26 September 2018

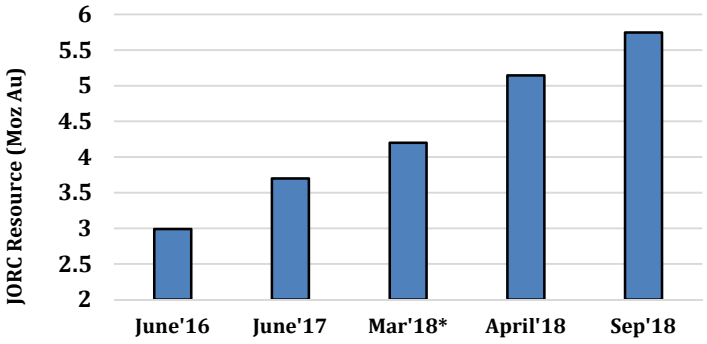
Australian Securities Exchange
Level 5, 20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Theta Hill Open Cut Grows JORC Resources to 5.8 Moz

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New JORC 2012 Global Mineral Resource of 5.75 Moz (39.15Mt @ 4.57g/t Au, 23% Measured and Indicated, 77% Inferred)**
- **Theta Hill Open Cut Maiden Resource JORC 2012 Resource 4.48 Mt @ 4.14 g/t Au for 600,000 ounces (85% Inferred)**
- The Mineral Resource at Theta Hill is declared within the limits of a resource pit shell with a **maximum depth of 100m** and based on 3 identified gold reefs at shallow depths
- Adding Theta Hill Resource to the Group JORC (2012) Mineral Resources has seen a 11.7% increase (+0.6 Moz) in total gold Mineral Resources, which have **increased by 54.5% or 2.0Moz in the last twelve months**
- This resource excludes assays and drilling at Theta Hill from September 4. Drilling is ongoing. As well as adding extra ounces, the aim of the current drilling at Theta Hill, is to grow the Indicated Mineral Resource to support feasibility studies and planning for declaration of reserves.



*Mar'18 Vaalhoek maiden resource announcement

Figure 1) Resource growth since 2016

Chairman, Bill Guy comments "*We are pleased to announce the maiden JORC resource at Theta Hill, which has been delivered in line with our expectations of a high grade open-cut opportunity. The Scoping Study is nearing completion and we look forward to articulating to the market how we intend to bring this resource into reserves, and provide early feed for an upgraded CIL plant, planning for which is well underway.*

When I joined Stonewall earlier this year, I was excited by the resource potential, and having spent a lot of time on the ground since, continue to believe that this large goldfield will deliver new high grade mining opportunities as work continues."

SUMMARY

Stonewall Resources (ASX: SWJ, SWJO, The Company) has delivered its second Mineral Resource upgrade for the year. The Resource is derived from the Company's largest systematic drill program to date, involving a total of 7159m of RC and diamond drilling, and over 8208 assay samples (inclusive of QAQC samples). Average depth of drillholes from surface was 36m.

A Scoping Study due for publication shortly is based predominantly on the Theta Hill Reef Indicated Mineral Resource of 772Kt @ 3.51g/t Au for 87Koz ounces (JORC Table 1). The Scoping Study will include a month by month, 2 year mine schedule, mining methods, engineering report, and project economics outlining the intended open cut mining at Theta Hill.

The Conceptual Exploration target for Theta Hill (ASX release 6/09/2017) has been achieved within the mid range of tonnage predicted at 4.48 Mt (3.4 -5.6 Mt conceptual target) with the implied Lower Theta Reef grade at the lower end of the grade range 16.6 -26.6 g/t, refer to Appendix B), while the Beta Reef grade was in line with the upper grade range (1.9 – 3.2 g/t, refer to Appendix B). Based on the data review, exploration target and subsequent drilling to confirm a JORC resource, the company is encouraged this methodology can be applied to other exploration target areas in the portfolio.

A feasibility study is planned for Theta Hill, to be delivered Q1 2019. The focus is now on upgrading Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category, ahead of planned Mineral Reserves declaration under JORC 2012 in First Q 2019 to support the feasibility study, and subsequent project funding.

The historical nature of this mineral field has meant the company has always carried a large percentage of its Mineral Resources in Inferred categories. In the New Year the company will adjust its exploration programs to drive parts of this very large Mineral Resource up the value chain from JORC (2012) Inferred to Reserves, subject to funding.

Drilling is planned at Vaalhoek for next year, where a maiden open-cut JORC (2012) resource of 0.62Mt @ 16.9 g/t Au for 335Koz (82% Inferred, 18% Indicated) was announced in March[1].

The drilling at Theta so far, as at 4 September 2018, has included 6514m of RC, over 178 holes with an average depth of 37m, plus 645m of Diamond NQ drilling was completed of 22 holes for an average depth of 29m.

The diamond drilling was often a tail finish to the RC drilling. In total 8202 samples (inclusive of QAQC samples) have been collected and dispatched for assay at SGS Laboratories. 14 drillholes are still awaiting assay results.

The drilling is being conducted by Torque Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd with the aid of track mounted Thor drilling machines. The QAQC forms an integral part of the drilling and sampling with every 20th sample being a QAQC sample for the reverse circulation ("RC") drilling and every 10th sample for the diamond drilling. The amount of diamond drilling was reduced due to the broken and fractured nature of the drill core (Figure 2 Photo -DDBH21).

[1] *Refer to ASX Release dated 9 March 2018*

Figure 2) Example of weathered drillcore

While the nature of broken ground at Theta Hill was problematic in the drilling phase it will assist with mining mechanics. There will be very limited drill and blast required and the gold seams sitting within the upper part of the hill will assist with the chosen mining method. Further details of the planned mining method will be released with the Scoping Study shortly.

Managing Director, Rob Thomson comments

"*Approaching 6Moz, our latest JORC Resource now puts us in a unique position amongst junior ASX gold explorers and developers. Once again this giant goldfield, which was one of the most prolific in the world last century, is yielding new discoveries. We have added over 2Moz to our resources, and are fast tracking to deliver our first open-cut project in the near future. We can now see the potential to deliver multiple open-cut and underground mines profitably in coming years, with the low-capital, low-cost discipline to continue as we allocate future funding.*

Theta Hill open-cut is on track to be one of the highest grade open-pit operations in greater Africa, and compares with the Royal Sheba target of our neighbour and peer, Pan African Resources (LSE: PAF)."

Table 1) Maiden Open Pit Mineral Resource for Theta Hill, September 2018

Resource Classification	Open Pit Mine	Reef	Diluted	Diluted	Diluted	Au Content		%
			g/t	cm	Mt	Kg	K Oz	Resource
Indicated	Theta Hill	Upper	1.13	100	0.185	210	6.74	1%
	Theta Hill	Lower	4.26	100	0.587	2 500	80.37	13%
	Theta Hill	Beta						0%
Total Indicated			**3.51**	**100**	**0.772**	**2 709**	**87.11**	**15%**
Inferred	Theta Hill	Upper	1.85	100	0.776	1 440	46.28	8%
	Theta Hill	Lower	7.17	100	1.632	11 734	377.25	63%
	Theta Hill	Beta	2.13	102	1.302	2 770	89.07	15%
Total Inferred			**4.27**	**101**	**3.710**	**15 944**	**512.60**	**85%**
Total Indicated and Inferred			**4.14**	**101**	**4.482**	**18 653**	**599.71**	**100%**

Note:

1. Resource cut-off of 0.35 g/t
2. Gold price used = USD 1,500/oz
3. Depletions have been applied
4. The Theta Hill Open Pit Mineral Resource falls within 83MR and 341 MR
5. Geological losses of 5% for Indicated and 10% for Inferred were applied

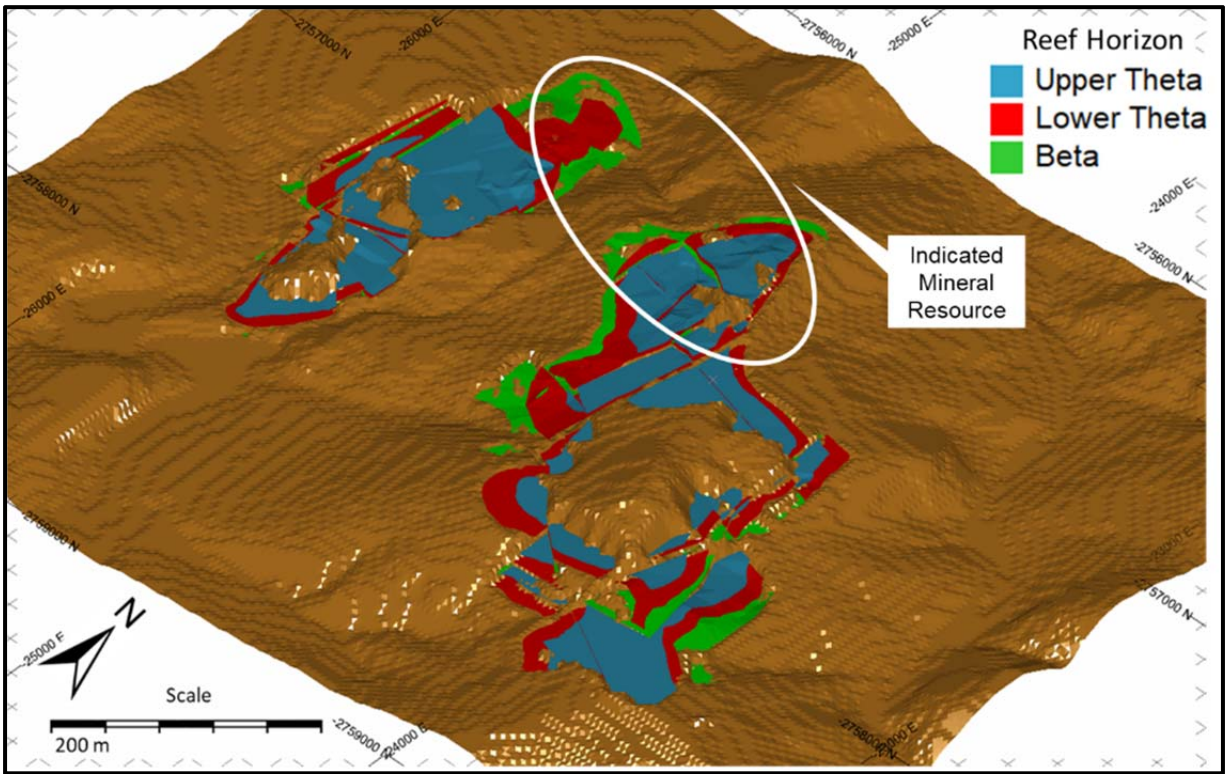


Figure 3) Resource pit at Theta Hill showing the three reefs

JORC 2012 MINERAL RESOURCE

Data Processing & Review

The last group Mineral Resource of 26.66Mt @ 4.34g/t Au (3.72Moz) was published in March, 2017. This consisted of the June 2014 Mineral Resource, with the additions of Rietfontein and Beta upgrades.

The April, 2018 Mineral Resource was based on a total review of the historical Mineral Resources, excluding Theta Hill, where drilling is continuing. A summary is shown below:

Table 2) Combined Mineral Resource for Stonewall as at April 2018

Mineral Resource	Type of Operation	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
		Mt	g/t	Kg	'000 oz.
Measured	UG	0.091	5.37	489	15.7
Total Measured		**0.091**	**5.37**	**489**	**15.7**
Indicated	UG	4.774	6.21	29 661	953.7
	Surface	1.950	2.02	3 935	126.5
	Tailings	5.244	0.83	4 373	140.6
Total Indicated		**11.968**	**3.17**	**37 969**	**1 220.7**
Inferred	UG	21.452	5.22	111 880	3 597.0
	Surface	1.009	9.44	9 528	306.3
	Tailings	0.023	0.57	13	0.4
	Rock Dump	0.121	1.64	199	6.4
Total Inferred		**22.606**	**5.38**	**121 620**	**3 910.1**
Grand Total		**34.664**	**4.62**	**160 079**	**5 146.5**

The September 2018 Mineral Resource (Appendix A) includes the maiden open pit Mineral Resource for the Theta Hill mine. A summary is shown below:

Table 3) Combined Mineral Resource for Stonewall as at September 2018

Resource Classification	Type of Operation	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
		Mt	g/t	Kg	koz
Measured	Underground	0.091	5.37	489	15.7
Total Measured		**0.091**	**5.37**	**489**	**15.7**
Indicated	Underground	4.774	6.21	29 661	953.7
	Open Pit	2.722	2.44	6 644	213.6
	Tailings	5.244	0.83	4 373	140.6
Total Indicated		**12.740**	**3.19**	**40 679**	**1 307.8**
Inferred	Underground	21.452	5.22	111 880	3 597.0
	Open pit	4.719	5.40	25 472	818.9
	Tailings	0.023	0.57	13	0.40
	Rock Dump	0.121	1.64	199	6.40
Total Inferred		**26.316**	**5.23**	**137 564**	**4 422.7**
Grand Total		**39.146**	**4.57**	**178 732**	**5 746.3**

Note:

1. Gold price used = USD 1,500/oz
2. Depletions have been applied
3. Geological losses of 5% for Indicated and 10% for Inferred were applied

The Mineral Resource estimate has the following cut-offs applied; 160cm.g/t for underground Mineral Resources, 0.5g/t Au (within open-pit shells) for the open pit Mineral Resources, 0.35g/t for Theta Hill due to the mining method and 0.35g/t Au for tailings Mineral Resources.

The geological loss factors are, 10% for other Inferred areas and 5% for Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. An additional 5% density factor was applied to the newly drilled area of Theta Hill due to the uncertainty of the density because of the friable ground conditions encountered in the drilling.

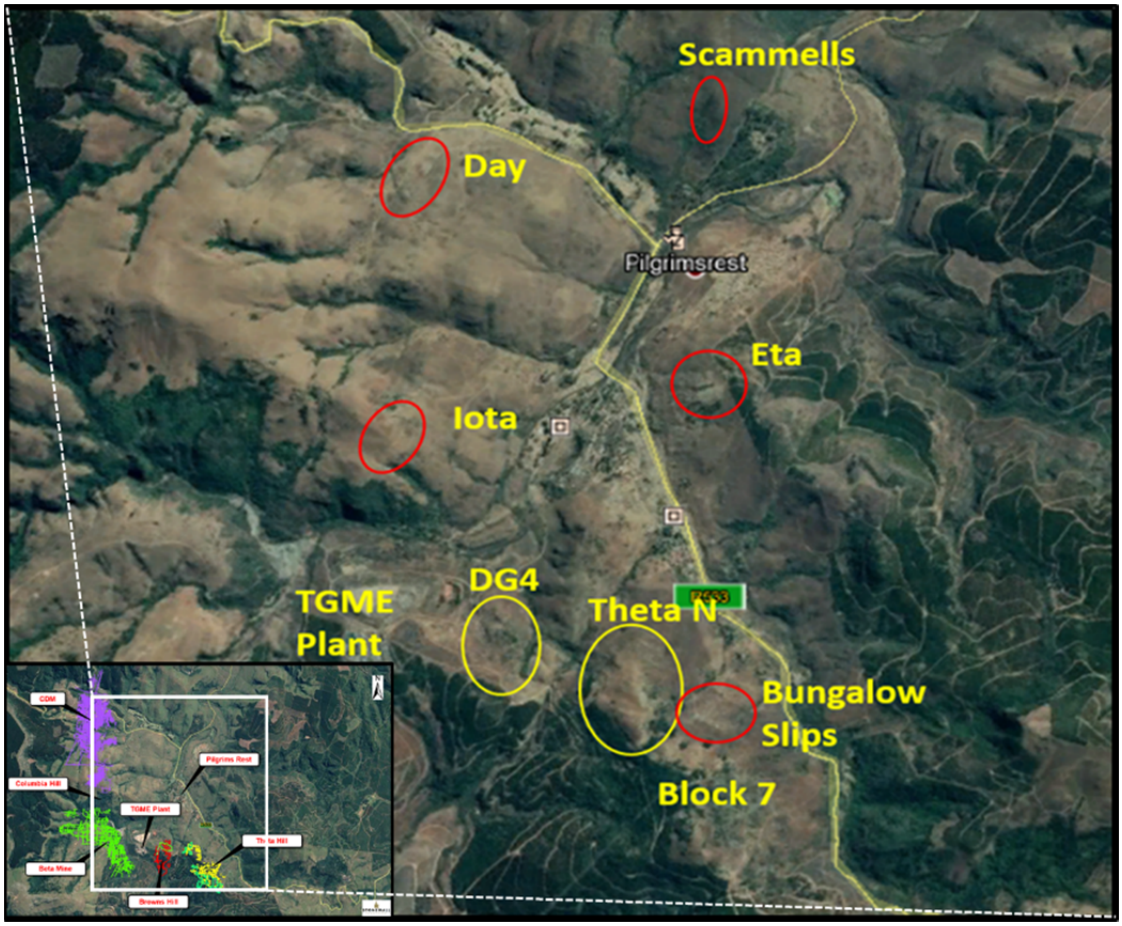


Figure 4) Additional exploration targets within the revised TGME Mineral Resource area (MR83)

Competent Person Statement

Mineral Resources

The information in this report relating to Mineral Resources 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.

Exploration Targets

The information in this report relating to Conceptual Exploration Targets is based on information 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.

The original report titled “Project Bentley” was dated 6 September 2017 and was released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on that date. The Company confirms that –

- it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement; and
- all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ABOUT STONEWALL RESOURCES LIMITED

Stonewall Resources Limited (ASX: SWJ, SWJO) 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, with over 6.7Moz of historical production recorded.

For more information please visit: www.stonewallresources.com , **or contact:**

General Enquiries
Rob Thomson, Managing Director
Stonewall Resources Limited
M: +61 409 843 963
robt@stonewallresources.com

or

Investor Enquiries
Bill Guy, Chairman
Stonewall Resources Limited
T: + 61 2 9460 2021
billg@stonewallresources.com

APPENDIX A JORC Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources for the Stonewall Underground Operations as at September 2018

Resource Classification	Mine	Reef	Reef Grade	Stope Grade	Reef Width	Stope width	Content	Reef Tonnes	Stope Tonnes	Au Content	
			g/t	g/t	cm	cm	cmgt	Mt	Mt	Kg	koz
Measured	Frankfort	Bevett's	7.13	5.37	73	103	520	0.069	0.091	489	15.7
Total Measured			**7.13**	**5.37**	**73**	**103**	**520**	**0.069**	**0.091**	**489**	**15.7**
Indicated	Frankfort	Bevett's	7.86	5.13	58	96	452	0.243	0.373	1 912	61.5
	CDM	Rho	13.19	3.80	23	90	307	0.258	0.895	3 401	109.4
	Beta	Beta	21.66	6.58	23	90	499	0.716	2.357	15 506	498.5
	Rietfontein	Rietfontein	14.57	8.20	52	92	755	0.517	0.919	7 534	242.2
	Vaalhoek	Vaalhoek	13.90	6.34	36	90	499	0.064	0.140	887	28.5
	Olifantsgeraamte	Olifantsgeraamte	16.97	4.62	25	90	416	0.026	0.091	422	13.6
Total Indicated			**16.26**	**6.21**	**36**	**91**	**591**	**1.824**	**4.774**	**29 661**	**953.7**
Total Measured & Indicated			**15.93**	**6.20**	**38**	**91**	**600**	**1.893**	**4.865**	**30 150**	**969.4**

Resource Classification	UG Mine	Reef	Reef Grade	Stope Grade	Reef Width	Stope width	Content	Reef Tonnes	Stope Tonnes	Au Content	
			g/t	g/t	cm	cm	cmgt	Mt	Mt	Kg	koz
Inferred	Frankfort	Bevett's	7.41	4.27	48	93	356	0.343	0.596	2 543	81.8
	CDM	Rho	10.06	3.02	24	90	244	0.544	1.811	5 472	175.9
	Beta	Beta	16.51	5.43	25	90	414	1.107	3.367	18 285	587.9
	Rietfontein	Rietfontein	14.06	8.52	57	94	803	1.190	1.962	16 721	537.6
	Olifantsgeraamte	Olifantsgeraamte	18.33	4.68	23	90	422	0.059	0.248	1 162	37.3
	Vaalhoek	Vaalhoek	16.28	4.77	22	90	361	0.873	2.980	14 209	456.8
	Vaalhoek	Thelma Leaders	12.18	9.47	96	123	1166	0.023	0.030	284	9.1
	Glynns Lydenburg	Glynns	15.87	5.19	25	90	397	3.218	9.833	51 078	1 642.2
	Ponieskrantz*	Portuguese	13.26	3.99	22	90	287	0.064	0.213	849	27.3
	Frankfort Theta*	Theta	7.22	3.24	34	90	244	0.099	0.220	714	23.0
	Nestor*	Sandstone	5.54	2.92	41	90	225	0.101	0.193	562	18.1
Total InFerred			**14.68**	**5.22**	**31**	**91**	**458**	**7.622**	**21.452**	**111 880**	**3 597.0**

Note: * Indicates historical manual resources

Mineral Resources for the Stonewall Open Pit Operations as at September 2018

Resource Classification	Open Pit Mine	Reef	Reef Grade	Reef Width	Content	Reef Tonnes	Au Content	
			g/t	cm	cmgt	Mt	Kg	koz
Indicated	Hermansburg	Elluvial	1.79	0	0	0.505	905	29.1
	DG1	Elluvial	1.37	0	0	0.159	217	7.0
	DG2	Elluvial	0.76	0	0	1.174	892	28.7
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Upper Theta	1.13	100	113	0.185	210	6.7
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Lower Theta	4.26	100	426	0.587	2500	80.4
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Beta						
	Vaalhoek	Vaalhoek	17.25	33	574	0.111	1 920	61.7
Total Indicated			**2.44**	**30**	**73**	**2.722**	**6 644**	**213.6**

Resource Classification	Open Pit Mine	Reef	Reef Grade	Reef Width	Content	Reef Tonnes	Au Content	
			g/t	cm	cmgt	Mt	Kg	koz
Inferred	Hermansburg	Elluvial	0.88	0	0	0.110	97	3.1
	DG1	Elluvial	2.95	0	0	0.293	864	27.8
	DG5	Elluvial	0.76	0	0	0.101	77	2.5
	Vaalhoek	Vaalhoek	20.32	43	880	0.213	4 319	138.9
	Vaalhoek	Thelma Leaders	14.25	97	1 388	0.293	4 172	134.1
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Upper Theta	1.85	100	185	0.776	1440	46.3
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Lower Theta	7.17	100	717	1.632	11 734	377.3
	Theta & Browns Hill*	Beta	2.13	102	217	1.302	2 770	89.1
Total Inferred			**5.40**	**87**	**470**	**4.719**	**25 472**	**818.9**

Mineral Resources for the Stonewall Tailings Dams as at September 2018

Resource Classification	Surface Operation	Reef	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
			Mt	g/t	Kg	koz
Indicated	Glynn's Lydenburg	Tailings	1.211	0.80	972	31.3
	Blyde 1	Tailings	0.590	0.73	434	14.0
	Blyde 2	Tailings	0.280	0.83	234	7.5
	Blyde 3	Tailings	0.316	0.87	275	8.8
	Blyde 4	Tailings	0.164	0.72	119	3.8
	Blyde 5	Tailings	0.022	0.61	14	0.4
	TGME Plant	Tailings	2.661	0.87	2 325	74.8
Total Indicated			**5.244**	**0.83**	**4 373**	**140.6**

Resource Classification	Surface Operation	Reef	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
			Mt	g/t	Kg	koz
Inferred	Blyde 3a	Tailings	0.023	0.57	13	0.4
Total Inferred			**0.023**	**0.57**	**13**	**0.4**

Mineral Resources for the Stonewall Rock Dumps as at September 2018

Mineral Resource Category	Surface Operation	Reef	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
			Mt	g/t	Kg	koz
Inferred	Vaalhoek	Rock Dump	0.121	1.64	199	6.4
Total Inferred			**0.121**	**1.64**	**199**	**6.4**

Notes:

1. Underground cutoff is 160cm.g/t, open pit cutoff is 0.5 g/t and the tailings cutoff is 0.35 g/t;
2. The gold price used for the cutoff calculations is USD 1,500 / oz;
3. Geological losses applied are, 10% for inferred and 5% for Indicated and Measured;
4. Declared Mineral Resources fall within the various permit areas;
5. Historical mine voids have been depleted from the Mineral Resource;
6. The inferred Mineral Resources have a high degree of uncertainty and it should not be assumed that all or a portion thereof will be converted to Mineral Reserves.

APPENDIX B

Theta Hill Conceptual Exploration Target vs Maiden Mineral Resource

Estimation Type	Reef	Range	Tonnes (mt)	Undiluted grade (g/t)	Diluted grade (g/t)	cmg /t	Content (koz)
Exploration Target	Lower Theta	Minimum	1.0	16.0	6.3	634	500
		Maximum	1.7	26.6	10.6	1056	1 400
	Beta	Minimum	2.3	1.9	0.8	83	145
		Maximum	3.9	3.2	1.38	138	400
	Total	**Minimum**	**3.4**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**262**	**645**
		Maximum	**5.6**	**10.4**	**4.4**	**437**	**1 800**
Maiden Open Pit Mineral Resource	Lower Theta	Indicated & Inferred	2.2	16.0	6.4	640	458
	Beta	Inferred	1.3	5.0	2.1	217	89
	Upper Theta	Indicated & Inferred	1.0	3.4	1.7	171	53
	Total	**Indicated & Inferred**	**4.5**	**10.0**	**4.1**	**418**	**600**

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.	Three types of sampling are applicable to the Neptune Project (Theta Hill) , namely a) channel chip sampling, b) historical Resource plan Block Values, and c) drillhole sampling. All chip sample values were captured as 'pennyweights' (dwt) (pre-1956). The quality of the chip samples could not be ascertained due to the historical nature thereof. A total of 8,996 chip samples were captured off original assay sheets, of which 1,511 were sampled on the Beta Reef and 7,485 were taken on the Lower Theta Reef. In areas where historical chip sampling data was not available, but historical Resource block plans were available, these values were captured, but account for a small percentage of the dataset. A total of 28 block values were captured, of which eight occur on the Beta Reef and 20 on the occur on the Lower Theta Reef. A total of 538 historical drillholes were drilled within the area of the Neptune Project, inclusive of 37 wedges or deflections between 1986 and 2008 (there is geological data for 536 of these drillholes). A total of 79 Bevett's Reef, 23 Upper Theta, 76 Lower Theta, 64 Beta and 24 Portuguese Reef intercepts were interpreted from the drillhole dataset. Historical QAQC data is not available for the historical drillholes in question. Stonewall has commenced, and is currently busy with, a drilling programme which started in December 2017 to test the continuation of the Lower Theta and Beta reefs. The drilling programme utilised reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test the initial high-level model utilised to determine the exploration targets with some diamond drilling for geological purposes, followed up by significant infill RC drilling for evaluation purposes. The possible target reefs in order of relative perceived importance are:- the Lower Theta, Beta Reef, Upper Theta Reef and Bevetts Reef. A total of 84 RC drillholes were drilled at Theta Hill and 94 at Browns Hill, while 20 diamond drillholes or diamond wedges (tail-extensions to pre-drilled RC holes) were drilled on Theta Hill and 2 were drilled on Brown's Hill. 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 6514 RC rock chip samples were sent for analysis; of these, 519 were QAQC samples. A total of 1,132 Diamond drilling samples were sent for analysis; of these, 142 constituted QAQC samples. The samples were sent to the accredited SGS laboratory in Barberton, South Africa.

	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate	Chip samples were taken normal to the reef dip and calculated to give a composited value for a true reef thickness.

	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All values were converted using factors of 2.54 cm for 1 inch and 1,714285 g/t for 1 dwt. The older underground sampling took place at approximately 6 m spacing along on-reef development, whilst in stoping areas a grid spacing of an approximate 5 m x 5 m grid was attempted, which is a historical grid (pre-1946). This grid was put in place due to the nugget effect of the reef. The minimum size of the samples was 20 cm to obtain a minimum weight of 500 g. The reef is fairly flat with an average dip of approximately 8°. The -90 holes therefore allowed for the samples to be taken very close to normal to the reef (approximately <1% error). 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 the intended purpose of the drilling programme.
	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.	Samples presented in the database represent full reef composites for both diamond drilling as well as chip sampling. The historical nature of the data and the high grades encountered implies the use of fire assay as an assay technique. Sample preparation and aspects regarding sample submission for assay are not known due to the historical nature of the sampling data. 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.).	Historical drilling was conducted in the form of diamond drilling, percussion or RC. Information regarding drilling diameter, drill tube type and core orientation is not available or discernible for the earlier as the core is no longer available for the majority of the holes. Details pertaining to core orientation are not available. Torque Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd is executing the current RC drilling on site using a track-mounted Thor drilling machine with cyclone. RC drilling was utilised during the initial drilling phase followed up by some diamond drilling, which was discontinued due to very poor core recovery, along with infill RC drilling. Drillholes were not surveyed down the hole as maximum depth of the drilling is 132 m. The collar positions were initially determined with a Garmin 78s handheld GPS and are currently being accurately surveyed utilising a Total Station Trimble R8 GPS. Of the 182 holes in the current database, some 79 have been surveyed by means of a Total Station. Due to the poor core recovery encountered, orientation of core was deemed to be not feasible and was thus not conducted. Core diameters drilled included PQ (85 mm), HQ (63.5 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm). All RC drilling was conducted utilising a 140 mm diameter hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Information regarding the historical drilling recoveries is not available. No records exist as to how the sample recoveries were assessed. The RC chips from the recent drilling program were weighed 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. Owing to the natural cavities occurring in the dolomites, the recoveries were monitored to note the occurrence of natural cavities or, possibly areas 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. Diamond drillcore recovery was calculated as a percentage of core recovered per drill-run drilled which was based upon the measured total length of the core recovered versus the length of the drilled drill-run.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Owing to the historical nature of the data in question (pre-2008), measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are not known. In order to ensure drilled intersections were representative and due to the shallow dip of the reef being between 3° to 9° (to the west), drillholes were drilled vertically in order to obtain an intersection as close to normal to the reef plane as was possible. Shallow (maximum drilled depth = 132 m) vertical drilling minimises possible deflection due to drilling torque producing a maximum error of approximately <1% due to reef dip. The recent RC rock chips were collected via a cyclone directly into a sample bag in order to collect the maximum mass of sample. Care was taken by the drillers to drill slower through areas which had poor ground conditions.
	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 both higher as well as lower RC chip recovery samples. Diamond drilling sample recovery was too poor in most cases to assist in assessing recovery versus grade. In most cases, where diamond drilling was conducted in close proximity to RC drilling, the diamond drilling values were observed to be generally lower than the RC drillholes at corresponding stratigraphic elevations. It is Minxcon's view that the poor diamond core recovery resulted in mineralised material being washed away to the fines resulting in generally lower non-representative gold grades being obtained.
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.	Geological visual summary drillhole logs are available for some 98 historical drillholes for the surface drilling on the Neptune Project. In addition, digital MS Excel summaries (including the visual logs) accounted for 536 drillholes. Limited geotechnical logging data is available. It is Minxcon's view that the historical logging was conducted to a level of detail appropriate to support the declaration of an Inferred Mineral Resource. All recently drilled RC drillholes have been geologically logged in-field on the drilling site. Geological logging of rock chips was done "on the go" in dedicated chip sample trays as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the drillers. Chip tray samples are collected by the geologist and washed in a sieve in a bucket of water until the rock chips are free of dust, mud or clay. The cleaned rock chips are then put in a sample-chip tray in order of drill depths. The geologist logs the RC rock chips utilising a hand lens to check the drilled lithology types, alteration and mineralisation (e.g.: as pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sericite, etc.). All identified minerals,

		alterations and lithologies are then captured onto the hardcopy geological log sheet in the field for the particular drillhole after which the data is then captured on computer into an MS Excel spreadsheet. All recently drilled diamond drillholes were logged in the dedicated TGME coreyard facility. Logging data recording the lithology types, colour, weathering, grain size, stratigraphy, alteration, geological structures and mineralisation (e.g.: as pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sericite, etc.) was captured onto standard hardcopy geological logsheets for a particular drillhole after which the data is then captured on computer into an MS Excel spreadsheet. Geotechnical logging was conducted on all the diamond holes. Logging included recording pieces of core over 10 cm in length and RQD as well as general core condition were captured onto a standard hardcopy logsheet and later captured into an MSExcel worksheet. Metallurgical studies have not taken place at this point.
	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. Diamond drillcore logging is primarily qualitative in nature, while the associated geotechnical logging is quantitative. All drillcore is photographed both prior to and post core splitting and stored on the Minxcon server for record purposes.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	A total of approximately 99% of the historical holes which were historically logged, were captured into the MS Excel database, totalling some 20,167.59 m. To date and with respect to the recent drilling program 4,145 m of RC drilling (84 drillholes) and 625.55 m of core diamond drilling (20 holes – including 2 holes abandoned due to drilling difficulties) have been completed on Theta Hill, and 2,369 m of RC drilling (94 holes) has been completed on Browns Hill. All 6,514 metres (100%) of RC drilling have been logged and sampled with some 14 holes still awaiting assays. Of the total 644.65 diamond drilling conducted, a total of 599.05 m (92.93%) have been logged (the two abandoned holes were not logged but totalled some 45.6 m), while a total pf 467.85 m were sampled.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Historical core was sawn in half lengthwise down the core axis. Once the core had been split, it was sampled along lithological boundaries. The smallest sample that was taken was 20 cm which is governed by the minimum weight required for a laboratory sample. No drill core was however available for review. Diamond drilling conducted during the recent drilling program was logged then the portion requiring sampling was sawn in half lengthwise down the core axis, with half being retained for reference purposes while the other half was submitted to the accredited laboratory for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Sampling and sub-sampling procedures for the historical RC or percussion drilling are not available for review, but it is assumed that the practices in place at the time of drilling and sampling would have been similar to current accepted industry practice, with the exception of QAQC sample insertion. The recent 1 m RC samples were collected via a cyclone and the total sample was collected in a plastic sample bag. The sample was then quartered by means of a riffle splitter and one quarter was kept for archiving purposes at the Sabie core yard. The remaining sample was then split further until a sample of approximately 2 kg was collected. A small portion of this sample was washed for logging and packed in RC sample trays the remainder of the 2kg was then submitted for assay purposes. The remainder of the sample was discarded. All RC samples were sampled dry, or in the case where wet samples were obtained, these were allowed to dry before sampling was undertaken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Minxcon is not able to comment on the nature, quality and appropriateness with respect to the sample preparation pertaining to the historical drilling. The recent sampling methodologies (nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique) are deemed to be appropriate by Minxcon for the recent drilling program. This sampling has given TGME an indication of what grades may be expected over assumed reef widths and forms the basis for the new Mineral Resource estimation model. Reef continuity has also been proven and therefore compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are now possible to be calculated in conjunction with the historical chip sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Minxcon is not able to comment on the quality control procedures employed in the historical drilling and sampling in order to maximise representivity of samples at the time of sampling due to the age of this data. During the recent drilling program, the full RC sample from the cyclone is first weighed, so that the recoveries can be noted, and then split by means of the riffle splitter to acquire representative sub-samples. A quarter is archived and the sample for assaying purposes is riffle split further to a weight of approximately 2 kg. The riffle splitter is also cleaned between each 1 m sample to avoid contamination. Diamond core was split down the core axis in order to generate a representative sample in line with accepted international industry practice.
	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 RC samples are noted to represent a grade over a minimum length of 1 m resulting in a diluted grade. In some cases, the reef is noted to cross between two consecutive samples, also rendering a diluted grade over 2 m. This allows for the estimation of the cm.g/t which may then be used to estimate a grade over an assumed narrower *in situ* reef width. It is Minxcon's view that samples taken in these two above-mentioned scenarios are therefore representative of the total in situ mineralisation attributable to a specific reef.

		Duplicates are currently routinely requested as part of the assaying protocols and as part of the QAQC procedures employed by Minxcon. Correlation plots are generated to assess the repeatability of assays and hence are indicative of the representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Diamond core drilling will be the most suitable drilling methodology for the narrow reefs but due to the highly weathered nature of the in situ material, this has resulted in excessively poor core recovery. Due to the problem pertaining to core recovery it is Minxcon's view that RC drilling and sampling methodologies as employed are appropriate to the deposit in question. Grain size of the material being sourced from the drills is approximately 5 mm in diameter. Due to the mixing of the sample within the cyclone, and the sub splitting by means of splitting the entire sample through a two-tier riffle splitter in conjunction with the fine nature of the gold mineralisation, the 2 kg sample which is submitted to the laboratory for assay is viewed as being representative of the material being sampled.
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 historical samples reporting dwt, it is assumed that only fire assay was utilised and it is assumed that the technique represents total parted gold (silver removed from prill by means of Nitric acid). However, all recent 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 Finish) 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 in line with accepted international industry practice for a 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.	No records of Assay QAQC are available for the historical dataset in question due to the age thereof (*i.e.* pre-1956 for chip sampling, and 1986 for drilling). Pertaining to the recent drilling program, as part of the recent QAQC protocol blank, duplicates and certified reference material (CRMs) from African Mineral Standard are routinely introduced into the sampling stream for submission to the laboratory.

		Every 20th sample is either a blank, duplicate or CRM. Each drillholes' sampling begins with a blank and ends in a blank with every 20th sample being a QAQC (CRM or duplicate or field Blank) sample. In the case of short holes (shorter than 20 m), the hole starts and ends with a blank, while a CRM or duplicate is inserted randomly within 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 - 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). • CRM - 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 0.10 g/t). This data is graphed on a continual basis to monitor the assay quality. In cases where the QAQC samples fail the affected sample batch is re-assayed. Of the total of 7218 RC drilling samples submitted for assay, 704 (or 9.75%) were QAQC samples, of the 990 Diamond drilling samples submitted, 142 were QAQC samples (or 14.34%). The total mean rate of QAQC sample submission equates to approximately 10.31%.
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. Pulp repeats and coarse repeats of assayed material will be conducted in due course when the drilling for the Project is complete.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been applied to the assay data. Stonewall 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 estimated channel width block model in the form of a cm.g/t calculation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical data capture and data entry procedures were not available for review and the historical process utilised are not known. The historical drillhole data was logged and captured on hardcopy. These were then transferred to MSExcel™. Minxcon currently only has the data in this digital format for verification purposes. Recent geological logging of rock chips is done "on the go" as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the drillers, while core logging is conducted in the dedicated coreyard at TGME after the core is fitted together and laid out in standard core trays. Geological logging of RC chips and drillcore is conducted on standard logsheets in the field and the data is captured via computer into an MSExcel™ spreadsheet. The MS Excel database is also imported into StudioEM™ for the digital capture, visualisation and validation and verification of the drillhole logs. Here it is verified for overlaps and gaps as well as visual checks. Photographs are taken of all the RC chip trays (chip trays are stored at the Sabie core yard). In addition to this, representative samples of each metre RC Drilling are taken and place in order on a sheet of plastic and photographed in the field. The archive sample that is collected at the rig is also stored at the Sabie core yard.

		All core is photographed before splitting and after splitting in standard core trays in the TGME coreyard. The samples have also been captured in a standard 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.	Stonewall utilised a handheld GPS 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 historical chip sampling has in turn been fixed to the underground development and stoping voids either in ARCGiS 10™ or in CAEStudio3™. It is Minxcon's opinion that sample positional accuracy would be within 5 m to 10 m of the original sample point (within acceptable limits of a GPS). Information pertaining to the instrument used for historical downhole survey is not available New drillhole collars were located and laid out by means of handheld GPS coordinates. These were later validated (79 out of 200 drillhole collars) were later validated by means of a Survey Total Station (RTK Trimble R8 GPS)
	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.	In the stoping areas, the mean sample grid spacing was approximately on a 5 m x 5 m grid, while on development in older areas samples were taken at about 5 m to 6 m intervals, while in more recent areas samples sections were taken at between 2 m to 3 m spacing. Available information shows that diamond drillholes were drilled on an irregular grid, thus requiring significant infill in order to be able to declare a Mineral Resource. Phase 1 of the current drilling programme was designed on an approximate 50 m x 50 m grid. Phase 2 constituted an infill drilling program for Phase 1 and range from a spacing of about 15 m to 250 m spacing, depending on accessibility and the location of the projected underground mining voids. This phase of drilling was not conducted on a specific grid in all cases as the focus was on determining the extent of the historical mining remnants and pillars 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 drillhole and sample spacing is adequate for the purpose of conducting meaningful kriged estimate in and around stoping areas due to the density of the chip sampling drillhole data and in the case of Brown's hill due to the close spacing of the RC holes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All historical samples within the database represent full reef composites. All recent RC samples within the new drilling database represent 1 m "diluted" samples due to the narrow reef in the Project Area. In cases where the reef was found to cross over between two consecutive RC samples (due to consecutive elevated grades), the content (cm.g/t) value was composited and a grade recalculated over an estimated diluted reef width which was based upon historical or recent diamond drilling or nearby chip sampling. Diamond drilling sampling was conducted on full, undiluted reef samples.

		In cases where sample length was viewed to be excessive within the reef zone, samples were composited in order to obtain grades for identified full reef cuts
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 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 core minimises the sampling bias – A calculated margin of error yields a possible error due to drilling dip versus reef dip of <1%. Chip sampling was conducted normal to reef dip in line with industry practice in place at the time. It is Minxcon's view that sampling orientation has attempted to reduce sample bias with respect to angle of 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, with a calculated margin of error of <1%. Only 3 holes were drilled at a dip of 60% in order to obtain reef intersections in lesser accessible areas. The corrected reef width was subsequently calculated by means of trigonometry.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Measures taken to ensure historical sample security are not available due to the historical nature of the data in question. With respect to the recent drilling, Minxcon site geologists were responsible for the security of all the samples. The site geologists transported the samples to the TGME plant and dedicated coreyard facility, which is in close proximity to the drilling, for safe keeping (overnight) in the event that the samples were not taken directly to the Sabie coreyard for despatch to the laboratory. At the Sabie coreyard, the Minxcon geotechnician signed the samples in and checked the samples and their cable ties were intact their integrity intact. Once accepted, the samples were stored here and QAQC samples introduced at pre-determined positions (or ticket numbers) prior to 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, 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. Recent drilling was monitored and reviewed during site visits by senior Minxcon geological personnel as well as the Competent Person. The recent drilling data has however not been independently reviewed or audited by a third party.

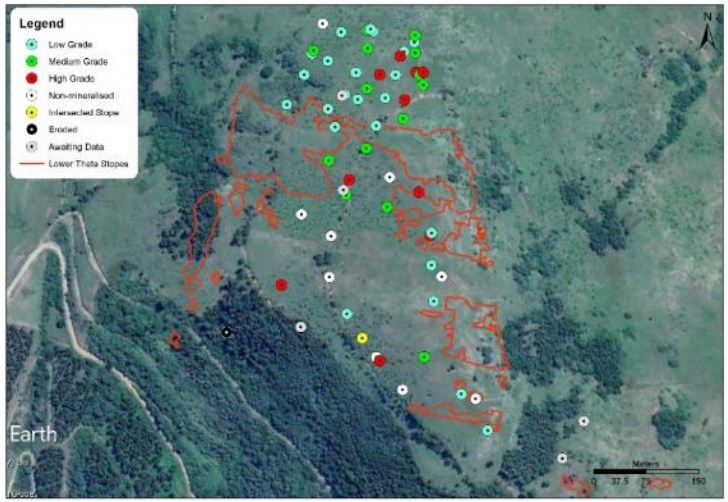
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title 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 Project 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).

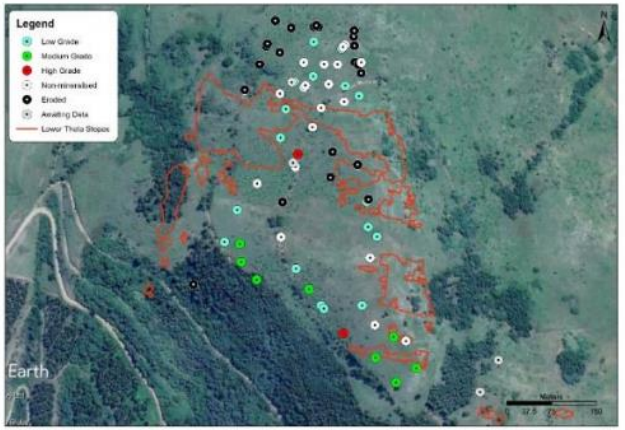
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		The mineral rights as applicable to the Theta Hill Project are summarised in the following item below.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Theta Hill and Brown's Hill Mineral Resources occurring within the Project span over the farms Grootfontein 562 KT and Ponieskrantz 548 KT. • The Grootfontein 562 KT Mineral Resources occur within mining right 341MR, which covers an area of 4,146 ha. It is issued to TGME for gold ore, silver ore, copper ore, stone aggregate (gravel), stone aggregate (waste dumps) and pyrite. The right was granted in July 2012 but is not yet executed. Minxcon notes that an extensive amount of time has lapsed since DMR communication, which may pose a risk to the security of the mining right. Stonewall is required to comply with the DMR requests to receive granted and executed rights, as well as permits as may be required to conduct work. • Ponieskrantz 543 KT is held under mining right 83MR which encompasses 9,413 ha, and issued to TGME for gold, silver and copper ore, as well as stone aggregate. The right is valid to 15 October 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Acknowledgement is hereby made for the historical exploration conducted by TGME and Simmer and Jack and other possible unknown historical parties who conducted historical drilling or other exploration activities on the properties.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Theta Hill Project orebodies are shear hosted quartz-carbonate vein mesothermal shallow dipping gold deposits (enriched with sulphide), 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 intruded by the later mesothermal Bevett's Reef. It is thought that the mineralisation of the reefs occurred along pre-existing planes of weakness and is possibly associated with the intrusion of 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 orebodies 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.

Drillhole Information	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.	A total of 536 drillholes for some 20,167.59 m was historically carried out on the Project area during different phases, the description of which is not available to Minxcon. A total of 200 drillholes for some 7158.65 m were completed from the 6 December 2017 until the 4 September 2018 on Theta Hill and Browns Hill which forms part of the Project. Drilling is continuing. Adverse ground conditions and cavities (normal for dolomites) have unfortunately resulted in holes stopping short of projected reef positions or being stopped. Some of these holes were tailed with diamond drilling or re-drilled close to the original position but with a “B” suffix added to the drillhole name. 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 as well as an appendix (Appendix 1) at the end of Table 1.

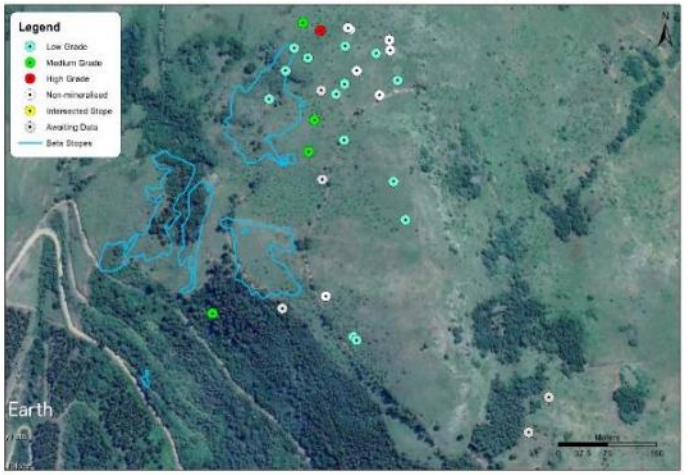
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding	All the historical drillholes that were sampled in conjunction with the available chip sampling data and historical Resource block plans, along with the recent drilling was used to prove continuity of the reef and grade.

	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All sample types were agglomerated and data type biases were not investigated in detail due to the relatively small number of drillhole intersections compared to chip sample points. It is, however, evident when comparing the drillhole and chip sample data that the drilling data gives a generally biased low result when compared to the chip sampling data. Minxcon is of the view that this is due to the nuggetty nature of the reefs, but this will have to be investigated. All recent RC sampling data is based on the 1 m sample interval. Therefore, all the grades are representative of the full 1 m sample. A cumulative co-efficient of variation plot was used to determine the top cuts for the grade as described in section 3. 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. All recent Diamond drilling data represents true reef width and in some cases where compositing of samples was conducted, weighted gold grades relative to sample length were employed in order to calculate the correct full reef gold grade.
	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.	Only full reef composite data was available for use in the generation of the historical estimation database. Data aggregation methods utilised in generating the full reef composites for the historical data are not available for review due to the age of the data in question. All recent RC 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. All recent Diamond drilling data represents true reef width and in some cases where compositing of samples was conducted, weighted gold grades relative to sample length were employed in order to calculate the correct full reef gold grade.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents were calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Downhole lengths have not been reported – only true reef widths have been recorded in the database from the historical sampling plans and sections. All drilling was conducted near normal to bedding, thus reef width would be very closely related (<1% difference) to the intersection length due to the low dip of the orebody and the vertical orientation of the drillholes. All recent sample lengths represent downhole 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 (<1% difference).
	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').	Only true width data is available. All significant grades presented in the dataset represent the value attributable to the corrected sample width and not the real sampled length. It must be noted that the recent RC drilling sample is a "diluted" grade as it contains hanging wall and footwall dolomite that is not part of the reef. The actual reef width is unknown at this stage and only estimated with the ordinary kriging method based on historical chip sampling and more recent diamond drilling.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any	Below are plans showing the location and indicative grades of the drilling for the Lower Theta Reef, Upper Theta and Beta Reefs respectively as conducted on Theta Hill.

	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	*Plan View* Lower Theta Reef on Theta Hill  Upper Theta Reef on Theta Hill

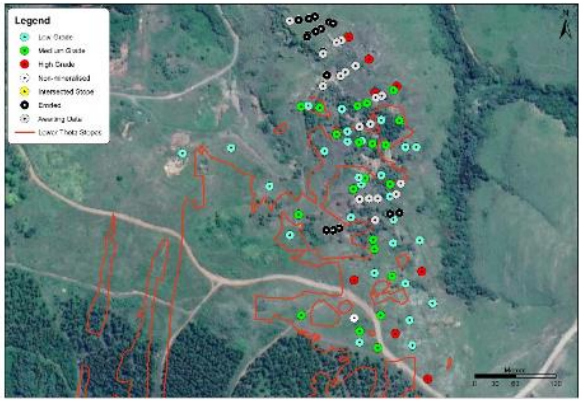


Beta Reef on Theta Hill

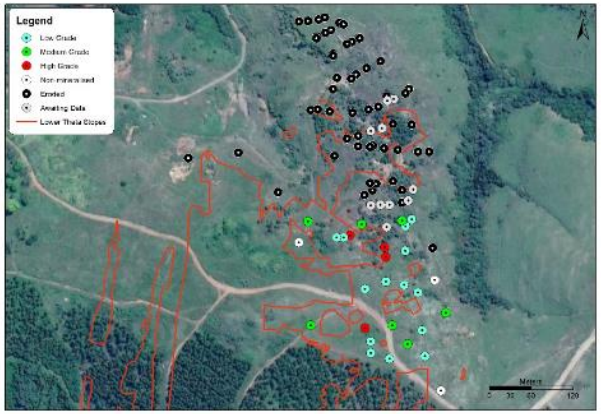


Below are plans showing the location and indicative grades of the drilling for the Lower Theta Reef, Upper Theta and Beta Reefs respectively as conducted on Brown's Hill.

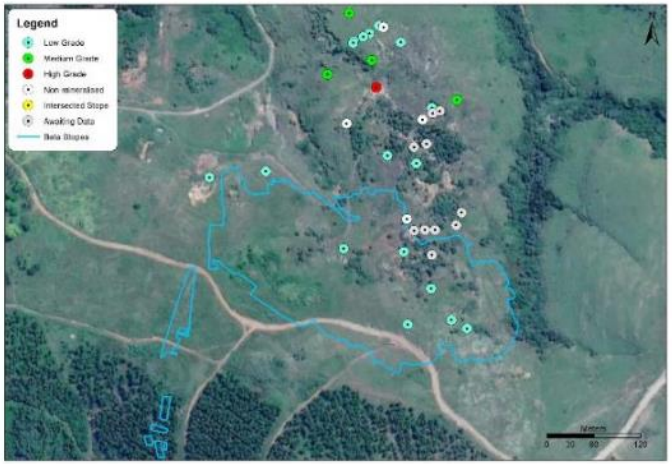
Lower Theta Reef on Brown's Hill



Upper Theta Reef on Brown's Hill



Beta Reef on Brown's Hill

		
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 were intersected during the recent drilling program with ranges from detection limit to 26.3 g/t over 1 m being intersected on the Lower Theta; on the Upper Theta Reef ranges varied from detection to a maximum of 9.15 g/t over 0.43 m, while on the Beta Reef grades ranged from detection limit to 5.61 g/t over 1 m. Overall, the highest grade achieved from all sampling was a single 1 m sample assaying at 134 g/t which was interpreted to have intersected mineralised WAD. Due to it not being correlatable to a mineable horizon, this sample was not utilised in the Mineral Resource estimation. The tables below present a summary of all the recognised intercepts of the three reefs (Lower Theta, Upper Theta and Beta) over an average cut approximating 1 m for illustration purposes. The majority are over 1 m but there are a number that are over wider intersections. This is a “diluted” grade and the grade would be higher over the reef width only. The table below excludes the Browns Hill data. The recognised Lower Theta Reef intercepts are presented in the table below:

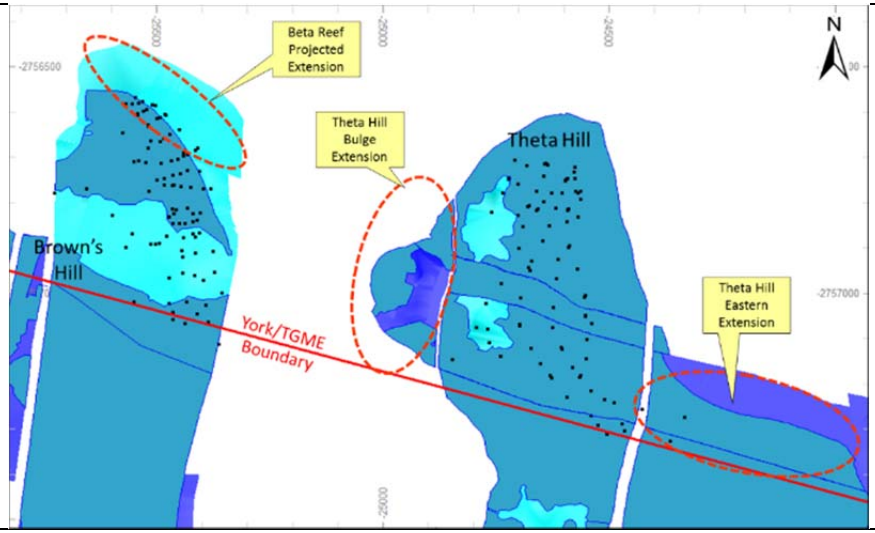
BHID	X-Collar	Y-Collar	Drillhole Typ	From	To	Length	Au	Hill	Reef
	WGS 84 LO31			m	m	m	g/t		
DDBH148	-24589.979	-2756617	DDH	28.98	30.58	1.60	0.11	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH21	-24668.851	-2756930.7	DDH	49.10	50.68	1.58	8.23	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH24	-24553	-2757010	DDH	62.39	63.29	0.90	6.21	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH29B	-24550.863	-2757052.6	DDH	94.60	95.60	1.00	0.13	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH42	-24547.478	-2757104.3	DDH	60.03	60.77	0.74	0.71	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH48	-24575.143	-2756733.4	DDH	20.66	22.15	1.50	0.11	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH56	-24688.638	-2756884.1	DDH	32.62	33.47	0.85	0.34	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH63	-24572.954	-2756776.8	DDH	18.60	19.50	0.90	8.74	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH64	-24589.763	-2756747.4	DDH	14.68	15.59	0.91	0.99	Theta	U_THETA
DG4B1	-25663	-2756772	RC	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B10	-25728	-2756780	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.15	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B11	-25497	-2756782	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	2.35	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B14	-25480	-2756607	RC	6.00	7.00	1.00	3.71	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B15	-25449	-2756641	RC	2.00	3.00	1.00	24.10	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B16	-25440	-2756691	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B17	-25408	-2756651	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	6.21	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B3	-25615	-2756777	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.78	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B8	-25452	-2756706	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.32	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4B9	-2554 9.317	-2756711	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.02	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT1	-25460.478	-2756826.4	RC	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.75	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT10	-25432	-2757020	RC	43.00	44.00	1.00	1.11	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT11	-25410	-2757047	RC	33.00	34.00	1.00	8.04	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT12	-25441	-2756922	RC	26.00	27.00	1.00	4.96	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT13	-25463	-2757043	RC	49.00	50.00	1.00	1.02	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT14	-25389	-2757027	RC	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.13	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT15	-25549	-2757020	RC	40.00	41.00	1.00	4.32	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT16	-25415	-2756962	RC	27.00	28.00	1.00	4.99	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT17	-25436	-2757068	RC	43.00	44.00	1.00	3.56	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT19	-25362	-2757114	RC	47.00	48.00	1.00	26.30	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT20	-25463	-2757080	RC	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.22	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT21	-25566	-2756901	RC	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.12	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT22	-25472	-2756833	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	4.25	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT23	-25418	-2756844	RC	12.00	13.00	1.00	0.26	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT24	-25413	-2756878	RC	18.00	19.00	1.00	0.80	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT25	-25596	-2756829	RC	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.29	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT26	-25443	-2756903	RC	30.00	31.00	1.00	3.43	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT27	-25374	-2756909	RC	12.00	13.00	1.00	0.21	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT28	-25358	-2757002	RC	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.82	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT29	-25371	-2756955	RC	14.00	15.00	1.00	10.90	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT3	-25395	-2756973	RC	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.11	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT4DD	-2583 5.067	-2757 064.3	DDH	33.08	34.08	0.97	0.44	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT5	-254 13.517	-2756913	RC	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.68	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT6	-25476	-2756875	RC	14.00	15.00	1.00	0.29	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT7	-25563	-2756871	RC	20.00	21.00	1.00	4.87	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT8DD	-254 40.996	-2756 987.3	DDH	42.10	43.01	0.91	0.73	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LT9	-25471	-2756968	RC	40.00	41.00	1.00	8.84	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4LTB2	-25460	-2756762	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.96	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC1	-25481	-2756763	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.51	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC1	-25379	-2756771	RC	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.40	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC3	-25396	-2756771	RC	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.33	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC5	-25424	-2756768	RC	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.21	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC7	-25444	-2756766	RC	2.00	3.00	1.00	4.64	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC9	-25464	-2756764	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.66	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRCRC11	-25539	-2756710	RC	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.56	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRCRC1	-25413	-2756687	RC	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.02	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRCRC5	-25466	-2756710	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.43	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRCRC7	-25489	-2756715	RC	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.24	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRCRC9	-25522	-2756713	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.13	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRBRC1	-25479	-2756608	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	5.02	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRRC15	-25404	-2756732	RC	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.22	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRARC33	-25431	-2756731	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.31	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRRC90	-25431	-2756748	RC	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.65	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRARC2	-25418	-2756826	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.31	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRARC3	-25431	-2756813	RC	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.73	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRARC4	-25455	-2756817	RC	9.00	10.00	1.00	4.23	Brow ns	U_THETA
DG4TRARC5	-25464	-2756816	RC	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.49	Brow ns	U_THETA
ROBH13	-246 42.991	-2756800	RC	27.00	28.00	1.00	1.18	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH14	-245 88.812	-2756816	RC	28.00	29.00	1.00	21.80	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH15	-245 62.307	-2756794.6	RC	23.00	24.00	1.00	4.92	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH18	-246 43.964	-2756 885.6	RC	37.00	38.00	1.00	2.98	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH2	-246 34.695	-2756 717.8	RC	10.00	11.00	1.00	0.11	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH24	-245 80.815	-2757 006.3	RC	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.82	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH4	-245 74.121	-2756 723.7	RC	16.00	17.00	1.00	1.04	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH45	-246 71.676	-2757 122.5	RC	43.00	44.00	1.00	6.79	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH45DDH	-246 71.676	-2757 122.5	DDH	40.80	41.38	0.58	0.10	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH46B	-246 28.002	-2757 189.4	RC	51.00	52.00	1.00	10.40	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH48	-246 14.099	-2756 969.4	RC	53.00	54.00	1.00	1.10	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH49	-246 16.968	-2756 913.4	RC	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.96	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH50	-246 02.248	-2756 780.4	RC	16.00	17.00	1.00	0.68	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH51	-246 24.838	-2756 779.9	RC	23.00	24.00	1.00	9.16	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH55B	-246 56.214	-2756 818.4	RC	29.00	30.00	1.00	11.30	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH55BDD	-246 56.214	-2756 818.4	DDH	27.30	28.71	1.41	0.37	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH56B	-24689	-2756886	RC	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.19	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH6	-245 95.105	-2756 753.5	RC	12.00	13.00	1.00	9.84	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH61	-245 68.623	-2756 948.4	RC	56.00	57.00	1.00	9.61	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH63B	-245 67.408	-2756 780.4	RC	19.00	20.00	1.00	1.03	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH66	-245 73.755	-2756 748.9	RC	10.00	11.00	1.00	17.90	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH66DDH	-245 73.755	-2756 748.9	DDH	10.10	11.90	1.00	2.77	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH69B	-24661	-2757184	RC	65.00	66.00	1.00	1.31	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH7	-246 42.343	-2756 742.6	RC	22.00	23.00	1.00	1.24	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH74	-24698	-2756903	RC	39.00	40.00	1.00	1.61	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH75	-24673	-2756952	RC	42.00	43.00	1.00	1.25	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH77	-24766	-2757081	RC	44.00	45.00	1.00	8.83	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH78	-24691	-2756843	RC	29.00	30.00	1.00	3.12	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH8	-246 99.189	-2756 760.3	RC	16.00	17.00	1.00	0.68	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH80	-24659	-2756777	RC	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.35	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH81	-24678	-2756809	RC	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.80	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH82	-24699	-2756829	RC	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.23	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH83	-24680	-2756719	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.52	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH84	-24733	-2756780	RC	10.00	11.00	1.00	0.17	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH85	-24630	-2756663	RC	36.00	37.00	1.00	0.33	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH86	-24758	-2756823	RC	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.59	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH87	-24647	-2756	RC	17.00	18.00	0.87	1.56	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH88	-24662	-2756	RC	11.00	12.00	0.87	0.86	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH89	-24662	-2756	RC	27.00	28.00	0.87	7.92	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH90	-24662	-2756	RC	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.72	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH92	-24658	-2757237	RC	56.00	57.00	1.00	0.11	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH93	-24662	-2756	RC	54.00	55.00	1.00	0.73	Theta	U_THETA
ROBH94	-24662	-2756	RC	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.13	Theta	U_THETA

Stonewall Resources Limited ABN 20 131 758 177
Level 18, 111 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060
Tel: (02) 9460 2021 Email: info@stonewallresources.com
www.stonewallresources.com

The recognised Upper Theta Reef intercepts are presented in the table below:

BHID	X-Collar	Y-Collar	Drillhole Typ	From	To	Length	Au	Hill	Reef
	WGS 84 LO31			m	m	m	g/t		
DDBH21	-24668.851	-2756930.7	DDH	34.72	35.15	0.43	9.15	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH24	-24553	-2757010	DDH	48.96	49.46	0.5	0.26	Theta	U_THETA
DDBH29B	-24550.863	-2757052.6	DDH	76.69	77.57	0.88	0.29	Theta	U_THETA
DG4LT10	-25432	-2757020	RC	27	28	1	1.11	Browns	U_THETA
DG4LT11	-25410	-2757047	RC	38	39	1	1.41	Browns	U_THETA

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.	No other exploration data other than the historical data captured for the Inferred Mineral Resource 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. In February 2018, TGME conducted sampling at the historical workings at the Neck Section, of the Vaalhoek Mine, to determine the possible recoveries for the potential open pit resources. They took four samples with the results averaging a 92 % theoretical recovery from the bottle roll test work. The four bottle roll results supplied to Minxcon are as follows:- 86.34%, 91.04%, 96.16% and 94.48%. These samples were milled to a P80 of 80 microns and then subjected to bottle roll tests for a period of 24 hours. The Vaalhoek Reef returned an average gold recovery of 90.4% while the Thelma Leader returned an average gold recovery of 93.6%. Bulk density test work is currently being conducted. 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.
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).	SG testwork is being conducted to get a better understanding of the density in the drilled areas. Additional drilling is planned on Theta Hill and Browns Hill to get a better understanding of the Bevetts reef and the mineralised lenses in the dolomite hanging wall. Further metallurgical and geotechnical investigations should be conducted in order to convert the current Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The recent drilling program drilling was aimed at proving grade and reef continuity to assist in generating a compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the Project. Potential areas for extension within the TGME Lease occur at the northern extent of Brown's Hill on the Beta Reef and on Theta Hill on the west "bulge" area of the hill (on Beta Reef) as well as on the eastern side of Theta Hill (for Lower Theta and Beta Reef) as depicted in the diagram below.


Beta Reef
Projected
Extension
Theta Hill
Bulge
Extension
Theta Hill
Brown's
Hill
Theta Hill
Eastern
Extension
York/TGME
Boundary
N

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. The additional drillholes were added to the database and checked for errors.
	Data validation procedures used.	Minxcon reviewed all historical datasets attributed to the Project 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. The additional drillholes were checked for duplicated and errors in overlaps.
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 and 21 September 2018. Accompanied by Stonewall personnel, Mr Engelmann inspected the RC drilling operations and sampling procedures on Theta Hill and Browns 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 Theta Hill 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. Additional drilling was used to improve the geological model as well as confirm the historical geological interpretation. Minxcon is of the view that the confidence in the geological wireframes is such that it supports the declaration of an Indicated Mineral Resource where current drilling has taken place and where only historic information is available an inferred Mineral Resource as defined by the JORC Code. The recent drilling was focused on confirming 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. Geological interpretation of the current drillholes is based on field logging of the diamond drillholes and RC drilling.
	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 addition of the current drilling and field logging. Minxcon recommends that further geological work is undertaken to enhance the geological interpretation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The geological reef wireframes for Theta Hill 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. With the addition of current drilling and field logging of the diamond and RC drillholes the geological reef wireframes have been improved and refined. The resultant geological wireframes were then utilised as a closed volume to constrain the volume and spatial estimation of the Theta Hill Mineral Resource.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The Project Mineral Resource has been restricted to the hard boundaries defined in the geological interpretation in the form of faulting and outcrop lines.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
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.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, 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.	Estimation of the reef width and gold content (cm.g/t) based on a 1m stope width was carried out using ordinary kriging. The content (cm.g/t) was calculated based on a capped Au value. The estimation utilised a minimum of three samples and a maximum of 20 samples in the point assay estimate. The range for the inferred resource was set to three times the variogram range for each domain based on the shortest range, which was the cm.g/t range. The maximum range Beta Reef was 315m while the Theta Reefs had a maximum range of 270m for the inferred resource estimation. The search parameters for the estimation are based on the range of the variograms and a minimum of three drillholes or sample points and a maximum of 20. The Mineral Resource was then depleted with the mining voids. The estimation techniques applied are considered appropriate. Datamine Studio™ was utilised for the statistics, geostatistics and block model estimation.
	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 estimated for Theta Hill to Minxcon's knowledge. The Mineral Resource estimate utilises the cm.g/t content as well as reef width (cm) and geologically modelled thicknesses and is modelled in 3D. No previous electronic Mineral Resource exists. Therefore, the only check that can be conducted is with some of the historical manual ore resource blocks that have been found and compare the block grades with the kriged estimation. It was found that there was a good correlation. Minxcon also conducted swath plots to verify the model to the sampling data.
	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.	A block model was produced in Datamine Studio™ consisting of a cell size of 20 m x 20 m x 10 m in the X, Y and Z dimensions respectively for the point data estimate. The single cell in the Z direction was utilised. The final estimated model was projected into the reef plane based on the structural interpretation. Block size was determined by means of kriging neighbourhood analysis.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made in terms of selective mining units with respect to the cell size selected.
Estimation and modelling techniques (continued)	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Grade content (cm.g/t) and reef width was estimated – cm.g/t was used as a fixed apparent stoping width of 1m was applied
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The Mineral Resource 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 Au g/t and reef width cm values were considered for capping as the log normal distribution showed a number of outliers. A cumulative co-efficient of variation plot was generated from the raw data and viewed with respect to the percentile distribution and inflection points. The Au

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		assay values for the Lower Theta Reef points were capped at 145 g/t and 233 g/t for the Browns hill and Theta hill respectively. No capping of the reef width was seen as necessary. The Beta Reef was capped at 140 g/t and 6.7 g/t for the Browns Hill and Theta Hill, respectively. No capping of the reef widths was seen as necessary. The estimation cm.g/t was based on these capping techniques.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Swath analysis of the Theta Reefs and Beta Reefs were conducted in the east-west and north-south directions in order to check correlations between the block modelled grades and the raw sampled values. Swath analysis shows a good correlation with the sample grade. In addition, correlation between the estimate and the average value of a block was investigated.
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 which are based on historical data. A density of 3.6t/m^3 has been used for the reef and 2.84 t/m^3 for the waste dilution. The modelled density over the 1m sample length is approximately 3.1 t/m^3. However, in the newly RC drilled area, the density has been reduced by 5% based on the poor ground conditions encountered. Density test work is currently being conducted to improve the confidence in the density.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The following parameters were used for the declaration and cut-off grade calculation: Gold price, % MCF, dilution, plant recovery factor, mining cost and total plant cost. Only open pit Mineral Resources have been declared at the Theta Hill (Theta and Browns Hill) project. The declared Mineral Resources are therefore confined to within the resource pit shell. The open pit resource is based on the open cast pit that resulted from the pit optimisations in Datamine Maxipit. The parameters used for the open pit are a gold price of USD1,500/oz, a mining cost of USD 1.00/t and a processing cost of USD15.55/t. The resource falling within the pit was declared as the open pit Mineral Resources at a cut-off of 0.35 g/t.
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.	Due to the conditions of the ground there will be limited blasting and the majority of the reef mining will be done with continuous miners. This has largely contributed to the lower mining cost as defined in the scoping study. The scoping study is based on extracting the 1m diluted cut which the resource has been declared on. There is however upside in terms of possibly reducing the mining cut to less that 1m which would improve the grade as well as the overall mining cost. The Mineral Resource was optimised by means of Datamine Maxipit software to determine the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. Only the resource falling within the pit has been declared as an inferred Mineral Resource. Geological losses of 10% for inferred and 5% for indicated have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
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	For the purpose of the RPEEE a plant recovery of 92% was assumed utilising biox which is in line with current industry achievements. However, in February 2018, TGME conducted sampling at the historical workings at the Neck Section, of the Vaalhoek Mine, to determine the possible recoveries for the potential open pit resources. They took four samples with the results averaging a 92 % theoretical recovery from the bottle roll test work. The four bottle roll results supplied to Minxcon are as follows:- 86.34%, 91.04%, 96.16% and 94.48%.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	These samples were milled to a P80 of 80 microns and then subjected to bottle roll tests for a period of 24 hours. The Vaalhoek Reef returned an average gold recovery of 90.4% while the Thelma Leader returned an average gold recovery of 93.6%.
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 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.	No environmental factors or assumptions were applied to this inferred Mineral Resource.
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 for the reefs was assumed at 3.6 t/m³ based upon historical data and estimates for the reef shear zones. A density of 2.84 t/m³ based on typical industry dolomite densities was utilised for waste. Bulk density tests are currently being conducted to improve on the density database. The diluted reef density for the recent RC drilled area has also been reduced by 5% to take into account the friable ground conditions encountered.
	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 were available. Density test work is however being conducted to improve on the density assumptions.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	See above.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	The Mineral Resource has been declared as an inferred and indicated Mineral Resource. The indicated Mineral Resource has only been declared where current drilling took place and has passed QAQC. The indicated Mineral Resource has be declared based on the data density and variogram ranges. The recent RC drilling has proved continuity of the Upper Theta, Lower Theta and Beta reefs and therefore the inclusion of a indicated Mineral Resource has been declared.
	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).	The recent RC drilling has confirmed the reef continuity to allow for an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource. The drilling also confirms some of the historical block grades on the historical plans and the extent of the mining on the historical survey plans.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	It is the Competent Person's opinion that the Mineral Resource estimate as conducted by Minxcon is appropriate and presents a reasonable result in line with accepted industry practices.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Minxcon, as well as the Competent Person, conducted internal reviews of the Mineral Resource estimate, geological modelling and the data transformations from 2D to 3D.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
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.	Upon completion of the estimation, the model was visually checked with regards to the drillholes and chip samples and the estimated values. The Mineral Resource was reviewed with regards estimation and the average value for the estimation. Swath plot analysis was carried out on 100 m swaths in an east–west and a north–south direction. Included in the swath analysis was an ID^2 estimate to test the validity of the kriging estimation with the average. Swath analysis shows a good correlation with the sample grade and, it is Minxcon's opinion that the values estimated are representative of the orebody. The Competent Person deems the Mineral Resource for the Project to reflect the relative accuracy as required by the JORC Code for the purposes of declaration and is of the opinion that the methodologies employed in the Mineral Resource estimation, based upon the data received may be considered appropriate.
	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 as evidenced by the swath plots, and direct sample point versus block model checks have ensured acceptable local accuracy.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate 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. Historically the Theta Mine was one of the highest-grade mines at the time of production.

SECTION 4: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.	Not Applicable
	Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	Not Applicable
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	Not Applicable
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Not Applicable
Study status	The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.	Not Applicable
	The Code requires that a study to at least Prefeasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have	Not Applicable

SECTION 4: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	been considered.	
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Not Applicable
Mining factors or assumptions	The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).	Not Applicable
	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	Not Applicable
	The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.	Not Applicable
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	Not Applicable
	The mining dilution factors used.	Not Applicable
	The mining recovery factors used.	Not Applicable
	Any minimum mining widths used.	Not Applicable
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.	Not Applicable
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	Not Applicable
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.	Not Applicable
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	Not Applicable
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	Not Applicable
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	Not Applicable
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	Not Applicable
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Not Applicable
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status	Not Applicable

SECTION 4: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	Not Applicable
Costs	The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.	Not Applicable
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	Not Applicable
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	Not Applicable
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.	Not Applicable
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	Not Applicable
	Derivation of transportation charges.	Not Applicable
	The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.	Not Applicable
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Not Applicable
Revenue factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.	Not Applicable
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	Not Applicable
Market assessment	The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.	Not Applicable
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	Not Applicable
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	Not Applicable
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	Not Applicable
Economic	The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.	Not Applicable
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	Not Applicable
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	Not Applicable
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:	Not Applicable

SECTION 4: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	Any identified material naturally occurring risks.	Not Applicable
	The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.	Not Applicable
	The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	Not Applicable
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.	Not Applicable
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Not Applicable
	The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	Not Applicable
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	Not Applicable
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	Not Applicable
	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.	Not Applicable
	Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.	Not Applicable
	It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Not Applicable

Appendix 1: Details of Holes Drilled During Recent Drilling Campaign.

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
DDBH14	-24589.0	-2756819.0	1519	14.6	DDH	09-Mar-18	10-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to steel underground
DDBH14B	-24590.0	-2756817.0	1533	56.9	DDH	12-Mar-18	15-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH21	-24668.9	-2756930.7	1537	52	DDH	04-Apr-18	17-Apr-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH24	-24553.0	-2757010.0	1573	74.3	DDH	18-Apr-18	07-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH29B	-24550.9	-2757052.6	1576	103.45	DDH	22-May-18	12-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH4	-24574.1	-2756723.7	1512	31	DDH	19-Mar-18	19-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Rods Stuck while Lowering the Rods
DDBH42	-24547.5	-2757104.3	1577	72	DDH	10-May-18	21-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH46	-24629.4	-2757184.1	1543	68.84	DDH	08-Jun-18	12-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH47	-24696.9	-2757069.7	1540		RC	01-Sep-18	01-Sep-18	Theta Hill North	Reaming abandoned due to Rods left by OMT
DDBH4B	-24575.1	-2756733.4	1515	50.65	DDH	20-Mar-18	24-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH50	-24602.2	-2756780.4	1503	35	DDH	27-Mar-18	27-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Adandoned due to Rods Stuck
DDBH55B	-24656.2	-2756815.4	1525	59.65	DDH	25-Mar-18	26-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH56	-24688.6	-2756854.1	1525	46.24	DDH	16-May-18	23-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH63	-24573.0	-2756776.8	1531	27	DDH	08-May-18	09-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH64	-24589.8	-2756747.4	1522	30.14	DDH	19-Apr-18	22-Apr-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DDBH68	-24737.0	-2756980.0	1513	79.47	DDH	23-Apr-18	14-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
DG4B1	-25653.0	-2756772.0	1334	56	RC	17-Aug-18	18-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B10	-25725.0	-2756780.0	1310	43	RC	20-Aug-18	20-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B11	-25497.0	-2756752.0	1343	37	RC	13-Aug-18	14-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B12	-25517.0	-2756630.0	1337	30	RC	27-Jul-18	27-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B13	-25508.0	-2756586.0	1342	25	RC	27-Jul-18	27-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B14	-25480.0	-2756607.0	1338	30	RC	28-Jul-18	28-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B15	-25449.0	-2756641.0	1347	30	RC	17-Aug-18	17-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B16	-25440.0	-2756691.0	1360	40	RC	17-Aug-18	17-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B17	-25408.0	-2756681.0	1344	40	RC	10-Aug-18	10-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B3	-25515.0	-2756777.0	1309	37	RC	20-Aug-18	20-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B4	-25546.0	-2756570.0	1329	26	RC	27-Jul-18	27-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B5	-25574.0	-2756648.0	1329	40	RC	11-Aug-18	13-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B6	-25511.6	-2756664.5	1330	39	RC	12-Mar-18	12-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B7	-25540.2	-2756605.1	1331	32	RC	13-Mar-18	13-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B8	-25452.0	-2756706.0	1344	40	RC	10-Aug-18	10-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4B9	-25549.3	-2756711.0	1341	36	RC	13-Mar-18	13-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
DG4LT1	-25460.5	-2756826.4	1357	20	RC	12-Mar-18	12-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT10	-25432.0	-2757020.0	1390	67	RC	14-May-18	15-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT11	-25410.0	-2757047.0	1385	70	RC	17-May-18	18-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT12	-25441.0	-2756922.0	1373	59	RC	21-May-18	21-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT13	-25463.0	-2757043.0	1386	72	RC	15-May-18	16-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT14	-25389.0	-2757027.0	1389	54	RC	24-May-18	24-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT15	-25549.0	-2757020.0	1372	50	RC	19-May-18	21-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT16	-25415.0	-2756962.0	1369	62	RC	22-May-18	22-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT17	-25436.0	-2757068.0	1396	60	RC	18-Jul-18	21-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT18	-25471.0	-2757024.0	1392	70	RC	30-Jul-18	31-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT19	-25362.0	-2757114.0	1412	55	RC	17-Jul-18	18-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT20	-25463.0	-2757060.0	1395	55	RC	21-Jul-18	23-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Hole Stopped by YORK
DG4LT21	-25566.0	-2756901.0	1362	43	RC	23-Jul-18	24-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT22	-25472.0	-2756833.0	1358	21	RC	25-Jul-18	25-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT23	-25418.0	-2756844.0	1371	19	RC	25-Jul-18	25-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT24	-25413.0	-2756878.0	1368	27	RC	24-Jul-18	25-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT25	-25596.0	-2756829.0	1330	23	RC	25-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT26	-25443.0	-2756908.0	1372	37	RC	24-Jul-18	24-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT27	-25374.0	-2756909.0	1358	21	RC	25-Jul-18	25-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT28	-25355.0	-2757002.0	1378	42	RC	31-Jul-18	31-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT29	-25371.0	-2756955.0	1366	28	RC	31-Jul-18	01-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT3	-25395.0	-2756973.0	1369	45	RC	22-May-18	22-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT4	-25385.1	-2757064.3	1392	30	RC	09-Mar-18	09-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Abandoned due to cavity
DG4LT4DD	-25385.1	-2757064.3	1392	41.45	DDH	07-Apr-18	13-Apr-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT5	-25413.5	-2756913.0	1366	37	RC	10-Mar-18	10-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT6	-25476.0	-2756875.0	1366	49	RC	24-May-18	24-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT7	-25553.0	-2756871.0	1348	42	RC	25-May-18	25-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT8	-25441.0	-2756957.3	1373	36	RC	10-Mar-18	12-Mar-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Abandoned due to cavity
DG4LT8DD	-25441.0	-2756957.3	1373	47.15	DDH	14-Apr-18	18-Apr-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LT9	-25471.0	-2756968.0	1382	73	RC	23-May-18	23-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4LTB2	-25460.0	-2756762.0	1354	40	RC	24-May-18	25-May-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRARC20	-25409.0	-2756841.0	1360	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
DG4TRARC40	-25436.0	-2756847.0	1362	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRARC50	-25449.0	-2756847.0	1361	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRARC64	-25463.0	-2756848.0	1360	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC108	-25481.0	-2756763.0	1351	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC14	-25379.0	-2756771.0	1355	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC30	-25395.0	-2756771.0	1356	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC50	-25424.0	-2756768.0	1355	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC70	-25444.0	-2756766.0	1353	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRBRC90	-25464.0	-2756764.0	1352	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC112	-25539.0	-2756710.0	1339	10	RC	11-Aug-18	11-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC12	-25413.0	-2756687.0	1347	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC24	-25430.0	-2756695.0	1348	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC34	-25439.0	-2756698.0	1347	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC50	-25466.0	-2756710.0	1345	10	RC	11-Aug-18	11-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC70	-25489.0	-2756715.0	1344	10	RC	11-Aug-18	11-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRCRC96	-25522.0	-2756713.0	1341	10	RC	11-Aug-18	11-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC20	-25418.0	-2756870.0	1371	10	RC	01-Aug-18	01-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC40	-25440.0	-2756879.0	1366	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC56	-25493.0	-2756891.0	1360	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC66	-25502.0	-2756894.0	1362	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC76	-25512.0	-2756894.0	1365	10	RC	01-Aug-18	01-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRDRC8	-25404.0	-2756868.0	1371	10	RC	01-Aug-18	01-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRERC10	-25479.0	-2756608.0	1344	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRERC20	-25490.0	-2756613.0	1345	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRERC28	-25497.0	-2756616.0	1346	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRERC44	-25517.0	-2756633.0	1347	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRFRC10	-25502.0	-2756588.0	1335	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRFRC30	-25520.0	-2756596.0	1335	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRFRC40	-25528.0	-2756600.0	1334	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRFRC48	-25541.0	-2756608.0	1333	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRGRC16	-25538.0	-2756581.0	1334	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRGRC24	-25553.0	-2756583.0	1332	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
DG4TRGRC40	-25566.0	-2756584.0	1339	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRGRC8	-25529.0	-2756578.0	1335	10	RC	26-Jul-18	26-Jul-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRHRC14	-25469.0	-2756651.0	1349	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRHRC30	-25484.0	-2756660.0	1348	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRHRC40	-25491.0	-2756666.0	1348	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRHRC58	-25517.0	-2756681.0	1346	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRIRC16	-25404.0	-2756732.0	1350	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRIRC32	-25431.0	-2756731.0	1348	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRIRC52	-25447.0	-2756737.0	1348	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRIRC70	-25463.0	-2756741.0	1346	10	RC	09-Aug-18	09-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRIRC90	-25481.0	-2756748.0	1352	10	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRJRC10	-25402.0	-2756825.0	1358	10	RC	07-Aug-18	07-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRJRC24	-25418.0	-2756826.0	1364	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRJRC34	-25431.0	-2756813.0	1362	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRJRC44	-25455.0	-2756817.0	1362	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
DG4TRJRC54	-25464.0	-2756816.0	1360	10	RC	08-Aug-18	08-Aug-18	DG4 Browns Hill	Completed
RCBH1	-24706.5	-2756707.1	1475	32	RC	02-Mar-18	02-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH13	-24643.0	-2756800.0	1458	76	RC	24-Nov-17	28-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH14	-24588.8	-2756816.0	1536	50	RC	21-Nov-17	22-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH15	-24562.3	-2756794.6	1525	50	RC	22-Nov-17	23-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH18	-24644.0	-2756885.5	1540	80	RC	23-Nov-17	24-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH2	-24634.6	-2756717.5	1509	50	RC	05-Mar-18	05-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH21	-24668.9	-2756930.7	1537	24	RC	05-Dec-17	05-Dec-17	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to bad ground
RCBH22A	-24610.6	-2756927.1	1554	88	RC	26-May-18	28-May-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH24	-24550.5	-2757006.3	1560	105	RC	02-Dec-17	04-Dec-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH26	-24844.1	-2757148.6	1473	20	RC	21-Nov-17	21-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH27	-24694.7	-2757011.1	1539	90	RC	06-Dec-17	06-Dec-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH29	-24551.6	-2757051.0	1571	17	RC	05-Dec-17	05-Dec-17	Theta Hill North	Stopped by Phil
RCBH29B	-24550.9	-2757052.6	1576	44	RC	13-Feb-18	13-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due clay
RCBH33	-24738.0	-2757141.0	1517	69	RC	11-Aug-18	11-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Rods Stuck
RCBH4	-24574.1	-2756723.7	1512	31	RC	29-Nov-17	29-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to bad ground
RCBH40	-24549.4	-2757146.2	1580	36	RC	14-Feb-18	14-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to steel underground

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
RCBH41	-24579.9	-2757165.9	1577	67	RC	25-Jun-18	25-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH42	-24547.5	-2757104.3	1577	32	RC	14-Feb-18	14-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH43	-24621.9	-2757033.6	1566	80	RC	28-Feb-18	28-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH44	-24623.7	-2757078.0	1564	70	RC	15-Jun-18	18-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH45	-24671.7	-2757122.5	1541	132	RC	31-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH45DDW	-24671.7	-2757122.5	1541	50.5	DDH	11-Jul-18	13-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH46	-24629.4	-2757184.1	1543	42	RC	02-Feb-18	03-Jan-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to bad ground
RCBH46B	-24625.0	-2757189.4	1543	74	RC	03-Feb-18	05-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH47	-24696.9	-2757069.7	1540	31	RC	30-Jan-18	31-Jan-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to bad ground
RCBH47B	-24695.2	-2757074.0	1540	30	RC	31-Jan-18	31-Jan-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to bad ground
RCBH48	-24614.1	-2756969.4	1549	67	RC	09-Feb-18	10-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH49	-24617.0	-2756813.4	1540	45	RC	05-Feb-18	06-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to thick clay
RCBH50	-24602.2	-2756780.4	1503	22	RC	06-Feb-18	06-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to thick clay
RCBH51	-24624.5	-2756779.9	1525	61	RC	29-Aug-18	29-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH51DDW	-24624.5	-2756779.9	1525	41	DDH	25-Jun-18	26-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH55	-24658.1	-2756819.1	1525	17	RC	07-Feb-18	07-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH55B	-24656.2	-2756815.4	1525	40	RC	07-Feb-18	08-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH55BDDW	-24656.2	-2756815.4	1525	34	DDH	20-Jun-18	22-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH56	-24688.6	-2756854.1	1525	20	RC	08-Feb-18	08-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH56B	-24689.0	-2756855.0	1518	70	RC	24-Aug-18	27-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH59	-24487.4	-2757243.8	1579	60	RC	15-Feb-18	15-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH6	-24595.1	-2756753.5	1513	70	RC	29-Nov-17	29-Nov-17	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH60	-24586.0	-2756897.2	1560	13	RC	12-Feb-18	12-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to steel underground
RCBH60B	-24588.8	-2756899.8	1560	18	RC	12-Feb-18	12-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH61	-24568.6	-2756948.4	1561	90	RC	12-Feb-18	13-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH63	-24573.0	-2756776.8	1531	12	RC	26-Feb-18	26-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity
RCBH63B	-24567.4	-2756780.4	1522	41	RC	26-Feb-18	27-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due clay
RCBH64	-24589.8	-2756747.4	1522	13	RC	27-Feb-18	27-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due clay
RCBH64B	-24592.8	-2756750.7	1515	12	RC	27-Feb-18	27-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due clay
RCBH66	-24573.8	-2756748.9	1520	64	RC	27-Feb-18	28-Feb-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH66DDW	-24573.8	-2756748.9	1520	13	DDH	28-Jun-18	28-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Wedge Failed
RCBH67	-24539.3	-2757216.9	1578	66	RC	25-Jun-18	26-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
RCBH69	-24564.0	-2757187.0	1576	24	RC	20-Jun-18	20-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to the tooth of the RC bit lost in the hole
RCBH69B	-24561.0	-2757184.0	1575	66	RC	20-Jun-18	21-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH7	-24642.3	-2756742.6	1503	58	RC	07-Mar-18	07-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH70	-24604.0	-2757121.0	1562	53	RC	19-Jun-18	20-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to the tooth of the RC bit lost in the hole
RCBH70B	-24602.0	-2757125.0	1565	66	RC	28-Jun-18	28-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH71	-24764.0	-2757111.0	1507	45	RC	13-Jun-18	13-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH72	-24792.0	-2757078.0	1504	36	RC	12-Jun-18	12-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH73	-24536.0	-2757069.0	1572	102	RC	26-Jun-18	27-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH74	-24698.0	-2756903.0	1529	79	RC	23-Aug-18	24-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH75	-24673.0	-2756952.0	1513	48	RC	28-May-18	29-May-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to Percussion Bit stuck
RCBH75B	-24677.0	-2756945.0	1470	63	RC	31-Aug-18	03-Sep-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to Clay
RCBH76	-24771.0	-2757024.0	1516	50	RC	14-Jun-18	14-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH77	-24766.0	-2757081.0	1515	48	RC	14-Jun-18	15-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH78	-24591.0	-2756843.0	1511	68	RC	30-Aug-18	31-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH79	-24566.0	-2756833.0	1536	60	RC	30-Aug-18	30-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH8	-24699.2	-2756760.3	1491	49	RC	06-Mar-18	06-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH80	-24659.0	-2756777.0	1500	56	RC	27-Aug-18	27-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH81	-24675.0	-2756809.0	1502	30	RC	08-Jun-18	11-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to Rods Stuck (Hole Caving)
RCBH81B	-24679.0	-2756810.0	1577	55	RC	28-Aug-18	29-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH82	-24699.0	-2756829.0	1498	63	RC	27-Aug-18	28-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH83	-24680.0	-2756719.0	1494	20	RC	11-Jun-18	11-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH84	-24733.0	-2756780.0	1490	25	RC	11-Jun-18	11-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH85	-24630.0	-2756853.0	1535		RC	04-Sep-18		Theta Hill North	In Progress
RCBH86	-24758.0	-2756823.0	1490	24	RC	12-Jun-18	12-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH87	-24642.0	-2756717.0	1503	28	RC	12-Jun-18	12-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH87B	-24638.0	-2756715.0	1503	56	RC	21-Aug-18	22-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH88	-24562.0	-2756777.0	1520	30	RC	06-Jun-18	06-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH89	-24650.0	-2757157.0	1545	59	RC	29-Jun-18	29-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH9	-24721.7	-2756750.0	1456	10	RC	02-Mar-18	02-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to steel underground
RCBH90	-24592.0	-2757231.0	1547	48	RC	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH91	-24538.0	-2757272.0	1558	66	RC	02-Jul-18	11-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH92	-24508.0	-2757237.0	1572	64	RC	12-Jul-18	13-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed

BHID	XCOLLAR	YCOLLAR	GPS_Elevation	EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Completed	Project Area	Drilling Status
	WGS 84 LO31		m	m					
RCBH93	-24470.0	-2757289.0	1568	60	RC	11-Jul-18	12-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH94	-24523.0	-2757293.0	1557	66	RC	14-Jul-18	16-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH95	-24504.0	-2757313.0	1557	62	RC	13-Jul-18	14-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH96	-24465.0	-2757306.0	1559	5	RC	16-Jul-18	17-Jul-18	Theta Hill North	Stopped due to hard formation (Bevetts Conglomerate)
RCBH97	-24363.0	-2757329.0	1570	71	RC	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Incomplete
RCBH98	-24425.0	-2757258.0	1549	76	RC	18-Aug-18	21-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Completed
RCBH99	-24332.0	-2757276.0	1550	61	RC	21-Aug-18	22-Aug-18	Theta Hill North	Rods Stuck @71m
RCBH9B	-24720.0	-2756745.6	1458	36	RC	02-Mar-18	02-Mar-18	Theta Hill North	Abandoned due to cavity