Anchor Resources Limited
ABN: 49 122 751 419
ASX Code: AHR
Website: www.anchorresources.com.au

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MULTIPLE GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED AT COBAR BASIN PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

An extensive technical study just completed has identified multiple geophysical anomalies at Anchor's Cobar Basin project located approximately 120 km south of the major mining centre of Cobar in central-western New South Wales. They all lie within the granted exploration licence EL 8398.

- The Blue Mountain base metals prospect has been confirmed as a major target with a cluster of magnetic anomalies now extending over some 6 km of strike along a major structure.
- Three other areas, with clusters of magnetic anomalies - Cypress prospect, Ceres prospect and Jaguar prospect – are also ranked as high priority targets for follow up.
- In addition a number of other magnetic anomalies have also been outlined.
- Field work will commence immediately and an IP survey is being planned to follow up priority targets.

Cobar Basin Project; EL 8398 Gemini, ELA 5571 Libra, ELA 5590 Leo, ELA 5591 Taurus and ELA 5633 Aquarius (Anchor 100%) NSW – copper, lead, zinc, gold & silver

An extensive technical study just completed has identified multiple significant geophysical magnetic anomalies at Anchor's Cobar Basin project located approximately 120 km south of the major mining centre of Cobar in central-western New South Wales. They all lie within the granted exploration licence EL 8398 (Gemini).

- The Blue Mountain base metals prospect has been confirmed as a major target with multiple magnetic anomalies extending northeast and southwest over some 6 km along a regional structure associated with known mineralisation reported at several locations in close proximity to Blue Mountain.

- Three other areas with clusters of magnetic anomalies underlain by favourable geology - Cypress prospect, Ceres prospect, and Jaguar prospect – are ranked as high priority targets for follow up.

- In addition a number of other significant anomalies have also been identified for follow up.

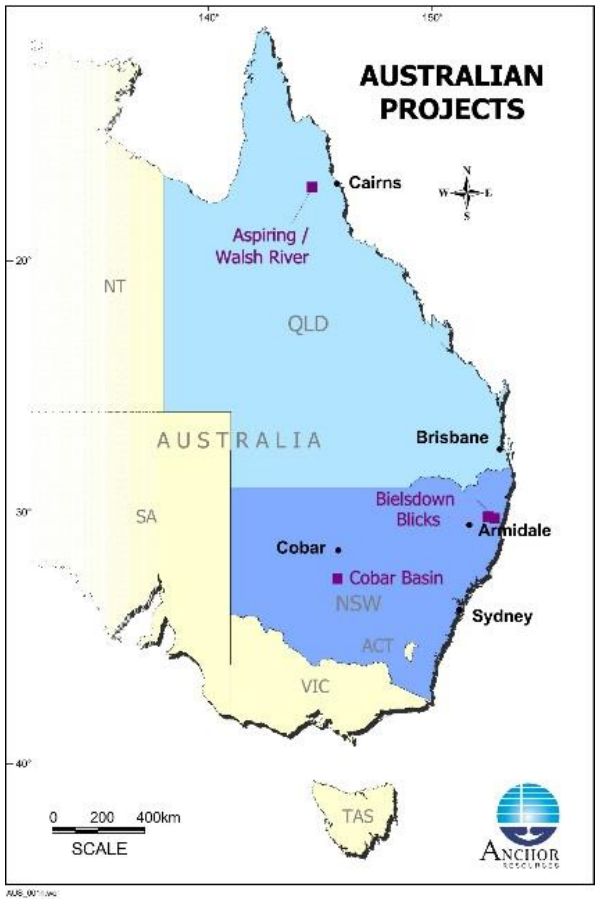

Figure 1: Location of Anchor's Cobar Basin project in eastern Australia

Regional Geophysical Assessment

A regional geophysical assessment of the Company's Cobar Basin tenure has been completed. Government regional geology, aeromagnetic, gravity and radiometric data sets were acquired, windowed out into the area of interest, and a series of filtered GIS images were processed to assist in a review of the project area. The geophysical images were overlain with additional information from government mineral occurrence and deposit databases, and regional geological mapping.

Historic open file company exploration datasets were also integrated into the regional datasets. In addition, the magnetic and gravity data over the area of interest were subjected to 3D inversion modelling and resultant models inspected in 3D, as well as subjected to depth slicing, and creation of sets of stacked east-west vertical sections prior to interpretation.

Many Cobar-type deposits have a geophysical signature. Distinct physical properties, such as magnetic characteristics, density contrasts, radiometric signatures, and electrical properties, can provide a detectable geophysical expression of a mineral-system and assist in accurate drill targeting.

Geophysical Study Outcomes

The geophysical study identified a number of compelling, high priority targets requiring ground follow up evaluation. Many of these targets are located on, or immediately adjacent to, interpreted regional trough bounding structures and lineaments, conceptually positions for the focus of hydrothermal fluid flow and metal deposition. A number of the currently known polymetallic deposits and significant mineral occurrences in this area are coincident with, or very near, to these major structures.

The study has highlighted Anchor's Blue Mountain prospect as an advanced, prime exploration target for base metals, and has revealed a number of other prospective targets for immediate investigation. The attributes of a number of these geophysical anomalies within EL 6398 (Gemini) having similarities to known deposits and significant prospects within the Cobar Basin is considered encouraging.

Targets identified during the comprehensive regional assessment study are shown in Figure 2.

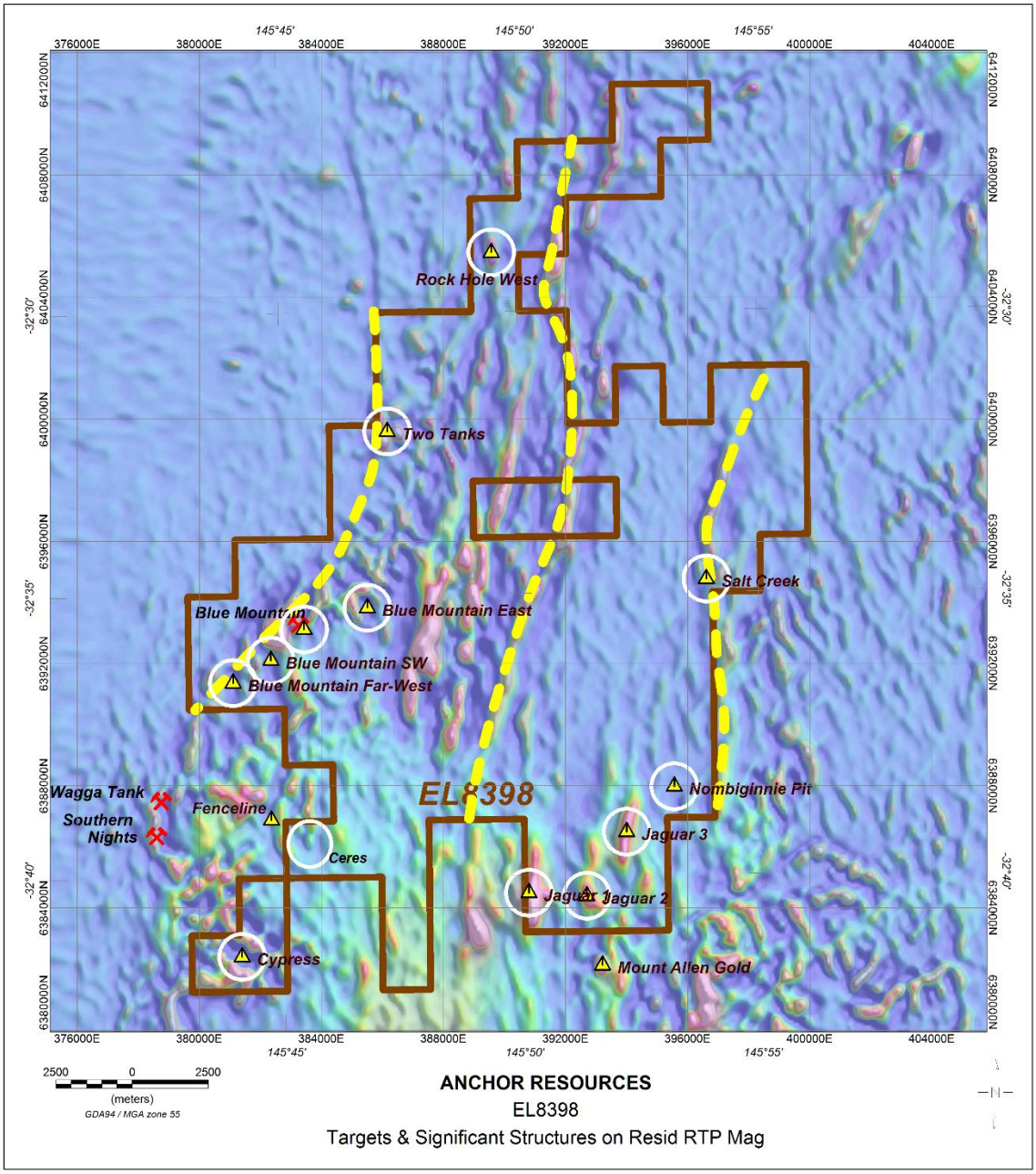

Figure 2: EL 8398 Gemini targets identified for ground evaluation

The ***Blue Mountain prospect***, already identified by historic geochemistry and drilling, lies on a significant basin-bounding structure. It shares a very similar geological, structural and magnetic environment to Peel Mining Limited's (Peel Mining) Wagga Tank/Southern Nights project some 7 km to the southwest. The underlying Mount Kennan Volcanics stratigraphic sequence in the Blue Mountain and Wagga Tank/Southern Nights is similar, and the magnetic relief of alternating short strike-length magnetic highs and troughs is also similar. A residual gravity anomaly is apparent in a small detailed gravity survey over the Blue Mountain prospect area.

A cluster of targets have been identified by the geophysical study in the Blue Mountain prospect area. In the immediate vicinity of Blue Mountain two adjacent magnetic troughs bordering the major structure, at Blue Mountain South-West and Blue Mountain Far-West, extend the Blue Mountain trend along the major structure about 2.5 km to the south-west.

Some 2 km to the north east of Blue Mountain, another similar magnetic setting has been designated Blue Mountain East. Furthermore, immediately east of Blue Mountain East occurs a 5 km long north-south trending magnetic high/trough that appears to be under cover unlike the adjacent outcropping magnetic Devonian Boolahbone Granite.

Following the western (?) basin-bounding structures northwards from Blue Mountain, two other magnetic anomalies have been identified – ***Two Tanks prospect*** (7 km north-northeast) and ***Rock Hole West prospect*** (13.5 km north-northeast), both characterised by short strike-length magnetic anomalies in close proximity to the structure.

At the ***Cypress prospect*** the geophysical study has identified two magnetic targets forming another cluster of anomalies. These targets are considered high priority for further work.

The ***Jaguar prospect*** lies in the southeast corner of EL 8398 comprising the Jaguar cluster of anomalies. These short strike-length magnetic anomalies occur only 2-3 km north of Mt Allen gold mine (not owned by Anchor), and 2 km east of the BMW prospect (not owned by Anchor) which has a similar geophysical response and where historic drilling has intersected mineralisation.

Just to the northeast of the Jaguar anomalies, and about 1.5 km from another major north-south structure, the ***Nombiginnie pit*** is a reported mineral occurrence, but there is no significant magnetic relief apart from a subtle trough. Some 7 km further north along this structure, however, lies the known ***Salt Creek prospect***. An encouraging 3.5 km linear magnetic anomaly runs northwards along the structure in an otherwise quiet magnetic environment, and no previous work appears to have been done in this area. This major structure appears to continue north-northeast towards the May Day prospect (not owned by Anchor).

Ceres prospect consists of two, complex magnetic anomalies coincident with two EM anomalies, and is located just east of the Fenceline base metal prospect (not owned by Anchor). This area also requires follow up.

About the Blue Mountain Prospect

The Blue Mountain prospect is a strong, northerly trending linear, coincident lead-zinc-copper anomaly, and a juxtaposed copper anomaly east of the main lead-zinc-copper anomaly. It extends over a strike length of approximately 2,600 metres and is defined by assay results derived from historic bottom whole RAB drilling reported by another company (Figure 3).

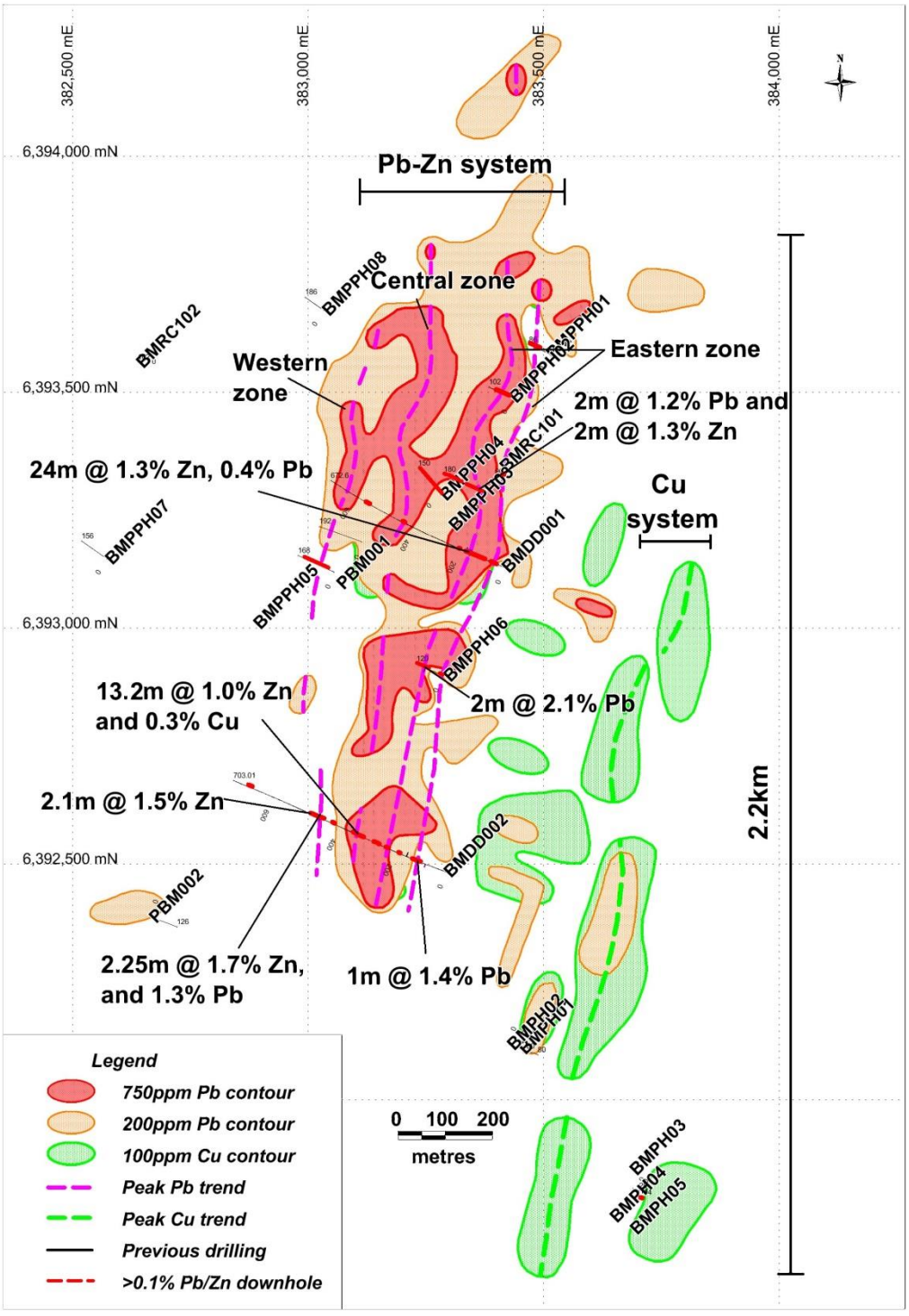

Figure 3: Blue Mountain prospect lead and copper geochemistry compiled from historic data

The main (western) lead-zinc-copper geochemical anomaly has been partially tested by historic wide spaced drilling along strike with most holes drilled to a relatively shallow depth. The eastern copper anomaly has been poorly tested by several shallow drill holes

at its southern end, and remains generally untested. The geochemical anomalies are underlain by volcaniclastics and fine grained sandstone and siltstone of the Mount Kennan Volcanics.

The best drill intersections are reported from diamond core hole BMDD001 with 50.0 metres averaging 0.74% Zn and 0.24% Pb from 126.0 metres, including 24 metres @ 1.29% Zn and 0.37% Pb from 146.0 metres, and BMDD002 with 36.0 metres @ 0.52% Zn, and 0.23% Cu from 316.0 metres. BMDD001 and BMDD002 intersected multiple zones of low grade base metal mineralisation and are collared approximately 650 metres apart. They are the only two deep core holes drilled at Blue Mountain. Intersections of this grade and width can be expected above, or distal, to an ore lode in the Cobar-type conceptual model. Furthermore, many historic drill holes intersected multiple lead-zinc-copper intersections suggesting multiple mineralised fluid channelways are present at Blue Mountain. Experience on the Cobar mineral field shows that once these mineralised channelways and structures have been identified then they need to be drilled down plunge to follow the mineralisation at depth where higher grades are often discovered.

Future Work

A program of field mapping to follow up priority magnetic and EM targets will commence immediately.

An IP survey is in the advanced stages of planning. The IP survey is expected to generate targets for drill testing.

Anchor Tenement Holding

Anchor has a substantial ground position within the southern and central Cobar Basin with granted EL 8398 (Gemini) covering an area of 289 km², and four exploration licence applications, ELA 5571 (Libra) covering 35 km², ELA 5590 (Leo) covering 642 km², ELA 5591 (Taurus) covering 313 km², and ELA 5633 (Aquarius) covering 216 km² for a total of approximately 1,529 km² (Figure 2). The granted title and exploration licence applications cover a number of historic base metal prospects with some reported to have drill intersections of low grade base metal mineralisation over several metres, typical of the apical, or distal position, of a Cobar-type sulphide-rich en echelon lode system.

Anchor's Cobar Basin tenements are shown on Figure 4.

Figure 4: Location of Anchor tenements in the Cobar Basin

About The Cobar Basin

The Cobar Basin is one of the most important metalliferous regions in Australia and contains some of the largest and highest grade base metal deposits in NSW. The Cobar Mining Field has been a source of immense mineral wealth since the discovery of the Great Cobar copper deposit in 1869. Cobar-type deposits are typically high grade, polymetallic mineral systems, viable under a wide range of economic conditions. They form a unique class of structurally controlled, sulphide-rich base and precious metal deposits hosted by multiply deformed marine sediments. Typical Cobar-type deposits consist of multiple, en echelon sulphide-rich lenses in steeply plunging, pipe-like clusters. The deposits have great vertical persistence but only a small surface footprint, typically less than 250-300 metres long and less than 15-20 metres wide, with the deepest ore system extending to greater than 2,200 metres below surface, where it remains open. The complex geometry of many deposits has in the past made these challenging targets for exploration, however, as the understanding of these deposits increases and technology advances, new opportunities are created and new discoveries are being made in both brownfield and Greenfield terranes.

The Cobar Basin has a long history of ongoing mineral discoveries extending from 1869 up to recent times, confirming its potential as a world class mineral province prospective for major new discoveries. The potential of the underexplored southern Cobar Basin is enhanced by an enviable record of recent discoveries, including Hera (2001), Wonawinta/Manuka (2005), Mallee Bull (2011), T1 lode at Mallee Bull (2015), Wirlong (2016), and Southern Nights (2017). Peel Mining's recent Southern Nights Zn-Pb-Ag discovery is 1 km south of its Wagga Tank Zn-Pb-Ag prospect, and 9 km from Anchor's prime exploration target at Blue Mountain (EL 8398 Gemini).

Ian L Price
Managing Director
Anchor Resources Limited

Contact: +61 438 937 644
Email: ian.price@anchorresources.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information relating to the Exploration Results and geological interpretation for the Gemini, Libra, Leo, Taurus, and Aquarius projects is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Rabone, MAppSc, and FAIG. Mr Rabone is Exploration Manager for Anchor Resources Limited and provides consulting services to Anchor Resources Limited through Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Rabone has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of these styles of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Rabone consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Reporting of Exploration Results Cobar Basin Project - EL 8398 (Gemini), ELA 5571 (Libra), ELA 5590 (Leo), ELA 5591 (Taurus) and ELA 5633 (Aquarius), New South Wales

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for EL 8398 Gemini. No work has been completed on the exploration licence applications.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• n/a. No samples collected. This report relates to results from a desktop study of publicly available geophysical and geological information. • n/a. • n/a.
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).*	• n/a.
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.*	• n/a. • n/a. • n/a.
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.*	• n/a.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• n/a. • n/a.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• n/a. • n/a. • n/a. • n/a. • n/a. • n/a.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• n/a. • n/a. • n/a.
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.*	• Historic data not verified. • n/a. • Primary data is held by the New South Wales government in various archives. • No adjustments have been made to historic data.
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.*	• Historic drill hole information is derived from the New South Wales government database. • Anchor data is in MGA94 Zone 54 for NSW (Cobar) projects. • Coordinate information includes easting, northing and elevation.
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*	• n/a. • n/a.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• n/a.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• There is insufficient drilling data to date to determine whether there is a sampling bias in historic data. • There is insufficient drilling data to date to determine whether there is a sampling bias in historic data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• n/a.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of publicly available historic data has 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.*	Exploration Licence 8398 (Gemini) is held 100.0% by Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited and was granted on 7 October 2015. The tenement is located 120 km south of Cobar. The small village of Mount Hope lies within 15 km of the tenement boundary. The Company has a signed Land Access Arrangement with the landowners which is sufficient for the type of work undertaken. There are no registered native title interests or historical sites covering the work areas. ELA 5571 (Libra), ELA 5590 (Leo), ELA 5591 (Taurus) and ELA 5633 (Aquarius) are pending applications in the name of Cobar Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited.
	• *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.*	• Tenements are current and in “good standing” with no impediments known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of prospecting, mining and exploration dating back to the discovery of secondary copper at the Mount Hope copper mine, 20 km south of EL 8398, in September 1873. Historic prospecting activities, early mining for copper, geological mapping by the New South Wales Geological Survey, and exploration, usually including drilling, by Union Corporation of Australia, Esso, Shell, CRA, Homestake, Renison Goldfields, Golden Cross Resources, Pasminco, and MMG. No resources are identified in EL 8398. Minimal work has been completed in the area since 2000. Current tenure explored by Anchor with no other parties involved.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Exploration for Cobar-type deposits. Cobar-type deposits are a unique class of structurally controlled, sulphide-rich base and precious metal deposits hosted by multiply deformed marine sediments. Typical Cobar-type deposits consist of multiple, en echelon sulphide-rich lenses in steeply plunging, pipe-like clusters. The deposits have great vertical persistence but only a small surface footprint, typically less than 250-300 metres long and less than 15-20 metres wide, with the deepest ore system extending to greater than 2,200 metres below surface, where it remains open.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole 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 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.</td><td>• Historic 1991 diamond core drilling results from 2 holes at the Blue Mountain prospect were reported by Renison Goldfields. There are two core holes and a number of later percussion/reverse circulation holes drilled at the Blue Mountain prospect. Renison Goldfields also completed a major program of RAB drilling.
Blue Mountain Cu-Pb-Zn Prospect
Historic Drill Hole Locations
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>East (MGA)</th><th>North (MGA)</th><th>Azi (mag)</th><th>Dip</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>BMDD001</td><td>383414</td><td>6393130</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>672.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMDD002</td><td>383291</td><td>6392484</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>703.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMRC101</td><td>383397</td><td>6393322</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPH05</td><td>383706</td><td>6391795</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH01</td><td>383508</td><td>6393583</td><td>305</td><td>-60</td><td>86</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH02</td><td>383430</td><td>6393490</td><td>305</td><td>-60</td><td>102</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH03</td><td>383370</td><td>6393289</td><td>305</td><td>-60</td><td>180</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH04</td><td>383282</td><td>6393282</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH05</td><td>383055</td><td>6393119</td><td>305</td><td>-60</td><td>168</td></tr>
<tr><td>BMPPH06</td><td>383285</td><td>6392900</td><td>305</td><td>-60</td><td>120</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Summary of Significant Historic Drill Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BMDD001	126.0	176.0	50.0	571	2371	7425
including	146.0	170.0	24.0	825	3721	12915
	432.0	440.0	8.0	409	397	10831
BMDD002	76.0	96.0	20.0	506	1661	1382
including	86.0	87.0	1.0	3950	14200	2850
	316.0	352.0	36.0	2315	394	5180
including	337.2	350.4	13.2	3262	611	10261
	452.0	480.8	28.8	714	2582	4477
including	460.35	462.60	2.25	1250	13400	17300
	490.5	492.6	2.1	240	600	15200
BMRC101	27.0	45.0	18.0	340	2350	580
BMPH05	0.0	14.0	14.0	1138	15	105
BMPPH01	24.0	40.0	16.0	172	2344	806
	54.0	86.0	32.0	338	1413	891
BMPPH02	16.0	28.0	12.0	198	514	1125
	30.0	58.0	28.0	352	2721	850
	58.0	86.0	28.0	171	380	2293
BMPPH03	4.0	20.0	16.0	171	3201	601
including	6.0	8.0	2.0	380	12200	290
	28.0	74.0	46.0	375	1388	1129
	108.0	178.0	70.0	124	504	2182
including	128.0	130.0	2.0	1700	9500	12800
BMPPH04	0.0	150.0	150.0	312	1125	1389
including	0.0	22.0	22.0	431	3165	530
and	38.0	52.0	14.0	357	2929	764
and	66.0	92.0	26.0	555	1409	1258
BMPPH05	20.0	142.0	122.0	278	950	1964
	42.0	122.0	80.0	271	1051	2496
including	22.0	50.0	28.0	539	1361	1042
	50.0	68.0	18.0	348	707	3067
BMPPH06	72.0	96.0	24.0	955	4825	1496
including	76.0	94.0	18.0	1103	5761	1567
and	78.0	80.0	2.0	1600	20700	1300
	96.0	120.0	24.0	233	414	1633

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• There is no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Historic drilling reported in nominal 1 metre and 2 metre sample interval lengths. Length weighted averages applied to any non-uniform sample length. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade) divided by sum of interval length. No top-cutting of high grade results applied. No cut-off grades applied. • Short lengths of grade results are reported within longer intervals of lower grade material in table above. • No metal equivalents used.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised zones and determine relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. • Geometry of mineralised zones currently not known due to insufficient drilling. • Down hole lengths reported, true width of mineralisation not known.
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.*	• Historic drilling results reported only. Plan of geochemistry based on historic drilling results shown in current report.
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.*	• Reporting of exploration results is balanced and comprehensive.
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.*	• Government regional geology, aeromagnetic, gravity and radiometric data sets have been used together with historic open file company exploration datasets. The Blue Mountain geochemistry map is based on bottom hole RAB drilling assay results derived from a previous company (Renison Goldfields).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include on site prospect evaluation, rock chip sampling and geophysical surveying. • Insufficient work completed to determine possible mineralisation extensions however Blue Mountain may extend into an area of soil cover and no outcrop. Extensions to other prospects are yet to be determined by further work.