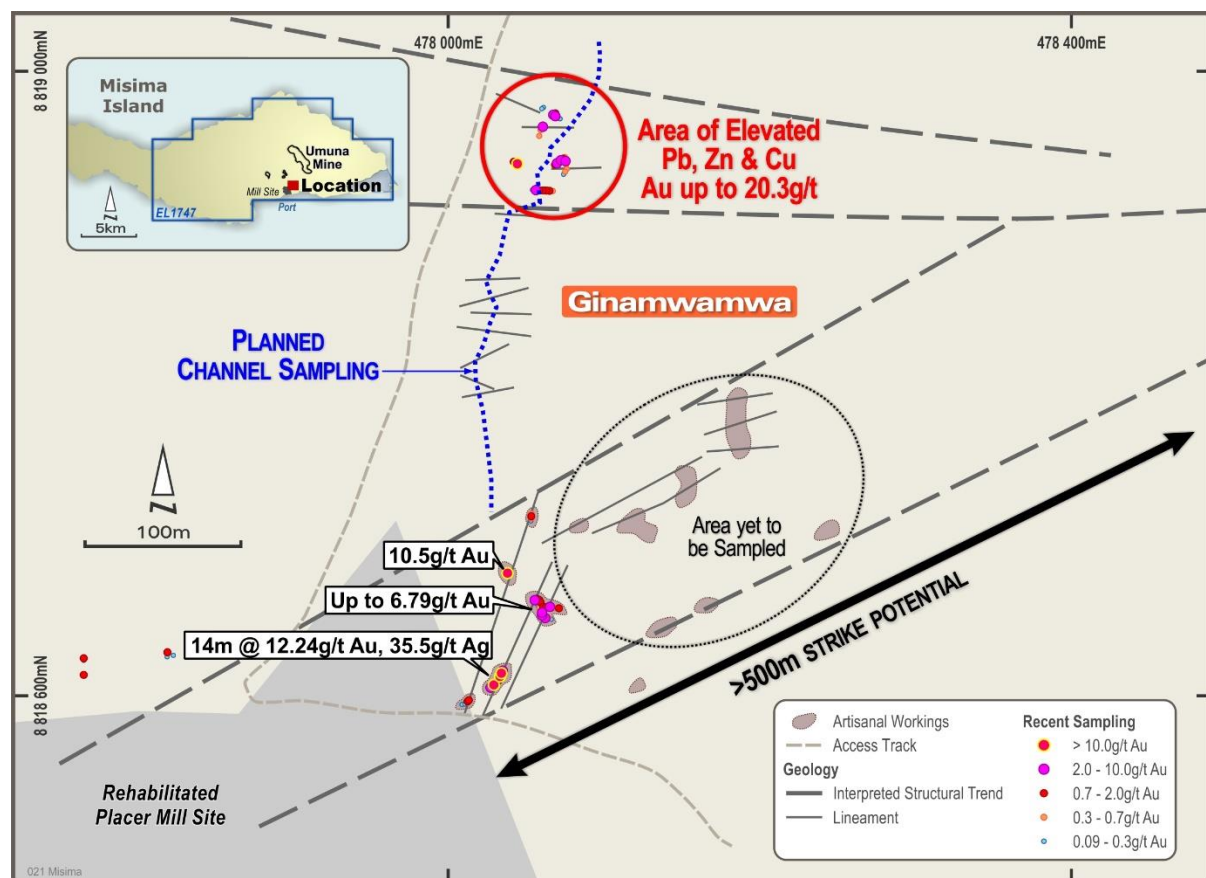


Figure 5: Plan of recent and planned channel sampling at Ginamwamwa. Structural trends are from previous work by Placer Pacific.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Paterson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Paterson is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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" (JORC Code). Mr Paterson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.



Figure 6 Kingston Project Manager Charles Yobone standing in front of Ginamwamwa structure



Figure 7 Ginamwamwa subvertical, north-south trending structure previously worked by artisanal miners.



Figure 8: Kingston's field assistants channel sampling at Ginamwamwa.

Misima LiDAR survey:

An airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) high resolution elevation survey of the project is expected to be completed during May. Kingston is finalising preparations with contractors to establish a network of ground control points for the aircraft, enabling the LiDAR data to be geo-referenced to the global datum by enabling the software to continuously determine the aircraft's position as it flies. LiDAR has the advantage of being able to penetrate rainforest foliage, resulting in a high-resolution 3D scan of the earth's surface.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company. Currently the Company's priority is the world-class Misima Gold Project in PNG, which contains a JORC resource of 2.8Moz Au, a production history of over 3.7Moz and outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success. Kingston currently owns 49% of the Misima Gold Project and is earning in to 70%.

Kingston also holds an attractive portfolio of lithium exploration tenements covering four key project areas in the Northern Territory, where the Bynoe Project is home to some exciting new discoveries and the Arunta Project lies within a significant pegmatite field. In addition, the Livingstone Gold Project holds a 50koz resource and is the site of a number of high grade historic intersections.



KSN project locations.

Table 1: Channel sample information (Results >0.5g/t Au, 2 m intervals)

Sample	Easting	Northing	RL	Width	Au1	Cu	Zn	Ag	Pb
ID	GDA94	Zone 56	mASL	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
792293	478068.7	8818973.0	96.2	2.0	1.20	144	521	1.3	377
792301	478060.7	8818964.5	98.0	2.0	2.68	497	1317	13.5	1396
792303	478059.2	8818962.3	98.0	2.0	0.61	671	725	18.2	934
792306	478058.4	8818958.6	97.9	2.0	0.59	438	2540	2.8	2407
792308	478068.5	8818940.1	103.9	2.0	0.71	378	1513	15.6	7804
792309	478069.8	8818941.1	104.9	2.0	2.60	422	1220	9.1	3051
792311	478072.3	8818943.1	106.8	2.0	4.13	389	1501	6.5	3875
792312	478073.6	8818944.0	107.7	2.0	1.37	537	1476	2.9	5856
792314	478075.3	8818942.5	108.0	2.0	4.31	1518	1312	29.1	7738
792315	478075.6	8818939.9	107.3	2.0	0.57	578	717	7.9	1485
792317	478075.0	8818935.7	106.3	2.0	0.69	482	583	10.8	3646
792320	478063.3	8818924.2	98.4	2.0	0.51	381	1052	6.9	11483
792323	478067.2	8818923.3	98.8	2.0	0.53	249	606	7.7	3203
792324	478065.0	8818923.4	99.0	2.0	1.52	1229	1442	17.8	4628
792325	478062.8	8818923.5	99.3	2.0	1.28	637	1159	8.9	9231
792326	478060.6	8818923.6	99.5	2.0	1.76	452	763	8.7	1820
792327	478058.4	8818923.8	99.7	2.0	1.04	364	1209	3.8	1085
792328	478056.2	8818923.9	99.9	2.0	2.24	199	1195	3.1	557
792330	478067.4	8818972.1	96.2	2.0	2.10	269	1508	2.3	457
792331	478068.7	8818971.2	96.3	2.0	2.27	342	1476	7.8	663
792333	478044.3	8818940.2	82.7	2.0	20.30	742	673	7.2	273
792334	478042.0	8818942.0	83.0	2.0	0.85	764	472	6	551
792335	477766.0	8818613.3	40.6	2.0	0.70	64	178	2.3	57
792343	477766.0	8818624.0	45.0	2.0	1.12	26	263	1.6	34
792363	477819.7	8818627.9	38.8	2.0	0.58	199	584	7	748
792386	478012.3	8818596.3	57.1	2.0	4.61	53	157	2.7	195
792387	478013.2	8818597.2	57.0	2.0	1.44	160	374	53.4	847
792389	478027.1	8818605.2	61.3	2.0	9.03	306	389	9.6	2347
792390	478029.2	8818606.4	61.6	2.0	18.60	672	438	21	2861
792392	478032.2	8818609.7	62.6	2.0	1.28	203	254	16.1	3660
792393	478033.2	8818611.8	63.4	2.0	10.40	458	292	25.3	4151
792394	478034.1	8818613.9	64.2	2.0	39.50	519	887	156	5483
792395	478035.0	8818616.0	65.0	2.0	6.69	205	367	16.4	3243
792398	478062.2	8818649.7	78.3	2.0	2.46	216	386	3.4	639
792401	478060.1	8818651.4	79.3	2.0	3.17	452	1171	1.4	2320
792402	478060.1	8818653.3	79.3	2.0	1.13	367	853	1.2	1293
792403	478059.3	8818654.7	80.5	2.0	0.55	381	687	0.7	908
792404	478058.4	8818656.2	81.6	2.0	0.59	298	703	0.6	817
792407	478055.5	8818661.2	82.8	2.0	6.47	426	267	8.7	3640
792408	478056.9	8818662.1	82.8	2.0	1.69	205	240	4.1	2249
792409	478058.5	8818661.3	82.8	2.0	0.90	237	229	8.1	8066

Sample	Easting	Northing	RL	Width	Au1	Cu	Zn	Ag	Pb
ID	GDA94 Zone 56		mASL	m	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
792410	478059.2	8818659.9	81.7	2.0	1.84	147	162	4.9	3070
792411	478060.0	8818658.4	80.8	2.0	0.56	101	192	0.6	863
792412	478060.9	8818656.8	80.2	2.0	1.41	59	164	1.2	1240
792413	478062.5	8818656.7	79.7	2.0	0.95	36	150	2	778
792414	478064.2	8818656.6	79.8	2.0	1.53	91	244	2.3	1694
792418	478071.0	8818656.0	80.0	2.0	1.03	135	119	1.7	475
792419	478065.2	8818656.9	80.0	2.0	6.79	90	201	3.7	2666
792423	478038.0	8818678.0	86.0	2.0	10.50	710	229	50.9	4390
792424	478053.1	8818713.5	100.6	2.0	0.50	89	449	0.8	693
792425	478053.3	8818715.0	101.3	2.0	0.92	103	308	1.2	619
792426	478053.4	8818716.6	101.2	2.0	0.68	134	450	0.3	441
792429	478044.7	8818940.6	82.3	2.0	7.44	776	641	7.2	231

Channel sample results returning a gold assay greater than 0.5g/t Au are shown in the table above.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Umuna Gold Deposit, Misima Island

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - 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 (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.	- The samples were channel samples, sampled by hand using geo-picks along 2m intervals after soil, vegetation and debris had been cleared away with shovels. - Samples were air-dried before being sent to Intertek, where gold fire assays were performed using a 50g charge. The sample pulps were assayed for a 34-element suite using a 4-acid digest followed by OES and MS analysis.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Not applicable
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	
<i>Logging</i>	- 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.	- Samples were logged for lithology as far as possible given the weathered conditions of most samples. - Measurements were also recorded for any structures present within each sampled interval.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	- 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.	Not applicable
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	- 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Standard reference materials were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples - Field duplicates were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples - No blank materials were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	- 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.	No independent data verification procedures were undertaken other than the QA/QC mentioned above.
<i>Location of data points</i>	- 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.	Sample locations were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, recording X,Y,Z positions in GDA94 datum (Zone 56).
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	- 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.	- Each channel sample represents an interval of approximately 2m. Some variances occur due to gradients (apparent horizontal sample width less than down-slope measured width). - No compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.	- This set of channel sampling was conducted within artisanal workings rather than on a pre-planned trench alignment. As such, there is no set orientation with respect to local geology or structure. Some samples are taken along the strike of mineralisation. - Contiguous samples are not intended to reflect true widths of mineralisation. There is insufficient data to estimate the true or apparent widths of mineralised structures. - The significance of these samples is in their assay values that demonstrate high-grade gold mineralisation in the area, and they have no implication on potential size or tonnages of material present.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were submitted to Air PNG by Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) personnel for freight from Misima to Lae, and collected from Lae airport by Intertek staff. There were no other specific sample security protocols in place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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.	- Misima Island is part of the Louisiade Archipelago within Milne Bay Province of PNG. It is situated in the Solomon Sea about 625 km east of Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. The site is located at an approximate latitude of 10° 40' South and longitude of 152° 47' E. - The Property consists of a single Exploration Licence, (EL) 1747, comprising 53 sub blocks, covering a total area of 180 km². This EL is valid and is currently in the renewal process to extend the licence to 20 March 2019. All conditions pertaining to compliance of the title have been met. The Property is located on the eastern portion of the island and includes the historic mining areas of Umuna and Quartz Mountain. There are no known impediments. KSN holds title via a farm in agreement between WCB Resources Ltd and WCB Pacific Pty Ltd, Pan Pacific Copper Ltd and Gallipoli Exploration Ltd. Gallipoli is the legal entity and tenement holder and is responsible for performing its obligations under the <i>Mining Act</i> 1992.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The project area has been subject to mineral exploration by a number of previous parties, most notably Placer Pacific between 1987 to 2004. - For a detailed summary of previous explorers' work readers are recommended to read the JORC Table 1 released with the November 2017 Misima resource update (ASX:KSN announcement 27 November 2017).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Misima Island forms part of the Louisiade Archipelago which is a continuation of the Papuan Fold Belt of the Papuan Peninsula offshore eastwards through the Papuan Plateau. The oldest rocks on Misima are Cretaceous to Paleogene metamorphic rocks, which can be subdivided into the western Awaibi Association and the younger overthrust eastern Sisa Association that is host to the gold and copper mineralization. The two associations are separated by an original thrust fault with later extensional activation. - Mineralisation deposit style on Misima Island is best described as Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal due to the strong association with porphyry Cu Au style alteration, veining and characteristics, the dominance of Ag Zn Pb Au Cu Mn geochemistry as well as complex alteration styles and geometry. - Styles of mineralisation observed include multiphase hydrothermal breccia, stockworks both sheeted and three-dimensional, skarn, jasperoidal replacement, and poorly banded vein infill of quartz and carbonate with associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite and minor tetrahedrite. This mineralisation can be classified as Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal Style and appears to be laterally zoned from a well-developed complex base metal skarn style affiliation outwards to a base metal fracture stockwork vein breccia style of mineralisation. - Surrounding the Umuna lode, and most widely developed on the eastern (footwall) side, is a broad peripheral zone of lower grade mineralisation in quartz veins, often occupying shears, and of linear and irregularly shaped volumes of strongly jointed to brecciated rocks. The schists tend to carry shear or breccia mineralisation with a higher frequency of strong jointing and brecciation in the more compact intrusives and Ara Greenschist. Intrusive contacts are commonly brecciated and mineralised which, with their frequent shallow dips, has the effect of spreading mineralisation laterally in contrast to the steep attitude of Umuna lode mineralisation. - Structurally the Umuna geometry is typical of a complex fault array with a large major fault hosting the majority of the precious metal mineralisation with numerous ancillary splays developed in the footwall

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to the main structure. The intersection of the splays and the dominant Umuna Fault are loci for zones of well-developed mineralisation. Mineralisation has a dominant structural control however strong secondary stratigraphic controls are also observed in particular where skarn style mineralisation is developed in Halibu Limestone – Ara Schist contacts. A series of north west trending splays intersect and control the loci of the higher-grade material within the Umuna fault zone.
<i>Drill hole Information</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: - 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.	Drill results not being reported
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- 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. - 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.	No data aggregation used
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</i>	- 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	There is insufficient data to estimate true widths of mineralisation in this area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
<i>Diagrams</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.	See figures in release
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	All results are shown from this batch of channel samples
<i>Other substantive exploration data</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.	Mapping and structural data is not available at this stage
<i>Further work</i>	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 may involve structural mapping and interpretation, channel sampling orthogonal to mineralised structures, and possibly drilling.