ACCELERATE RESOURCES Ltd AX8

25 August 2022 ASX : AX8

AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT

Accelerate Resources Limited (**ASX:AX8**) ("**AX8**" or the "**Company**"), refers to the announcement dated 24 August 2022 titled 'New Discovery at Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project' ("**Announcement**")

The Company advises the amended Announcement attached contains additional information as follows:

- JORC Table 1 - Section 1 and Section 2;
- Current drill hole locations and drill collar table;
- Additional significant intervals descriptions; and
- Cautionary statements.

—ENDS—

This announcement has been produced by the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Managing Director.

For further information, please contact

Deborah Ho
Company Secretary
P: +61 8 6248 9663 I W: www.AX8.com.au

Maiden Drilling Discovers Thick Mineralisation at the Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project

- **A Significant new, near surface zone of manganese mineralisation has been discovered through AX8's maiden exploration drilling program**
- **Preliminary results indicate discovery hole WWN22_017 has intersected at least 74 metres of multiple zones of manganese enrichment within the mineralised system finishing in mineralisation**
- **This hole is drilled within a zone of manganese mineralisation that is mapped at surface over 1.3 km of strike**
- **The thickness of the newly discovered zone represents the largest known intersection of manganese-rich mineralisation in the Woodie Woodie North area to date**
- **The style and setting of the discovery is consistent with Woodie Woodie style hydrothermal manganese mineralisation**
- **Approximately 2,000m drilled with assay results now pending**
- **30 historical drill holes (1990's) located during the drilling campaign will be added to the database**
- **Resource and discovery drilling to re-commence in October**

Figure1 – Drill hole WWN22_017 intersects very thick manganiferous zones at Woodie Woodie North, Braeside West Prospect

Managing Director Yaxi Zhan commented,

"Our maiden drilling program at Woodie Woodie North has exceeded our expectations. The drilling has successfully intersected a potential large mineralisation system geologically similar to deposits currently being commercially mined at the Woodie Woodie mine to our south. With positive metallurgical test work results to-date, we are well positioned to become a future supplier of premium Manganese product, and to meet the surging demand of manganese in the electric vehicle supply chain."

Figure2 – Drilling at Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project, Barramine Prospect

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX:AX8) ("AX8" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the first 2000m of drilling has been completed at Woodie Woodie North Manganese project in the Pilbara.

Woodie Woodie North, Braeside West Project Area 42

Drilling at Area 42, hole WWWN22-017 has intersected a well-developed manganese enriched zone from 13m below surface to end of hole at a depth of 87m (Appendix 1 & Figure 1). Mineralisation remains open at depth.

The thickness of the manganiferous zones indicate a large and well-developed hydrothermal system, which is highly prospective for the development of potentially large high-grade manganese orebodies. The thickness of the newly discovered mineralised zone represents the largest known intersection of manganese-rich mineralisation in the Barramine and Braeside area to date.
Observations from drill chips suggest that the mineralisation appears to consist of oxides and hydroxides of manganese as well as siliceous iron and manganese minerals (Figure 1). The

mineralisation is considered typical of a well developed hydrothermal system with possible late-stage iron enrichment as shown in Figure 4.

Due to access limitations, drilling of the iron and manganese-rich mineralisation was limited to two holes (WWN22_015 & WWN22_017, Table 2), and remains open along strike and depth. Hole WWN22_015 intersected the edge of the alteration zone from 13m to 94m before having to be terminated due to water pressure issues. Both holes were drilled at -60° dip.

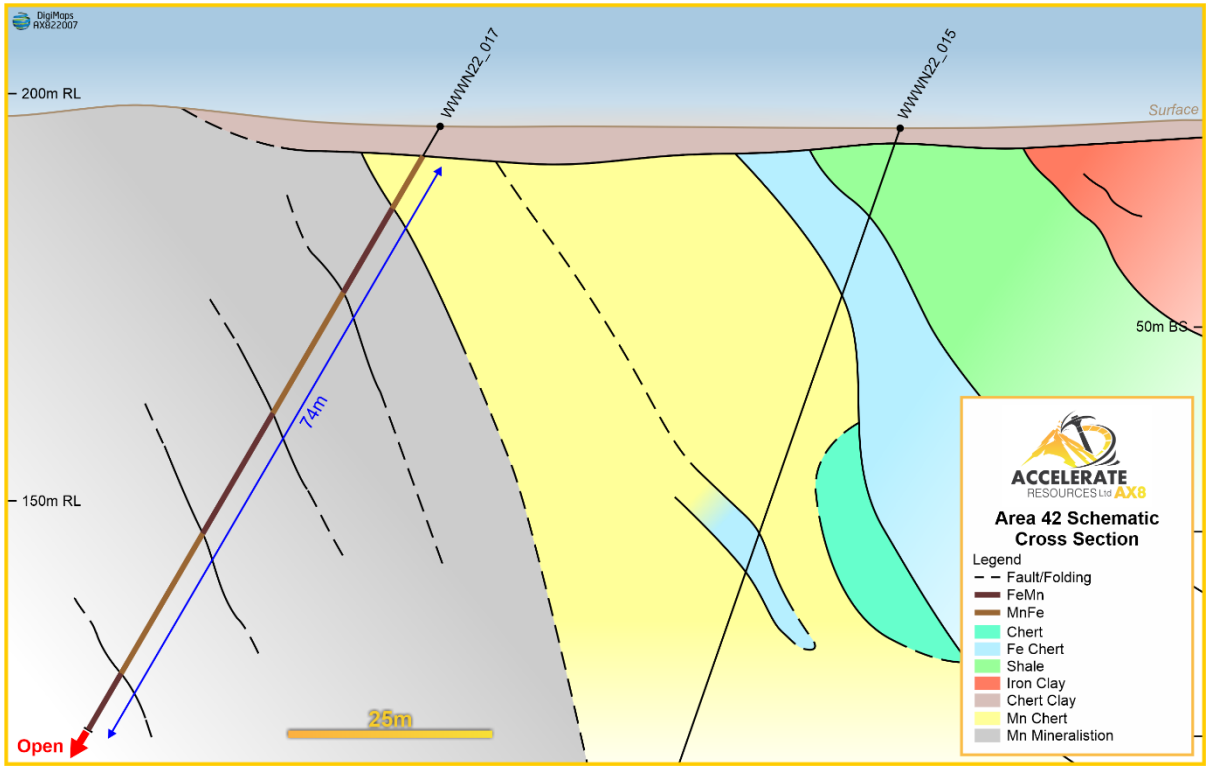

Figure 3 Cross-section showing new drill holes WWN22_17 and WWN22_015 at Area 42 Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project

The structures evident in the satellite imagery (Figure 5, north-south and northeast-southwest lineaments) are consistent with the structural setting typically associated with Woodie Woodie-style hydrothermal manganese mineralisation. In some target locations at WWN, surface manganese mineralisation has limited depth of development, but significant lateral extent and represent high-grade near surface exploration targets. This is supported by historical reported drilling intercepts of manganese mineralisation up to 11m in thickness (e.g., BX48 - 11m @ 28.4% Mn from 1m)[1] located 1.4 km south of Area 42 adjacent to a major structure. This and other historical near surface drilling results will be prioritised in the upcoming drilling campaign.

[1] ASX Announcement 25 October 2021: Accelerate Resources Exercises Option over High-Grade Manganese Project in East Pilbara

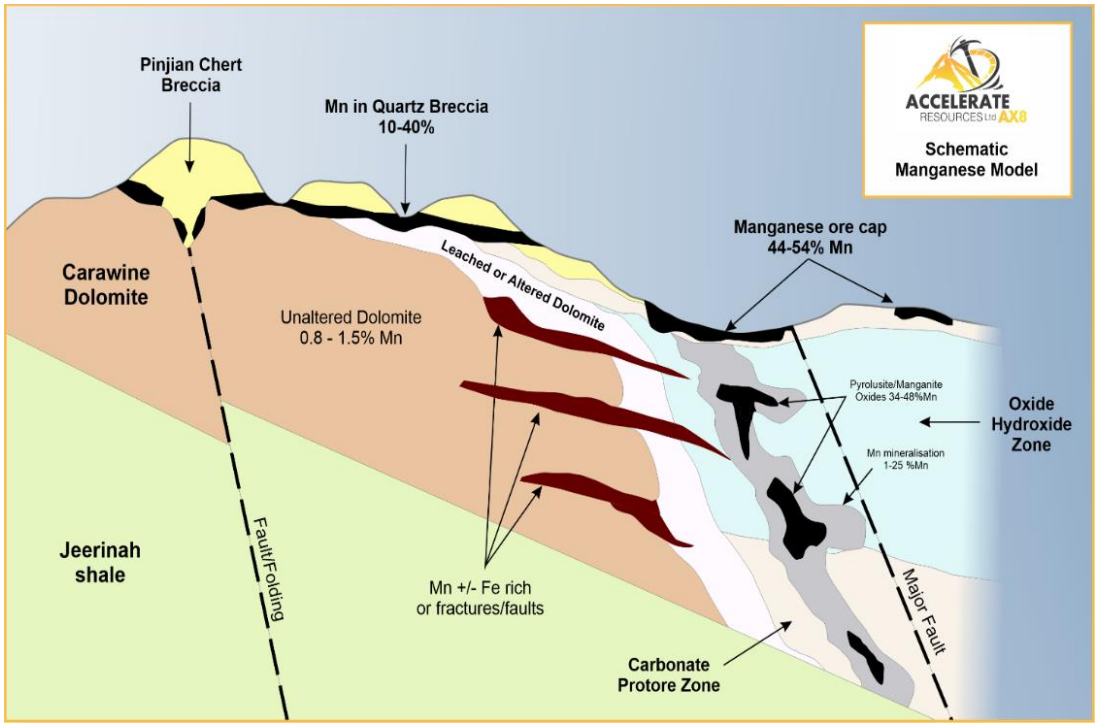

Figure 4 Schematic manganese mineralisation model

Woodie Woodie North, Barramine Project Area 1, Area 3 and Area 4

The recent drilling on the Barramine and Braeside prospect areas have returned encouraging preliminary results at the Area 1, Area 3 and Area 4 targets (Figure 5). Geological logs indicate multiple zones of manganese mineralisation (Appendix 1). Assay results are pending and manganese grades are therefore currently unknown.

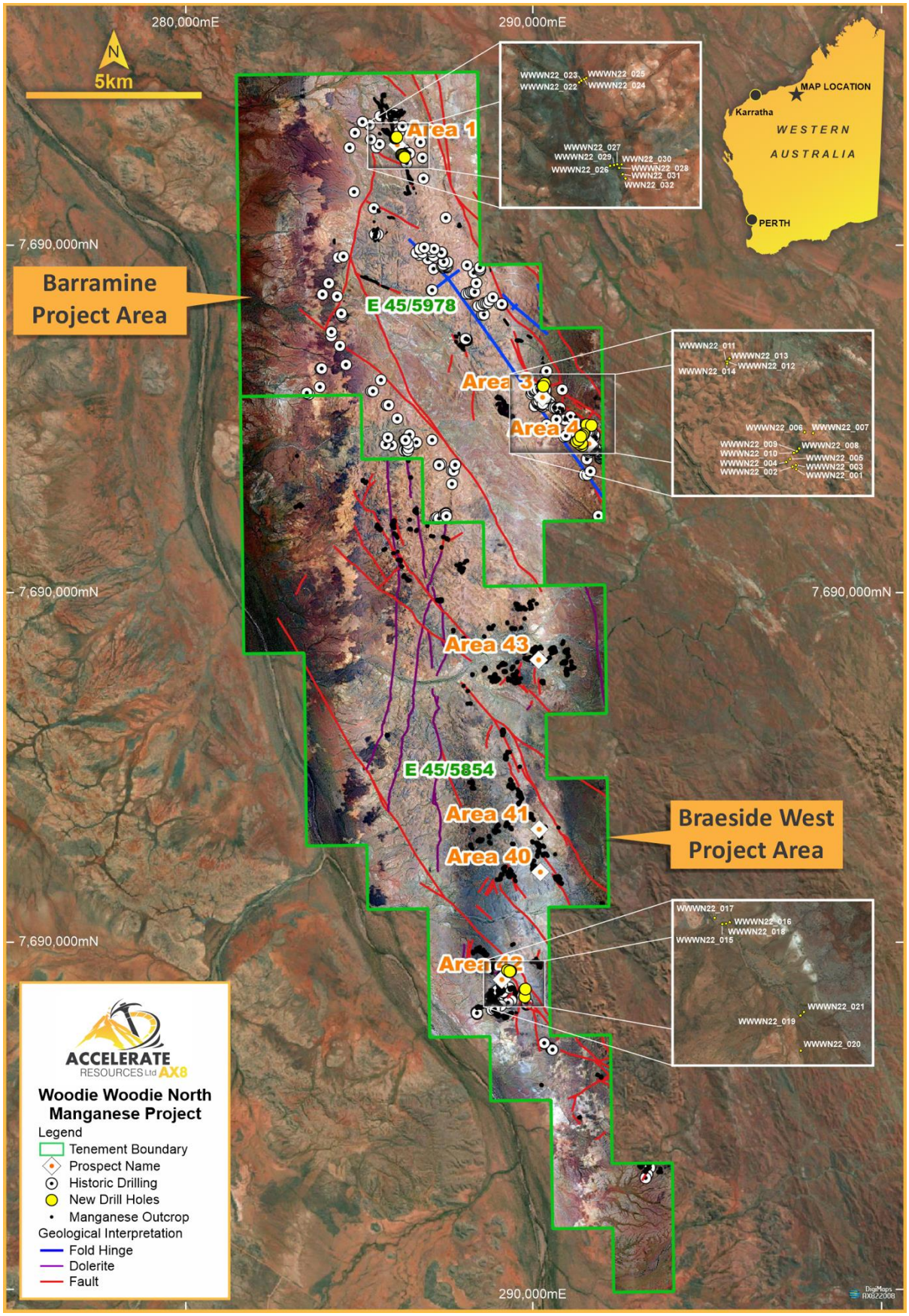

Figure 5: Exploration target areas, including current drill hole locations

Prior exploration within the Barramine Project area identified widespread manganese occurrences in a similar setting to those deposits elsewhere in the East Pilbara manganese province, in particular the Woodie Woodie manganese mine. These manganese deposits are localised along the contact between the Carawine Dolomite and the Pinjian Chert Breccia with more intense and larger scale mineralisation occurring along fault structures. At Barramine, several such zones of intense manganese mineralisation were identified through rock chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and drilling.

Mapping and Prospecting

Approximately 2.25 km outcrop of stacked manganese mineralised layers were geologically mapped at Area 42 (Braeside) within a layered sequence of sedimentary chert breccia. This has increased the target strike length by around 1.75 km. These stacked zones vary from 15 m to 100 m in width and possibly penetrate similar distances down-dip into the layered chert. Portable XRF measurements on previously collected grab samples and shallow drilling has indicated that near surface, high-grade manganese pods (30-55% Mn)[2] exist within these zones. However, the surrounding and deeper material is likely to be of low to moderate grades

Figure 6: Dr Joe Drake-Brockman Mapping at Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project

Concurrent with the latest mapping, all drill hole collars of the historic Valiant and Consolidated drilling have been located (Appendix 3). This will enable these results to be included in the planning for the upcoming drill campaign.

[2] ASX Announcement 25 October 2021: Accelerate Resources Exercises Option over High-Grade Manganese Project in East Pilbara

Mapping and prospecting results coupled with the latest drilling has extended the target structure at Area 1 (Barramine) by at least 850 m to the south and 100 m to 150 m to the northeast.

At Area 3 (Barramine), the host structure has been traced 1.3 km to the north-northwest through a series of west directed jogs in the fault line. A large manganese stained outcrop northwest of the latest drilling suggests that the manganese mineralisation at Area 3 may extend for at least another 250 m. Additional manganese stained and incipiently mineralised outcrops were located 600 m and 1.3 km along the trace of the fault, providing further encouragement for the prospectivity of this structure.

The target zone at Area 4 extends approximately 150 m to 250 m westwards where a series of ferruginized and manganese stained dissolution breccia outcrops occur. There is potential that the mineralised system increases in extent toward the south (200 m to 300 m) along a pair of north-south trending faults where additional manganese stained ferruginized outcrops have been recognised.

Planned Program of Work

Accelerate aims to define manganese resources at the Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project for future commercial mining operations. The planned work program includes:

- Reporting of assay results from the maiden RC drilling program.
- Further 2000 m to 3000 m RC drilling program to commence in mid-October targeting a maiden JORC (2012) resource at the Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project as well as ongoing testing of the Area 42 discovery and new targets.
- Geophysical survey to assist with target identification.
- Test work to commence on generation of High Purity Manganese Sulphate (HPMSM) for the EV battery industry.
- Ongoing discussions with possible technology and end-use partners.

—ENDS—

This announcement has been produced by the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Board**.**

For further information, please contact

Yaxi Zhan
Managing Director

E: Yaxiz@AX8.com.au I P: +61 8 6248 9663 I W: www.AX8.com.au

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Cautionary Statement

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this release relates to new exploration results was prepared by Adriaan du Toit, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is currently an independent consultant to AX8. Mr du Toit is the Director and Principal Geologist of AEMCO Pty Ltd. He has over 30 years of exploration and mining experience in various mineral deposits and styles. Mr du Toit was the exploration manager for Shaw River Manganese (ASX: SRR delisted) and explored the Barramine project from May 2010 to November 2012. Mr du Toit has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Edition. The information from Mr du Toit was prepared under the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr du Toit consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on this information in the form and context it appears. Mr du Toit further confirms that the exploration information in this market announcement provided under listing rule 5.7 is an accurate representation of the available information.

Appendix 1: Table 1 Geological logging of relevant mineralised zones

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Mineralisation by visual logging
WWN22-017	12	13	Homogenous Manganiferous material
	13	25	Homogenous Ferromanganese material
	25	39	Homogenous Manganiferous material
	39	42	Homogenous Manganiferous material and manganese oxides
	42	60	Homogenous Ferromanganese material
	60	80	Homogenous Manganiferous material
	80	87	Ferromanganese material with traces of quartz

Note: Due to the early nature of the exploration results and lack of laboratory grades, the nature of minerals occurrence and total size of the discovery is currently unknown and further exploration appraisal and evaluation are required to confirm its resource potential.

Appendix 2: Table 2 Exploration Drill Collar Table

Target Area	Hole ID	Max Depth	Dip	Azimuth	NAT_Grid_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation AHD
4	WWWN22_001	50	-90	0	MGA94_51	291391	7684250	244
4	WWWN22_002	39	-90	0	MGA94_51	291332	7684292	247
4	WWWN22_003	60	-90	0	MGA94_51	291386	7684319	246
4	WWWN22_004	39	-90	0	MGA94_51	291232	7684367	248
4	WWWN22_005	54	-90	0	MGA94_51	291292	7684414	242
4	WWWN22_006	61	-90	0	MGA94_51	291526	7684848	243
4	WWWN22_007	54	-90	0	MGA94_51	291663	7684832	240
4	WWWN22_008	40	-90	0	MGA94_51	291440	7684584	246
4	WWWN22_009	54	-90	0	MGA94_51	291401	7684541	242
4	WWWN22_010	48	-90	0	MGA94_51	291352	7684515	241
3	WWWN22_011	80	-58	263	MGA94_51	290265	7685987	232
3	WWWN22_012	48	-56	294	MGA94_51	290282	7685982	231
3	WWWN22_013	57	-90	0	MGA94_51	290318	7686031	234
3	WWWN22_014	39	-58	281	MGA94_51	290279	7685951	230
42	WWWN22_015	94	-58	252	MGA94_51	289297	7669190	196
42	WWWN22_016	36	-60	240	MGA94_51	289340	7669201	196
42	WWWN22_017	87	-58	287	MGA94_51	289253	7669226	196
42	WWWN22_018	105	-60	257	MGA94_51	289319	7669193	196
42	WWWN22_019	102	-58	234	MGA94_51	289747	7668665	201
42	WWWN22_020	60	-90	0	MGA94_51	289749	7668463	207
42	WWWN22_021	96	-60	225	MGA94_51	289767	7668685	202
1	WWWN22_022	63	-90	230	MGA94_51	286035	7693061	197
1	WWWN22_023	39	-59	238	MGA94_51	286049	7693071	197

1	WWWN22_024	48	-59	253	MGA94_51	286065	7693079	198
1	WWWN22_025	58	-59	252	MGA94_51	286077	7693086	198
1	WWWN22_026	36	-60	252	MGA94_51	286214	7692582	204
1	WWWN22_027	60	-60	270	MGA94_51	286255	7692591	206
1	WWWN22_028	72	-60	263	MGA94_51	286280	7692590	206
1	WWWN22_029	39	-60	256	MGA94_51	286236	7692586	205
1	WWN22_030	59	-60	268	MGA94_51	286266	7692570	205
1	WWN22_031	39	-60	260	MGA94_51	286286	7692534	207
1	WWN22_032	48	-60	260	MGA94_51	286302	7692509	209

Appendix 3: Additional Historical Drill Hole Collar Locations Located at Area 42

Hole ID	Easting MGA94_51	Northing MGA94_51	Elevation AHD
BSRC001	289108.3	7668760	255.475
BSRC002	288978.5	7668610	255.55
BSRC003	289318.7	7668681	235.083
BSRC004	288776	7668414	234.818
BSRC005	288829.2	7668178	230.312
BX55	289067.2	7668682	253
BX56	289079	7668670	254
BX57	289088.8	7668661	255
BX58	289094.1	7668644	255
BX59	289149.8	7668608	256
BX60	289145.4	7668589	256
BX61	288800.6	7668462	252
BX62	288789	7668481	254
BX63	288768.2	7668490	256
BX64	288759.9	7668492	257
BX65	288803.9	7668494	256
BX66	289094.9	7668617	255
BX67	289133.2	7668630	255
BX69	289164.9	7668606	255
BX70	289057.7	7668670	255
BX71	289068.2	7668662	255
BX68	289155.2	7668644	256
BX72	289073.6	7668523	253
BX73	289020.6	7668496	253
BX74	288840.4	7668325	232
BX75	288711.5	7668235	226
BX76	288705.7	7668228	226
BX77	288635.2	7668158	220
BX78	288579.9	7668124	208
BX79	288503	7668126	205
BX80	288561.8	7668125	208

Appendix 4: JORC, 2012 Edition - Table 1Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC REQUIREMENT	EXPLANATION
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.	• Reverse Circulation Drilling: for each 1 m, drill cuttings were collected via a drill mounted cyclone and sample splitter. Two samples (main and duplicate) were calico bagged and a third reject sample was collected for logging and chip tray reference. • Average sample size varied from 3 kg to 5kg • The samples taken are considered to accurately represent every 1m intersected • The samples were submitted to Intertek Genalyis in Maddington, WA. • The samples are to be dry pulverises to ensure a homogonous sample. The homogonous sample will be pressed into a puck for XRF analysis.

CRITERIA	JORC REQUIREMENT	EXPLANATION
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).	• Reverse circulation drilling was used. Drilling is advanced using a face sampling air hammer bit. Sample return via duo-tube. Sample collection via cyclone and splitter box.
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.	• Samples are collected, per meter, in calico bags from the rig cyclone splitter.
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.	• Samples are geologically logged on site. Basic colour, mineralization, mineralogy and lithology recorded for each 1m interval. A ~25 g reference sample of each meter drilled is kept in a chip tray and photographed. All data are recorded in a digital database register.
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.	• The sampling cyclone and splitter was cleaned between each hole by compressed air. • Each sample was whole crushed and pulverised with and analysed by XRF method. Fused disks were prepared.

CRITERIA	JORC REQUIREMENT	EXPLANATION
	• 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.	• The sampling preparation technique of homogonising the entire rock chip sample is considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • The entire rock chip sample was crushed and pulverised for samples up to 3.0kg. • Two duplicate checks were done and two manganese standards at 28.29%Mn and 34.82%Mn were used by Intertek Genalysis. • Sample size is considered appropriate for a bulk commodity and in terms of the mineralisation type and end product target use.
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.	• The assaying method and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the reporting of manganese drill rock chip results • The assay method is considered a total average method given the sample was whole crushed and pulverised. • Duplicated and blanks were included as 5% of total samples send to the lab.

CRITERIA	JORC REQUIREMENT	EXPLANATION
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 are verified by inspection of the reference samples in chip trays. Data is initially recorded on paper and then transferred to Excel templates. It is then uploaded into a corporate database. No assay data has been re-set or adjusted.
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.	• The surface sampling locations were recorded by hand held GPS units. Accuracy is of the order of 3 m. Co-ordinates are in MGA94-Z51 and LO.
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.	• Target Areas 1, 3 and 4 were drilled on a nominal 20-40 m spacing's, though this is varied due to access and success in hitting mineralization. This is adequate to establish the geological framework and the mineralization envelope. Elsewhere, spacings are usually 40 m but widening to 80-120 m in the search for mineralization. These are typical spacing's for scout drilling. • No sample compositing was done.
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	• Mineralization occurs in irregularly shaped disseminations bulk lodes within altered breccia zones. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that the mineralization will be bound to a specific orientation and that no sampling bias exists.

CRITERIA	JORC REQUIREMENT	EXPLANATION
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Company personnel collected the calico sample bags. The samples are then packed into polyweave bags for dispatch. The samples are delivered to the nearest freight centre by company staff. They are then delivered to the contracted laboratory using commercial transport operators. The lab holds the samples in secure premises until sample preparation is done. Samples received are checked against samples dispatched for any irregularities. • Sample security is not seen as a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• As the projects are at either initial exploration or pre-resource drilling stages no reviews have been carried out.

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 WWN tenement E45/5978 and E45/5979 are held by ATTSTAR Pty Ltd. Attstart is a 100% subsidiary of Accelerate Resources Limited. • The tenement E45/5854 is held by Pardoo Resources Pty Ltd. Accelerate Resources owns the 100% Mn and Fe right. Accelerate have an absolute caveat over E45/5854. • The tenements are located within crown land and are subject to pastoral leases. • All tenements are in good standing. Exploration of the tenements is subject to granting of access and permits under the following acts: • Mining Act 1978 (WA) • Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA) • Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) • Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) • Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 (WA) • Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA) • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Valiant Consolidated Ltd/Consolidated Minerals Ltd 1993 – 1998, A total of 80 shallow RAB holes were drilled in the southern area of WWN. • During 2008 to 2014 Shaw River Manganese Limited (Shaw River) carried out an extensive manganese exploration in the northern area of WWN.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Hydrothermal massive and/or disseminated Mn replacement mineralization within altered dolomite and chert. • Dolomite host rock is Carawine Dolomite from the Hamersley Group, part of the Mount Bruce Supergroup.

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:
	  ○ 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.
		• This information is listed in the release Appendix 1 Table 1 & Appendix 2: Table 2 and are deemed material to 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	• Rock drill chip grades are reported as whole rock percentages representing 1m thickness down hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 has been orientated perpendicular to the nominal mineralized structures. All drill hole intersections have been reported as down hole. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths.
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 and tables in the release
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.	• All current new data has been presented and reported without bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Significant historical work and data collection have been done by other parties. Current work by Accelerate has been limited to historical reviews of this data, rock chip sampling and the current release on new drilling results.
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.	• This release indicates the nature of planned further work.