24 January 2018

Australian Securities Exchange
Level 5, 20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK INDICATES 95% GOLD RECOVERY AT THETA HILL

Stonewall Resources Limited (ASX: SWJ, 'Company') is pleased to announce the results from preliminary metallurgical testwork on RC drill samples from the Theta Hill prospect (part of the TGME gold project) in South Africa.

Summary

- **Average recovery from bottle-roll cyanidation tests of 94.9% from eight samples**
- **Average of 95.7% recovery from Beta Reef (two samples) and 94.7% recovery from Lower Theta Reef (six samples)**
- **The recent discovery of high grade, potential open-cut gold reef, at both Theta Hill and Columbia Hill combined with these preliminary results supports the plan for near-term gold production**

Stonewall MD Rob Thomson commented, "*These preliminary metallurgical tests from the recent RC drilling campaign at Theta Hill show excellent recoveries for conventional milling with cyanide extraction, and fit with our plans to recommence gold production using the existing CIL plant fed with high grade, oxidised ore. We are very encouraged by both the high grade drill results to date, and this early testwork, and look forward to continued drilling and establishment of reserves in 2018, along with expanding our resource base as new discoveries continue to be made".*

TGME Project and Metallurgical Analysis

The direct cyanidation tests were carried out by SGS laboratory at Barberton, South Africa, from samples collected in the drilling campaign conducted at Theta Hill in December 2017. These tests are designed to test likely amenability of ores to gold extraction via a conventional cyanide leaching circuit, similar to that owned by SWJ at TGME.

As part of the exploration campaign planned (Phase 2) at Theta Hill and Columbia Hill, further drilling with RC and Diamond methods will be undertaken, along with further metallurgical analysis as part of plans to declare maiden reserves in 2018.

The current focus of the Company is to delineate high grade oxide resource, in close proximity to the existing CIL plant, in order for an early low-capital start-up option, with most of the capital expected to be invested into plant refurbishment as opposed to underground development.

Table 1) Summary of bottle-roll test results from Theta Hill RC drilling

Borehole/seam	RCBH15 L Theta			RCBH26 Beta		RCBH14 L Theta		
Sample Depth	22-23m	23-24m	24-25m	15-16m	16-17m	25-26m	26-27m	27-28m
Sample No	U4102	U4103	U4104	U4017	U4018	U4051	U4052	U4053
Head grade g/t	3.4	4.2	0.9	1.0	3.0	21.8	10.6	1.0
Grind Size p80 (µm)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Leach Time (hrs)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
% Recovery (Au)	95.9%	97.6%	93.3%	93.1%	98.3%	96.0%	96.1%	89.0%

- Approximately 2kg RC drill cutting were dispatched to SGS Laboratories Barberton. All samples over 1 m sample experience 24 hour bottle roll test at P80 micron grind.

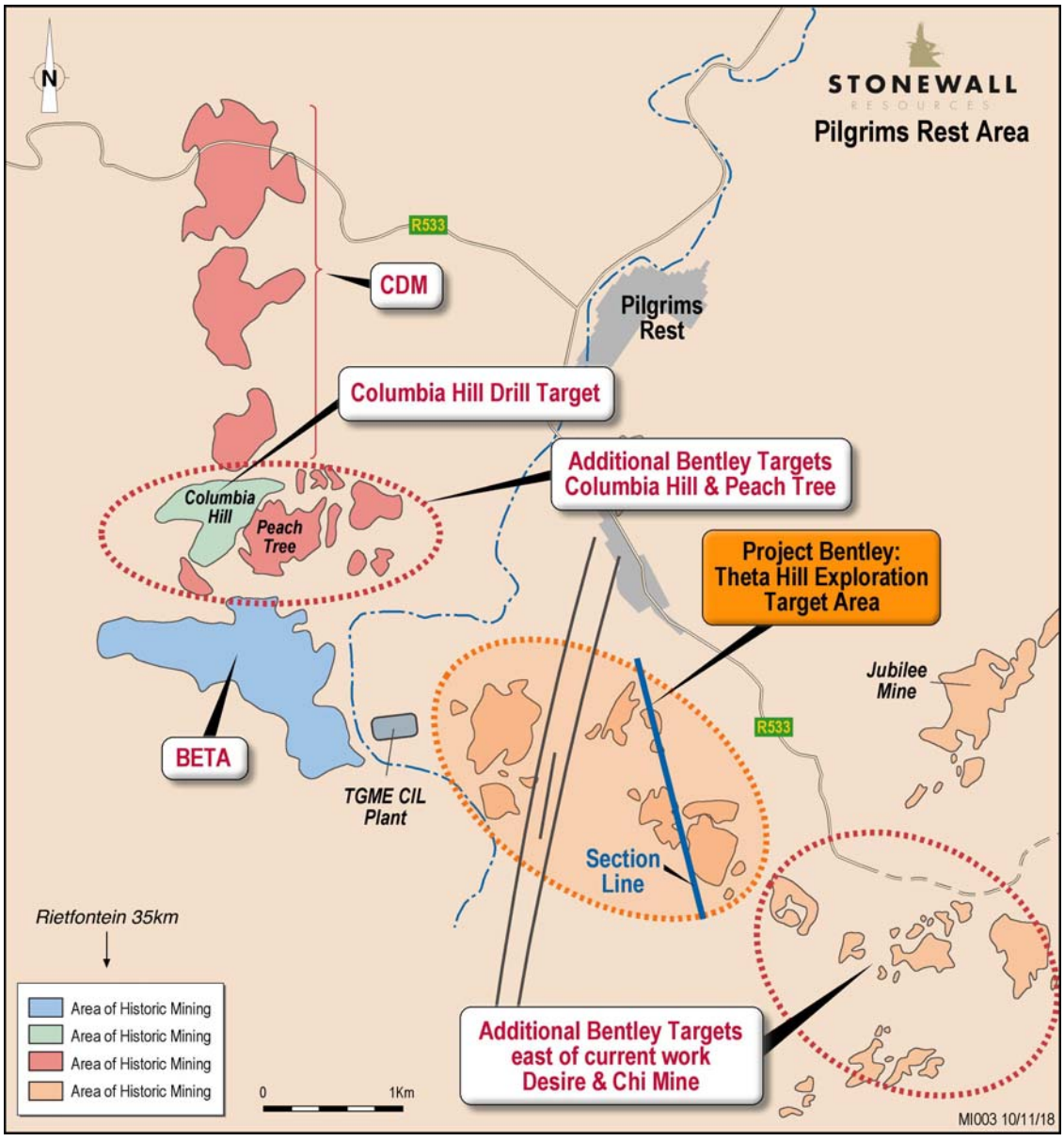

Figure 1) Location of Theta Hill exploration area

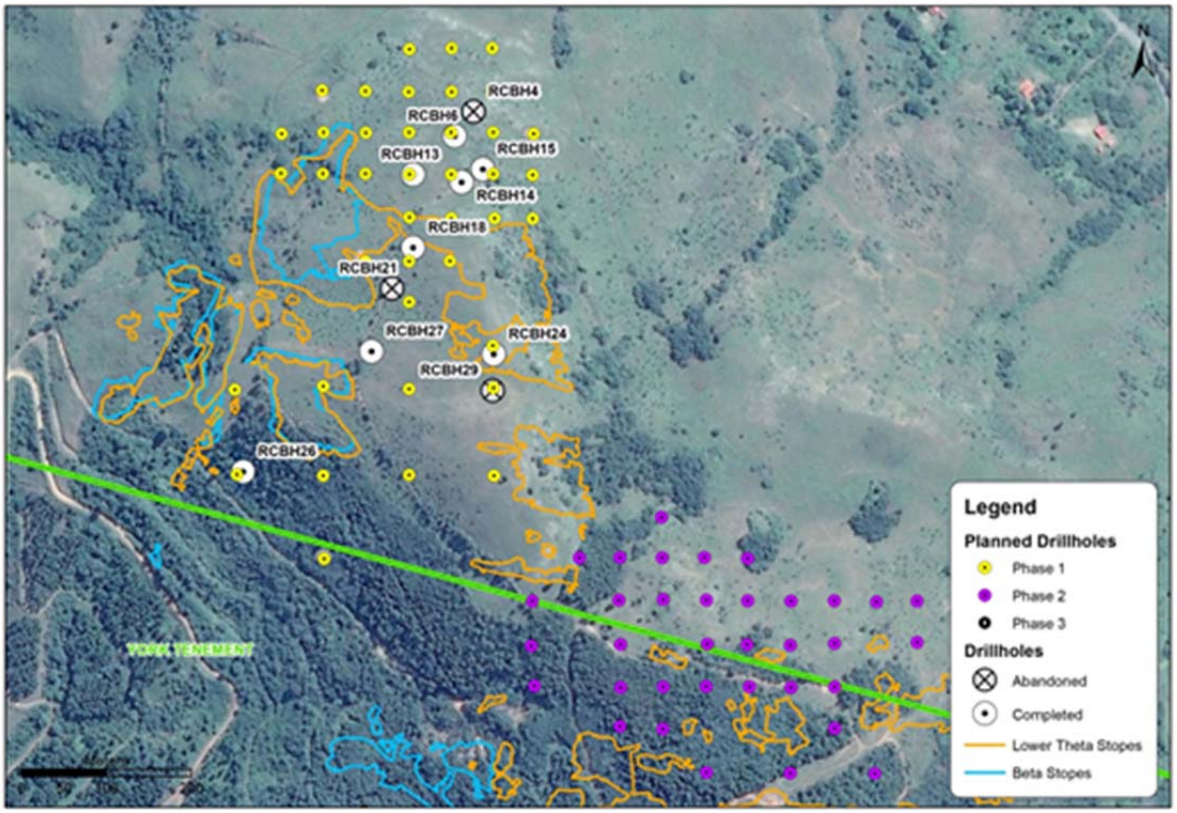

Figure 2) Plan view of Theta Hill Phase 1 drilling (Source: Minxcon)

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report relating to exploration related results is based on, and fairly reflect, the information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Uwe Engelmann (BSc (Zoo. & Bot.), BSc Hons (Geol.), Pr.Sci.Nat. No. 400058/08, MGSSA), a director of Minxcon (Pty) Ltd and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.

Mr Engelmann has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Engelmann consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT STONEWALL RESOURCES LIMITED

Stonewall Resources Limited (ASX: SWJ) is a gold development company that holds a range of prospective gold assets in a world-renowned South African gold mining region. These assets include several surface and near-surface high-grade gold projects which provide cost advantages relative to other gold producers in the region.

Stonewall's core project is TGME, located next to the historical gold mining town of Pilgrim's Rest, in Mpumalanga Province, some 370km east of Johannesburg by road or 95km north of Nelspruit (Capital City of Mpumalanga Province).

Following small scale production from 2011 – 2015, the Company is currently focussing on the refurbishment of the existing CIL plant and nearby mines with the intention of resuming gold production. The Company aims to build a solid production platform to over 100kozpa based primarily around shallow, adit-entry hard rock mining sources. Stonewall has access to over 43 historical mines and prospect areas that can be accessed and explored.

For more information please visit: www.stonewallresources.com

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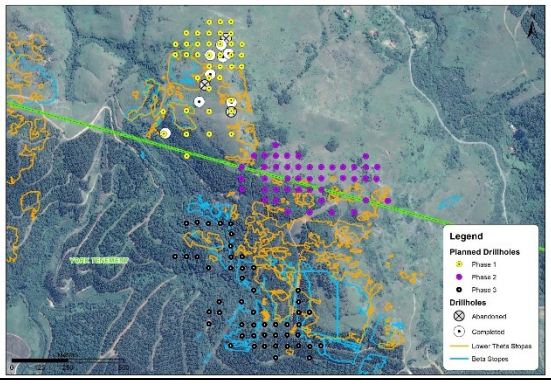
Table 1: JORC Checklist – Table 1 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	For the initial drilling programme reverse circulation (RC) drilling was conducted on the Bentley Project at Theta Hill to test the current high-level model utilised to determine the exploration targets. The possible target reefs are the Bevetts Reef, Upper Theta Reef, Lower Theta Reef and Beta Reef. The reef widths are generally between 20 cm and 40 cm but the RC drilling at 1 m interval samples was utilised to test the mineralisation and position of the potential reefs in the Project Area. A total of 655 RC rock chip samples were sent for analysis; of these, 51 were QAQC samples. The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory in Barberton, South Africa.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The reef is fairly flat with an average dip of approximately 8 degrees. The -90 holes therefore allowed for the samples to be taken normal to the reef. At this stage, the 1 m sample will dilute the reef grade and will not provide true reef thicknesses but is deemed to be sufficient for this initial drilling programme. The plan below shows the initial drilling completed in relation to the total drilling plan. 
	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 RC drilling samples were taken in 1 m intervals. The entire drillhole was sampled. Each sample was weighted and then quartered by means of a riffle splitter to collect a sample, which is stored at the Sabie core yard for future testwork if required. This sample is between 2 kg and 6 kg in weight. Another 2 kg sample is collected for analysis at the accredited laboratory. The 2 kg sample is used to produce a 50 g aliquot for the fire assay.
Drilling techniques	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.).	Torque Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd is doing the reverse circulation (RC) drilling on site using a track-mounted Thor drilling machine. RC drilling was utilised during the initial drilling phase. The drillhole was not surveyed down the hole as maximum depth of the drilling is 80 m. The collar positions were determined with a Garmin 78s handheld GPS. The RC rig was a track mounted rig with cyclone.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The RC chips were weighted before splitting and compared to an estimated weight for the 1 m sample if there was 100% recovery in the dolomites. A density of 2.84 t/m^3 was used for the dolomite in the weight estimate.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		Owing to the natural cavities occurring in the dolomites, the recoveries were monitored to note the natural cavities or, possibly, an area of historical mining. This was crucial as one of the aims of the drilling programme was to test for the extent of historical mining stopes.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rock chips were collected via a cyclone directly into a sample bag in order to collect the maximum sample. Care was taken by the drillers to drill slower through areas which had bad ground conditions. In order to ensure the representative nature of the drilled intersections and due to the dip of the reef being very shallow at around 3° to 9° to the west, drillholes were drilled vertically in order to obtain an intersection as close to normal as possible.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery versus grade has not been assessed to date. However, it has been noted that grade has been observed in higher and lower chip recovery samples. Further diamond drilling will assist in this respect.
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.	All drilled and completed drillholes have been geologically logged in field on the drilling site. Geological logging of rock chips is done “on the go” as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the drillers. Geological logging is done on a standard log sheet in the field and the data is captured on computer onto an MS Excel spreadsheet. Using a sieve, the geologist scoops a portion of the sample and cleans it in a bucket of water until the rock chips are free of dust, mud or clay. The geologist uses a hand lens to check the lithology types and alteration and mineralisation such as pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sericite etc. All identified minerals, alterations and lithologies are then captured onto a geological log sheet for the particular drillhole. The cleaned rock chips are then put in a sample-chip tray in order of drill depths. No geotechnical logging or studies have been completed at this early stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	The rock chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative. The drillhole logs are captured in StudioEM™ for electronic logs and the rock chips are stored in chip trays and stored at the Sabie core yard as well as photographed for electronic filing.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	To date, 613 m of RC drilling (11 drillholes) have been completed and all the rock chips have been logged and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All the drilling has been RC drilling. Diamond core drilling will follow in the next phase of drilling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The 1 m samples were collected via a cyclone and the total sample was collected. The sample was quartered by means of a riffle splitter and one quarter was kept for achieving purposes at the Sabie core yard. The remaining sample was then split further until a sample of approximately 2 kg was collected for assay purposes. The remainder of the sample was discarded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample type is deemed to be appropriate for this initial drilling programme as the aim was to test the presence of the various reefs and the indicative grade. This sampling has given TGME an indication of what the grades may be expected over assumed reef widths, which is based on the previous work completed for the exploration targets.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The sample is first weighed, so that the recoveries can be noted, and then split be means of the riffle splitter to acquire representative sub-samples. A quarter is achived and the sample for assaying purposes is riffle split further to a weight of 2 kg. The riffle splitter is also cleaned between each 1 m sample to avoid contamination.
	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.	Even though the reef is narrow ranging between 20 cm and 40 cm (determined from previous work), the 1 m sample will provide a grade over 1 m. This allows for the estimation of the cm.g/t which can be used to estimate a grade over an assumed narrower *in situ* reef width. This sample is therefore

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		representative of *in situ* mineralisation. Duplicates are requested as part of the assaying protocols as part of the QAQC.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Diamond core drilling will be more suitable for these narrow reefs but for the aim of this initial drilling programme, *i.e.* to test the presence of the reef and indicative grades, this drilling and sampling methodology are considered to be appropriate. Future drilling will include diamond core drilling and sampling of the reef only, *i.e.* undiluted.
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.	All samples are sent to SGS Barberton which is an accredited laboratory (for the determination of Au by Lead Fusion followed by Atomic Absorption Analysis or Gravimetric) as accredited by SANAS for ISO 17025. Sample Preparation: - • The sample is weighed when received. • The sample is dried. • Crushed to 80% passing 2 mm. • 500 g split by rotary splitter. • 500 g split of 2 mm material pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm in a LM2 puck pulveriser. Analysis:- • Determination of Au by fire assay, AAS/Gravimetric finish (50 g aliquot). • All samples that exhibit a gold concentration of >10 g/t via the AAS finish (M702) are re-assayed via the gravimetric finish (M701). This sample preparation and analysis is according to best practices for this type 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.	No assay methods other than those conducted by laboratories as mentioned above were utilised in the generation of the sampling database.
	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.	As part of the QAQC protocol blank, duplicates and certified reference material (CRMs) from African Mineral Standard are introduced into the sampling stream. Every 20th sample is either a blank, duplicate or CRM. Each drillhole sampling begins with a blank and ends in a blank with every 20th sample being a QAQC sample. In the case of short holes (shorter than 20 m), the hole starts and ends with a blank and a CRM or duplicate is inserted in the sample batch. The QAQC material utilised is as follows: - • Blank: silica sand; • Duplicate: a request for another sample either before or after the duplicate sample to be duplicated; • CRM 1 - AMIS0016: This standard was made from barren coarse river sand with gold added as a gold chloride solution (certified grade is 1.41 g/t with a two-standard deviation of 0.1 g/t); and • CRM 2 - AMIS0023: This standard was made of feed material sourced from the Anglo Gold Ashanti Mponeng Gold Mine in South Africa. It represents Ventersdorp Contact Reef ore with diluting Ventersdorp Lava hanging wall and quartzitic footwall from routine underground mining operations. (certified grade is 3.57 g/t with a two-standard deviation of 0.26 g/t). This data is graphed on a continual basis to monitor the assay quality. In cases where the QAQC samples fail the batch is

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		re-assayed. Of the total of 655 samples submitted for assay, 51 are QAQC samples. This is close to 8%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification of assay results has taken place as yet. The use of umpire laboratories will be introduced in the next phase of drilling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been applied to the assay data. TGME will, however, review the sample grades over 1 m and conduct in-house calculations to get an understanding as to what the grade would be over a narrower reef width, which will be assumed from the previous work conducted on the historical mining data that assisted in determining the initial exploration targets.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging of rock chips is done "on the go" as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the drillers. Geological logging is done on a standard log sheet in the field and the data is captured on computer onto an excel spreadsheet. The MS Excel database is also entered into StudioEM™ for the digital capture of the drillhole logs. Here it is verified for overlaps and gaps as well as visual checks. Photographs are taken of all the chip trays (chip trays are stored at the Sabie core yard). In addition to this, representative samples of each metre are taken and place in order on a sheet of plastic and photographed. The archive sample that is collected at the rig is also stored at the Sabie core yard. The samples were also captured in a sample submission form detailing all the information of the sample, *i.e.* type, QAQC details, ID and *from* and *to*.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	A Garmin 78s handheld GPS was utilised for the purpose of locating historical adits and mine entrances, which in turn have been utilised in positioning the historical underground workings in 3D. The new drillhole collar positions have also been marked using the handheld GPS. It is Minxcon's opinion that the positional accuracy would be within 5 m to 10 m which is within acceptable limits for this initial drilling phase. The collar positions will be surveyed in during the follow up drilling phase.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Hartebeeshoek 1994, South African Zone WG31.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Minxcon utilised the GPS co-ordinates provided by Stonewall for the adit positions, as well as ventilation openings to assist in verifying and fixing the workings in 3D space. Very good correlation between the digital topography and the underground mining profiles was found.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Phase 1 drilling programme was designed on a 50 m x 50 m grid. The initial drilling for Phase 1 is however only a selection of these holes and range from a spacing of about 50 m to 250 m spacing. This phase of drilling was not conducted on a specific grid as the focus was on determining the potential of the exploration targets and verifying the current geological model for the Project.
	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.	It is Minxcon's opinion that the drillhole and sample spacing is adequate for the purpose of conducting meaningful calculations for an Exploration Target in and around stoping areas and for the verification of the current geological model.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples within the new drilling database represent 1 m "diluted" samples due to the narrow reef in the Project Area.
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.	The reefs are near horizontal and as such dip at between 3° to 9° to the west and strike in a north–south direction. Drillholes were drilled vertically (-90° dip) to intercept the mineralised shear zones at a near perpendicular angle so that the sampling of the drill rock chips minimises the sampling bias. It is Minxcon's view that sampling orientation has attempted to reduce sample bias with respect to angle of

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		intersection.
	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.	Available information indicates that the drilling orientation provides reasonably unbiased sampling of the mineralisation zones.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Minxcon site geologists were responsible for the security of all the samples. The site geologists transported the samples to the TGME plant facility, which is in close proximity to the drilling, for safe keeping (overnight) if the samples were not taken directly to the Sabie core yard. At the Sabie core yard, the Minxcon geotechnician signed the samples in and checked their quality. Once accepted, the samples were stored here and QAQC samples introduced before transporting them to the SGS Laboratory in Barberton.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Minxcon reviewed all historical datasets attributed to the Bentley Project (Theta Hill), as well as digital plans (scanned DXF plans of sampling plans) and found that captured sample positions had good agreement with those in the digital dataset. However, the recent drilling data has not been through any reviews or audits.

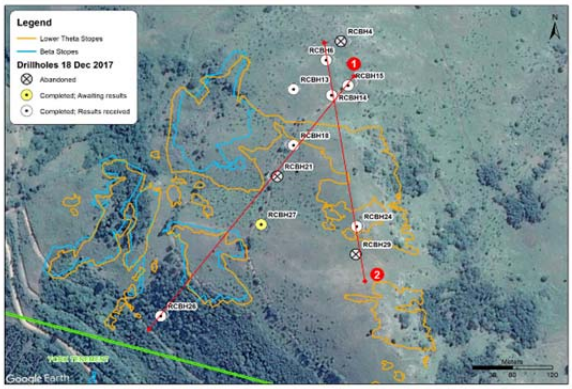
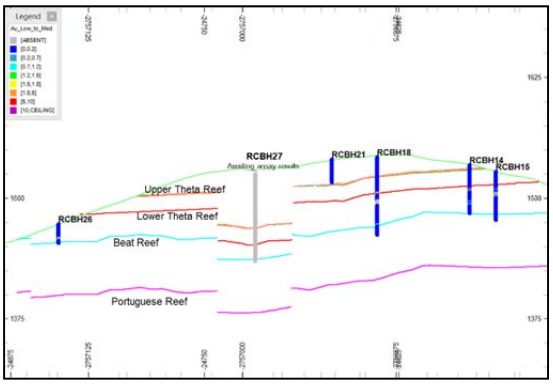
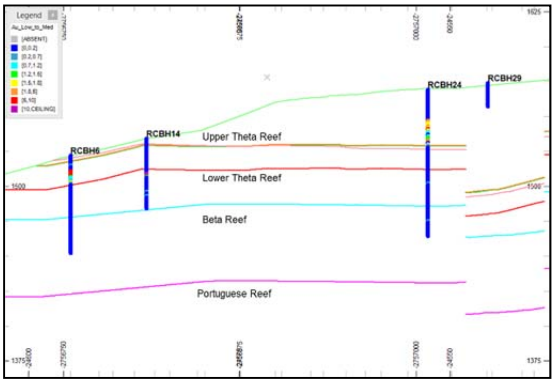
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Stonewall holds a 74% shareholding in Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Limited (TGME) and Sabie Mines (Pty) Ltd. TGME and Sabie Mines (Pty) Ltd carry out gold mining operations in South Africa. The Theta Hill prospect is held entirely by TGME. The balance of shareholding is held by Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) entities. The South African Mining Charter requires a minimum of 26% meaningful economic participation by the historically disadvantaged South Africans, *i.e.* black South Africans (HDSA). The mineral rights as applicable to the Bentley Project are summarised in the following item below.
	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 Bentley Exploration Target confirmatory drilling (phase 1 to 3) spans over the farms Grootfontein 562 KT and Ponieskrantz 548 KT. However, the current drilling is only on the farm Ponieskrantz 548 KT. • Grootfontein 562 KT was previously held under 404PR by TGME. This right, was renewed, expired in February 2017. Application has been submitted for conversion of this 404PR into a mining right under 10167MR. The acceptance letter of this 10167MR excludes Grootfontein 562 KT. • An application has been submitted for a mining right 330MR to encompass Grootfontein 562 KT and Grootfonteinberg 561 KT. Stonewall has indicated that the right has been granted by the DMR but not yet executed. Due to administrative complications at the DMR offices, no written documentation is available in this regard as yet. • Ponieskrantz 543 KT is held under mining right 83MR issued to TGME for gold, silver and copper ore, as well as stone aggregate. The right is valid to 15 October 2023. • Stonewall has indicated that the farm Grootfontein 562 KT is additionally covered in one 341MR, the details of which are unknown to Minxcon. It is highlighted that it is unlawful, in accordance with the MPRDA, to issue multiple mineral rights over the same property for the same mineral and for the same or overlapping period. It is recommended that this be resolved with the DMR.
Exploration done by other	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Acknowledgement is hereby made for the historical exploration done by TGME, Simmer and Jack, and other

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Detail</th></tr>
<tr><td>parties</td><td></td><td>possible unknown historical parties who conducted historical drilling on the properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Bentley Project Gold Mine orebodies are shear hosted quartz-carbonate vein mesothermal gold deposits, with the exception of the Bevett's lithologies which are thought to represent a later erosional surface which impinged on the other reefs and was later intruded by the Bevett's Reef. It is thought that the emplacement is possibly associated with the Bushveld Igneous event in South Africa. Pressure and temperature estimates indicate that the ore fluids of the Sabie-Pilgrims Rest Goldfield were similar to other typical mesothermal gold deposits.

The mineralisation in the area of interest is principally "flat" bedding parallel shears located mainly on shale partings within Malmani Dolomites. However, mineralisation also occurs in other formations of the Transvaal Supergroup. The ore bodies occur as narrow quartz-carbonate veins (reefs), which occupy bedding parallel faults and shears, and generally conform to the shallow regional dip of the strata. Gold mineralisation is accompanied by various sulphides of Fe, Cu, As and Bi.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Drillhole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
* easting and northing of the drillhole collar
* elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
* dip and azimuth of the hole
* down hole length and interception depth
* hole length.</td><td>A total of 11 drillholes for some 613 m were completed from the 21 November 2017 until the 6 December 2017 on Theta Hill which forms part of the Bentley Project. Of the 11 drillholes, three were abandoned due to bad ground conditions or moving the drill rig to another project.

The detailed summaries of drillhole easting, northing and elevation of the drillhole collar, as well as the dip and azimuth of the drillholes and final drillhole depth, are presented below.

<table>
<tr><th>RHID</th><th>XCOLLAR
WG31</th><th>YCOLLAR</th><th>ZCOLLAR_PROJ
m</th><th>GPS_Elevation
m</th><th>AZIM
°</th><th>DIP
°</th><th>EOH
m</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH26</td><td>-24844</td><td>-2757149</td><td>1473</td><td>1473</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>20</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH14</td><td>-24587</td><td>-2756809</td><td>1534</td><td>1536</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>50</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH15</td><td>-24562</td><td>-2756794</td><td>1527</td><td>1525</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>50</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH18</td><td>-24644</td><td>-2756886</td><td>1542</td><td>1540</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>80</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH4</td><td>-24573</td><td>-2756726</td><td>1518</td><td>1512</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>31</td><td>Abandoned - bad ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>-24596</td><td>-2756756</td><td>1522</td><td>1513</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>70</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH13</td><td>-24644</td><td>-2756800</td><td>1521</td><td>1458</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>76</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH21</td><td>-24665</td><td>-2756929</td><td>1540</td><td>1537</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>24</td><td>Abandoned - bad ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>-24550</td><td>-2757008</td><td>1569</td><td>1560</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>105</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH27</td><td>-24693</td><td>-2757008</td><td>1541</td><td>1539</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>90</td><td>Completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH29</td><td>-24551</td><td>-2757052</td><td>1574</td><td>1571</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>17</td><td>Stopped short</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>All the drillholes that were sampled are being utilised to test the current geological model and grade estimates.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>All the sampling data is based on the 1 m sample interval. Therefore, all the grades are representative of the full 1 m sample. No top cuts or bottom cuts have been applied. The sample represents a "diluted" in situ grade due to the fact that the reefs are narrow (between 20 cm and 40 cm) and the sample includes hanging wall and footwall dolomite dilution.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>There is no aggregation of sampling data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>No metal equivalents were calculated.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td rowspan="2">If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there</td><td>All sample lengths are down hole lengths. All drilling was conducted near normal to bedding, thus reef width would be very closely related to the intersection length due to the low dip of the orebody and the vertical orientation of the drillholes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>It must be noted that the sample is a "diluted" grade as it contains hanging wall and footwall dolomite that is not part of</td></tr>
</table>

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	the reef. The actual reef width is unknown at this stage and only assumptions can be made in this respect based on the previous work completed for the exploration targets that was based on historical data.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Below is a plan showing the location of the drilling and two section lines. The sections are also included below. *Plan View*  *Section 1*  *Section 2*  The assay results for drillhole RCBH27 are still outstanding.
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 range of grades intersected during the recent drilling, ranges from detection limit to 21.80 g/t over 1 m. The table below is a selection of mineralised intersections above 1 g/t over 1 m. This totals 32 samples out of the 604 samples taken (excluding the QAQC samples). These are assumed to be related to the various reefs as they correlate fairly well with the current geological model. The average of the 32 samples below is 3.63 g/t over 1 m which equates to 363 cm.g/t. This is the total for all the intersections over 1 g/t and not for a specific reef, which is difficult to correlate with the current

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Detail</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>drilling information. However, this is a “diluted” grade and the grade would be higher over the reef width only. Assuming a reef width of 30 cm (midpoint of the approximate range), an indicative average reef grade could be in the region of 12 g/t.

<table>
<tr><th>BHID</th><th>FROM</th><th>TO</th><th>SAMPLEID</th><th>TYPE</th><th>AU_FINAL</th></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH26</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>U4017</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH26</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>U4018</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>3.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH18</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>U4171</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>2.98</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH15</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>U4102</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>3.44</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH15</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>U4103</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>4.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH14</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>U4051</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>21.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH14</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>U4052</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>11.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH14</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>U4053</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.33</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH4</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>U4392</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.04</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>U4432</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>3.41</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>U4433</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>2.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>U4434</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>U4435</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>U4436</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>U4437</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>U4438</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>5.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>U4439</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>U4440</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>U4443</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>U4444</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>U4445</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.37</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>U4446</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH24</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>U4447</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>2.89</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH13</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>U4245</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH13</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>U4246</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH13</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>U4258</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.14</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>U4311</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>5.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>U4312</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>9.84</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>U4313</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>7.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>U4314</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>5.37</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>U4315</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCBH6</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>U4320</td><td>RC rock chips</td><td>1.53</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>No other exploration data other than the historical data captured for the exploration target estimation is available. This is historical underground channel sampling and drilling data that was captured by Minxcon previously and can now be verified with the more recent RC drilling of this drilling phase.

No historical metallurgical data nor bulk density data is available for Theta Hill. Historical density figures are being used for density. However, new metallurgical test work was conducted on a selection of the RC chip samples recovered during the RC drilling programme on Theta Hill. These results are detailed in section 3 and have been attached as an appendix.

A historical regional geophysical survey was conducted in 2008 over Browns Hill and Theta Hill North, but requires interpretation and reconciliation with regards geological structure and underground workings.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Further work</td><td>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</td><td>The total drilling programme for PhaseS 1 to 3, which target the higher-grade exploration targets for the Lower Theta and Beta Reefs, is in the region of 135 diamond drillholes and totals 7,155 m of drilling. This is widely based on a 50 m x 50 m grid. This recent drilling is only a selection of drillholes from Phase 1 drilling to confirm the presence of the various reefs and assess the grades in the previously defined exploration target blocks. The recent drilling has been positive and further drilling is recommended. It is strongly recommended that the drilling be diamond drilling and additional density testwork be carried out.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</td><td>The potential for the Bentley Project at Theta Hill and Browns Hill is associated with the unmined areas in the two hills. This is what is currently being tested. The drilling for Phases 1 to 3 is only targeting the higher-grade exploration targets and there is additional potential in the areas that have no drilling planned at this stage.</td></tr>
</table>

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	Minxcon reviewed all historical datasets attributed to the Project, as well as digital plans (scanned DXF plans of sampling plans) and found that captured sample positions had good agreement with those in the digital dataset.
	Data validation procedures used.	Minxcon reviewed all historical datasets attributed to Project Bentley, and found that captured sample positions had good agreement with those in the digital dataset. Different versions of the underground sampling plans were found and cross-validated to test for data changes or eliminations over the years.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	Minxcon personnel have consistently visited the gold properties held by Stonewall in the Sabie-Pilgrims Rest area, including Project Bentley, since 2009 when they took on the role of Competent Persons. Most recently, the Competent Person, Mr Uwe Engelmann, undertook a site visit to the TGME Properties on 23 November 2017. Accompanied by Stonewall personnel, Mr Engelmann inspected the RC drilling operations on Theta Hill.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	See above.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	The geological reef wireframes for the Bentley Project were constructed by a Minxcon geologist and are based upon mine development plans and historical surveyed peg files (honouring the on-reef development) provided by Stonewall. Minxcon is of the view that the confidence in the geological wireframes is such that it supports the declaration of a compliant Exploration Target as defined by the JORC Code. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Scanned plans were digitised to generate development strings. These were coordinated and repositioned relative to underground plans and survey pegs. A geological contour plan was also used in conjunction with limited underground geological mapping as well as underground survey pegs were used in the generation of the geological model.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Minxcon did not investigate alternative interpretations with respect to the geological model due to the lack of additional geological data. Minxcon recommended that further geological work is undertaken to enhance the geological interpretation. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The geological reef wireframes for the Bentley Project were constructed by a Minxcon geologist and are based upon mine development plans and historical surveyed peg files (honouring the on-reef development) provided by Stonewall. The resultant geological wireframes were then utilised as a closed volume to constrain the volume and spatial calculation of the Project Bentley Exploration Target. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The Project Bentley Exploration Target calculation has been restricted to the hard boundaries defined in the geological interpretation in the form of faulting and outcrop lines.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The orebodies consist of five near-horizontal shear zones varying in width from 25 cm to approximately 1 m in width and have been modelled to a strike length of approximately 2,500 m. The orebodies have been wireframed to an average depth of 110 m below surface, of which a maximum of approximately 200 m is achieved at Theta Hill South. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values,	No Mineral Resource has been declared for the Bentley Project (Theta Hill). An Exploration Target was estimated for the Theta Hill Project in September 2017 which formed the basis for the drilling programme. The recent drilling is

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	focused on testing the current geological model.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	No compliant historical Mineral Resource estimates have been conducted on the Bentley Project to Minxcon's knowledge. The previous Exploration Target calculation utilises the Au g/t values as well as reef width (cm) and geologically modelled thicknesses and is modelled in 3D.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No investigation has been conducted with regards secondary mineralisation or correlation to by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No assumptions or determinations pertaining to deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation) have been conducted.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	No interpolated block model was generated during the calculation of the initial Exploration Target or as a result of the recent drilling.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No interpolated block model was generated during the calculation of the initial Exploration Target or as a result of the recent drilling.
Estimation and modelling techniques (continued)	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Mean Grade (Au g/t) and reef width was calculated - no correlation between thickness and grade was found during the statistical analysis of the initial Exploration Target prior to this recent drilling.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	No Mineral Resource has been estimated for the Bentley Project (Theta Hill). The initial Exploration Target calculation has been restricted to the hard boundaries encompassed by the geological wireframe.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	The dataset was not capped for the purposes of calculating the initial Exploration Target. CAE Studio 3™ was utilised for the statistics and the calculation of mean grades.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	No block model was generated for the purposes of reporting.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	The density is based on a dry rock mass as utilised in neighbouring project areas.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The initial Exploration Target was calculated without the use of a cut-off calculation as it does not represent a Mineral Resource in terms of eventual economic extraction.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	*In situ* reef tonnage only was calculated with no consideration of mining widths as the calculation of the Exploration Target does not represent a Mineral Resource in terms of eventual economic extraction. Minxcon did, however, run high level open cast pit optimisations (in NPV scheduler) to test the viability of open cast mining with favourable results. The recent drilling programme is aimed at testing the geological model and exploration targets for potential open cast mining. Historical underground and open cast mining has taken place at the Bentley Project (Theta Hill) and historic production numbers and Mineral Resources indicate potential on the modelled reefs. The exploration targets relate to the historically known reefs in the area and are an estimate of the potential still in the ground. According to historical documentation, the previous open cast mining was discontinued due to a lack of capital injection and lack of appropriate equipment. The recent drilling results are positive and indicate that some of the reefs have been intersected and carry reasonable grade.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No metallurgical factors or assumptions were applied to the initial Exploration Target. However, Stonewall have recently conducted bottle roll tests on a selection of the RC chip samples from the drilling programme. These selected samples are based on what has been interpreted as being the Beta Reef and Lower Theta Reef from the gold assay results. These samples were taken from drillhole RCBH14, RCBH15 and RCBH26. Two samples were from the Beta Reef and six from the Lower Theta Reef. The results are shown in the appendix as well as the table in the main document. The bottle roll test work (from eight samples) indicates that the reef is not that refractory with an average recovery, from the bottle-roll cyanidation tests, of 94.9%. The procedure of the standard bottle roll test (not full diagnostic leach) that was followed, by the SGS Barberton Laboratory, is detailed below:- 1) Dry the sample. 2) Create required composites 3) Mill to the required size , eg 80% -80µm 4) Mix well. 5) Assay head sample in duplicate. 6) Weigh out 250g of sample. 7) Place in the bottle roll container. 8) Add 250ml of distilled water. 9) Mix well for 10 minutes to obtain a slurry 10) Take the ph reading of slurry 11) Add lime to obtain Ph between 10 and 11 (2,000 g/t) 12) Precondition if required, by rolling the slurry for 30 minutes 13) Add a mass of 98% NaCN.(5,000 g/t) 14) Add a mass of washed, dried virgin carbon (normally 20grams per litre) 15) Place bottle on roller and allow to roll for a period (normally 24 hours) 16) When rolling is complete, take a final Ph reading 17) Place a 1mm sieve on top of filter press cylinder and pass the mixed slurry through the sieve to collect the carbon. 18) Place a beaker at the filter press outlet to collect the solution 19) Press the slurry through the press to separate the solid and the solution 20) Wash the filter cake twice using tap water 21) Remove filter cake from the press 22) Dry in the drying oven at 110°C 23) Wash any slurry adhering to carbon in sieve using a water spray. 24) Transfer the washed carbon to a clean stainless-steel dish, decant any water present and dry in an oven at 110°C 25) After drying carbon and residue: a) Assay carbon sample (duplicate) b) Assay residue sample (duplicate) 26) Assay initial filtrate solution collected from press 27) Titrate the initial filtrate to obtain residual CN and CaO strengths 28) Calculate and report the results.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and	No environmental factors or assumptions were applied to the initial Exploration Target.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	Bulk density was assumed at 3.6 t/m³ based upon historical assumptions and estimates for the reef shear zones. A density of 2.84 t/m³ based on typical industry dolomite densities was utilised for waste. No bulk density tests have been conducted.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	No bulk densities were taken and only historic densities are available.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	No bulk densities were taken and only historic densities are available.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	No Mineral Resources are declarable for this Project – only an initial Exploration Target has been declared. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model and Exploration Target.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	No Mineral Resources are declarable for this Project – only an initial Exploration Target has been declared. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model and Exploration Target.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	It is the Competent Person's opinion the initial Exploration Target calculation conducted by Minxcon is appropriate and presents a reasonable result in line with accepted industry practices. The recent drilling is focused on testing the current geological model and Exploration Target. The initial results show reasonable correlation with the initial geological model and Exploration Targets.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Minxcon, including the Competent Person, conducted internal reviews of the Exploration Target calculation, geological modelling and the data transformations from 2D to 3D as well as the recent drilling programme.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	The relative accuracy pertaining to the initial Exploration Target declaration have been conducted in compliance with the requirements as defined by the JORC Code, with calculated value ranges for tonnage, grade and content. The potential tonnage and grade of the exploration target ranges are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient exploration data to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Competent Person deems the initial Exploration Target calculation for the Bentley Project to reflect the relative accuracy as required by the Code for the purposes of declaration and is of the opinion that the methodologies employed in the Exploration Target calculation, based upon the data received may be considered appropriate. The recent drilling programme was aimed at testing the geological model and exploration target will favourable

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		results.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	Regional accuracy is considered acceptable in line with the requirements as embodied in the JORC Code.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Accuracy of the initial Exploration Target calculation relative to production data cannot be ascertained at this point as the project is still in the exploration phase and production data is not available. However, the initial Exploration Target has utilised the historical sampling data to identify areas of exploration potential.

Raw Data Results

Borehole and Interval	RCBH15 L Theta			RCBH26 Beta		RCBH14 L Theta		
	22-23m	23-24m	24-25m	15-16m	16-17m	25-26m	26-27m	27-28m
Sample i.d.	U4102	U4103	U4104	U4017	U4018	U4051	U4052	U4053
Pre-conditioning time	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min	30 Min
Leach Time (hrs)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Water (ml)	250	250	500	250	250	500	250	250
Solids (g)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Initial pH	9.22	8.98	8.58	8.18	8.01	8.11	8.55	8.95
pH before NaCN addition	11.85	11.66	11.64	12.08	12.19	11	11.68	11.98
Final pH	11.84	11.59	11.35	11.98	11.79	10.93	11.66	11.91
CaO g/t added	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
NaCN g/t added	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Carbon g added	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Residual NaCN ppm	3,220	3,080	1,900	3,120	3,300	1,520	2,680	3,400
Residual CaO ppm	1,478	375	140	426	560	67	67	370
Head g/t (Solids)	3.42	4.20	0.90	1.01	3.01	21.80	10.60	1.00
Residue g/t (Solids)	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.86	0.41	0.11
Solution g/t	0.012	0.028	0.028	0.016	0.016	0.052	0.024	0.004
Carbon g/t	77	92	19	20	68	470	259	20
Metal Balance %	94.3%	91.7%	97.3%	90.5%	93.1%	90.7%	102.1%	93.4%
% Recovery (Solids)	95.9%	97.6%	93.3%	93.1%	98.3%	96.0%	96.1%	89.0%
Recovered Grade g/t Au	3.07	3.72	0.79	0.83	2.74	18.85	10.38	0.82
Theoretical Head g/t Au	3.21	3.82	0.85	0.90	2.79	19.71	10.80	0.93
% Accountability	93.9%	91.0%	94.2%	88.9%	92.6%	90.4%	101.9%	93.0%
% Theoretical Recovery	95.6%	97.4%	92.9%	92.2%	98.2%	95.6%	96.2%	88.2%
% Variance (Solids vs Theoretical)	99.7%	99.8%	99.6%	99.1%	99.9%	99.6%	100.1%	99.1%