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ASX Announcement
20 December 2018

High-grade gold continues at Fountain Head

- **More high-grade gold intercepts in latest drill assays from the Fountain Head Project, NT**
- **Significant results include:**
  - **6.67m @ 11.35 g/t Au from 201.15m in FHRC077D, including**
    - **0.85m @ 84.9 g/t Au from 201.15m**
- **Tally Ho gold lode extended down-plunge by a further 100 metres along strike**
- **Structural model to now be generated to assist with targeting the next round of drilling for resource estimation**
- **Aim is to define additional resources to incorporate into PNX's Hayes Creek zinc-gold-silver project**

PNX Metals Limited (**ASX: PNX**) is pleased to announce that new assay results containing high-grade gold have been received from diamond drilling to test extensions to the mineralised vein systems associated with the Fountain Head and Tally Ho gold lodes at its Fountain Head Gold Project in the Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory.

These latest assay results indicate that high-grade gold mineralisation exists along strike and down dip of the known mineralised structures at the Fountain Head and Tally-Ho lodes. Importantly mineralisation exists outside of the known zones that had been modelled prior to drilling (Figure 1), and below historic mining which was limited to approximately 60m below surface.

The mineralisation intersected at Fountain Head contains coarse and 'nuggety' gold, and as such can be highly variable in grade and width. It is evident that detailed structural analysis will be required for accurate assessment of grade continuity, to identify potentially larger "trap sites" for mineralisation, and to assist with resource estimation. This work, along with additional screen fire assays, is underway and is planned to be completed prior to the commencement of new drilling during the 2019 dry season. Significant drilling results from the recent program are summarised in (Table 1) and include:

- **6.67m at 11.35 g/t Au** from 201.15m in FHRC077D (Tally Ho lode), including;
  - **0.85m at 84.8 g/t Au** from 201.15m
- **1m at 6.64 g/t Au** from 172.48m in FHDD092 (Tally Ho lode)

The scale of the mineralised envelope is significant as drilling has intersected gold mineralisation from the south-eastern corner of the existing historic open-pits to the Banner prospect which amounts to an approximate 1.6km strike, and down to a vertical depth of ~250m. Almost the entire strike extent remains open.

In addition, small-scale historic hard-rock workings have been identified a further 400m to the west of the Banner prospect along the interpreted Fountain Head anticline, suggesting there is potential for further gold mineralisation in this area. The outcrop that contains the historic workings has been mapped at surface and the depth extent will be drill tested in 2019.

PNX Managing Director James Fox said:

> *"We are very excited to have identified high-grade gold mineralisation that extends the strike of the Tally Ho lode at Fountain Head down-plunge by at least a further 100 metres, in addition to identifying numerous open areas for follow-up drilling next drill season".*
>
> *This gold system is no doubt significant in scale as it extends over 1.6km at surface and remains open at depth all along the strike extent. We are confident that with continued exploration success, Fountain Head can add significant value to the Hayes Creek Project and improve the already robust case for its development."*

Commentary

The Fountain Head Mineral Leases are located less than 15km from PNX's flagship Hayes Creek zinc-gold-silver project and as well as containing a number of high-grade gold prospects, they also provide an ideal site for the proposed Hayes Creek processing plant.

The aim of the exploration program underway at Fountain Head and elsewhere on PNX's tenements is to define additional economic mineralisation with the potential to complement and enhance the Hayes Creek development through extending the life of the proposed mining operation. The opportunity also exists to define new resources that could potentially support a standalone mining operation.

Extension to Tally Ho Lode System

The **5m at 3.96 g/t Au from 107m** in drill hole FHRC076, and **6.67m at 11.35g/t Au from 201.15m** in FHRC077D are interpreted as being related to an extension of the Tally Ho lode. FHDD092 and FHRC090 also contain narrow zones of gold mineralisation that demonstrate the system remains open and continues at depth (Figure 2).

The diamond drill core has also provided valuable information relating to structures and lithology, for example, directly above the mineralisation intersected in FHRC077D, which is associated with stockwork veining with disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite, a 1.2m wide brecciated fault zone was logged.

The Tally Ho lode is the higher grade of the two historically mined zones at Fountain Head and its extension is a significant outcome for this drill program.

Mineralisation at Surface

Numerous lower grade intersections have been returned from drilling and are highly encouraging due to their position at or near-surface. For example, immediately north of the historic open pit:

- FHRC076 intersected **13m @ 0.93 g/t Au** (including **1m @ 7.49 g/t Au**) from 10m;
- FHRC074 intersected **16m @ 1.37 g/t Au** (including **1m @ 8.39 g/t Au**) from surface a further 250m along strike to the north-west; and
- FHRC075 intersected **3m @ 1.18 g/t** from 2m.

These results bode well for extending the pit along strike and mineralisation remains open to the north-west and at depth in this area.

Banner Prospect

Assays are pending from eight reverse circulation (RC) holes and one diamond drill hole drilled at the Banner prospect to follow-up on **6m at 39.5g/t Au** from 54m in FHRC085.

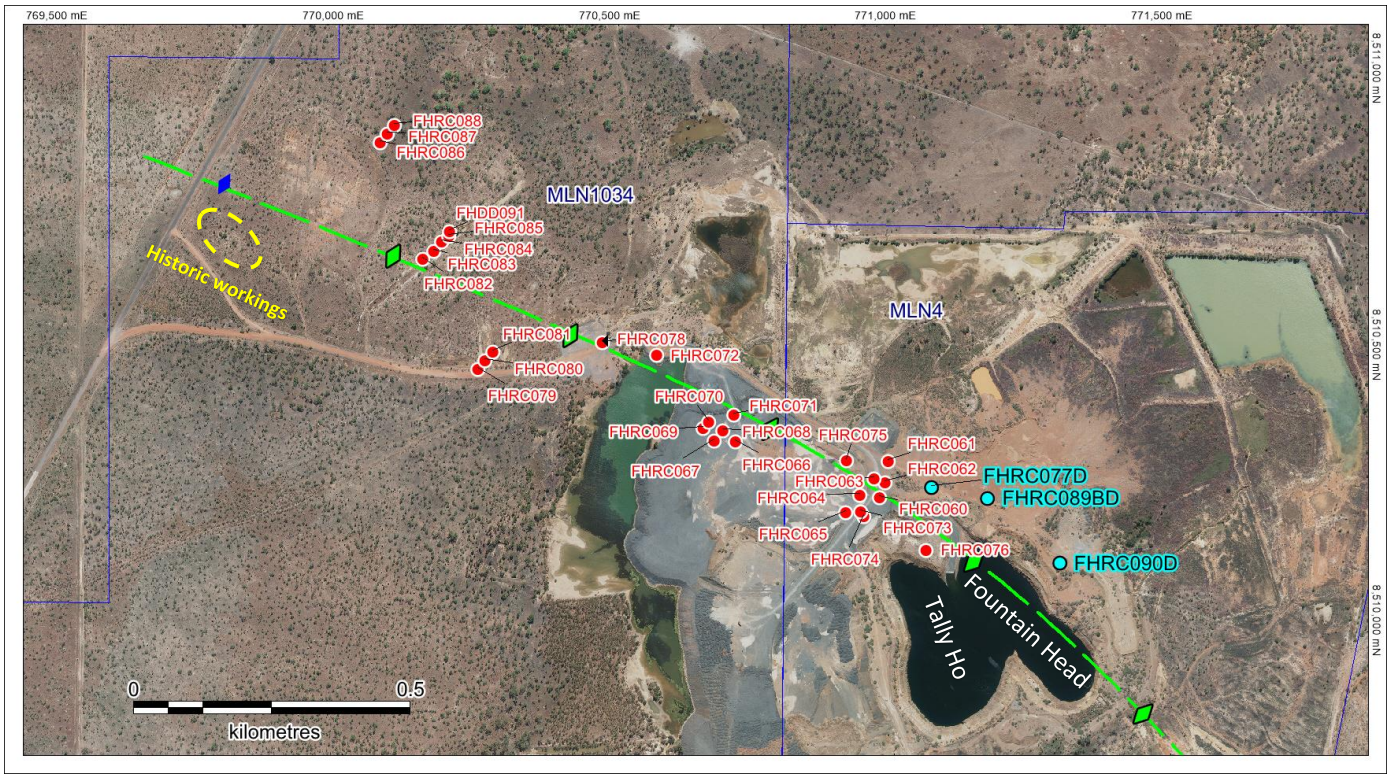

Figure 1: Image shows historic Fountain Head and TallyHo mining area situated on granted MLs and location of PNX drill holes. Yellow = assays previously reported, Blue = assays reported in this release, Green line is the Fountain Head Anticline that is thought to control mineralisation

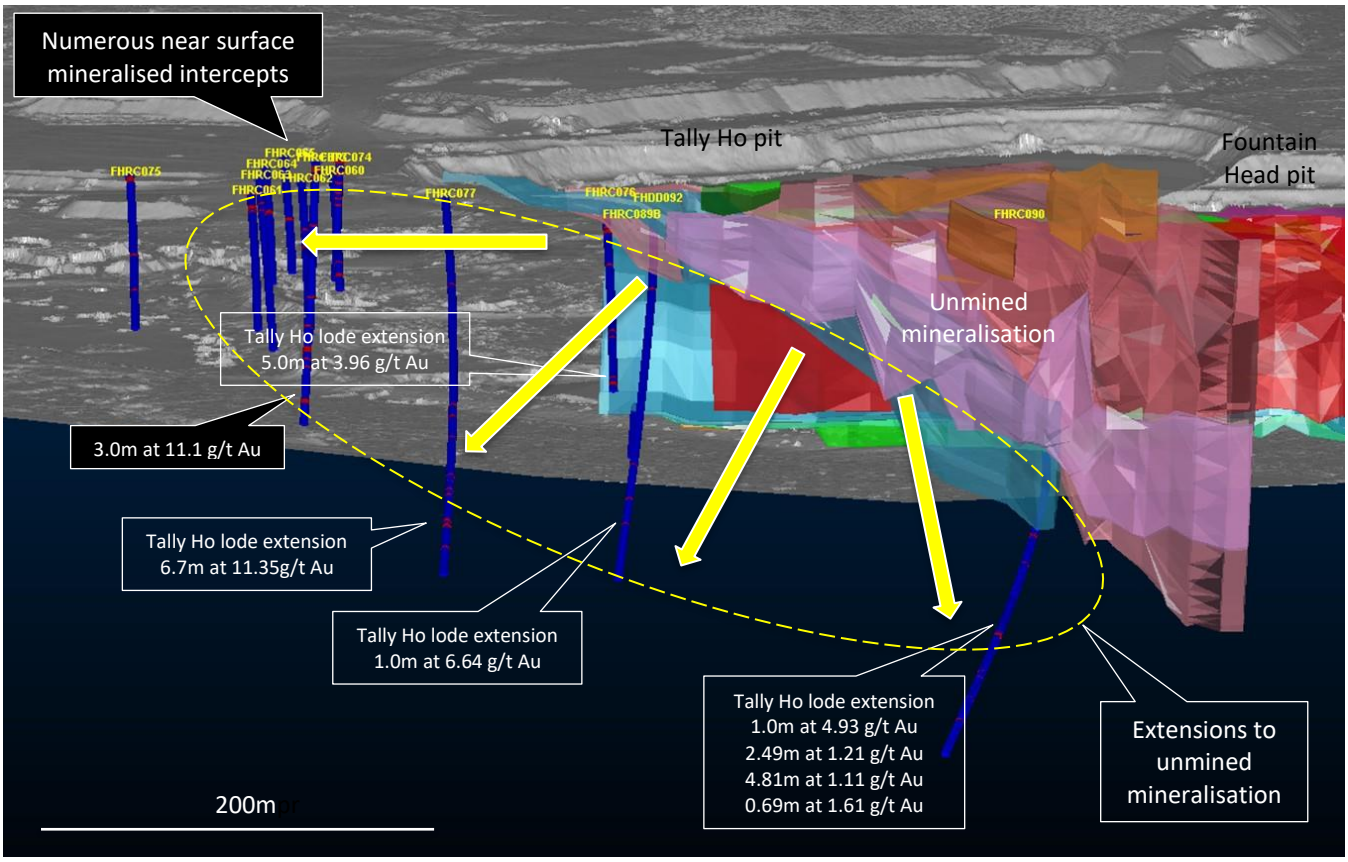

Figure 2: Isometric view of mineralisation (modelled from historic drilling) looking approximately north-east from below surface showing Tally Ho lodes (closest), Fountain Head lodes (furthest away), and PNX drill holes. The limited extent of historic mining is also shown (grey).

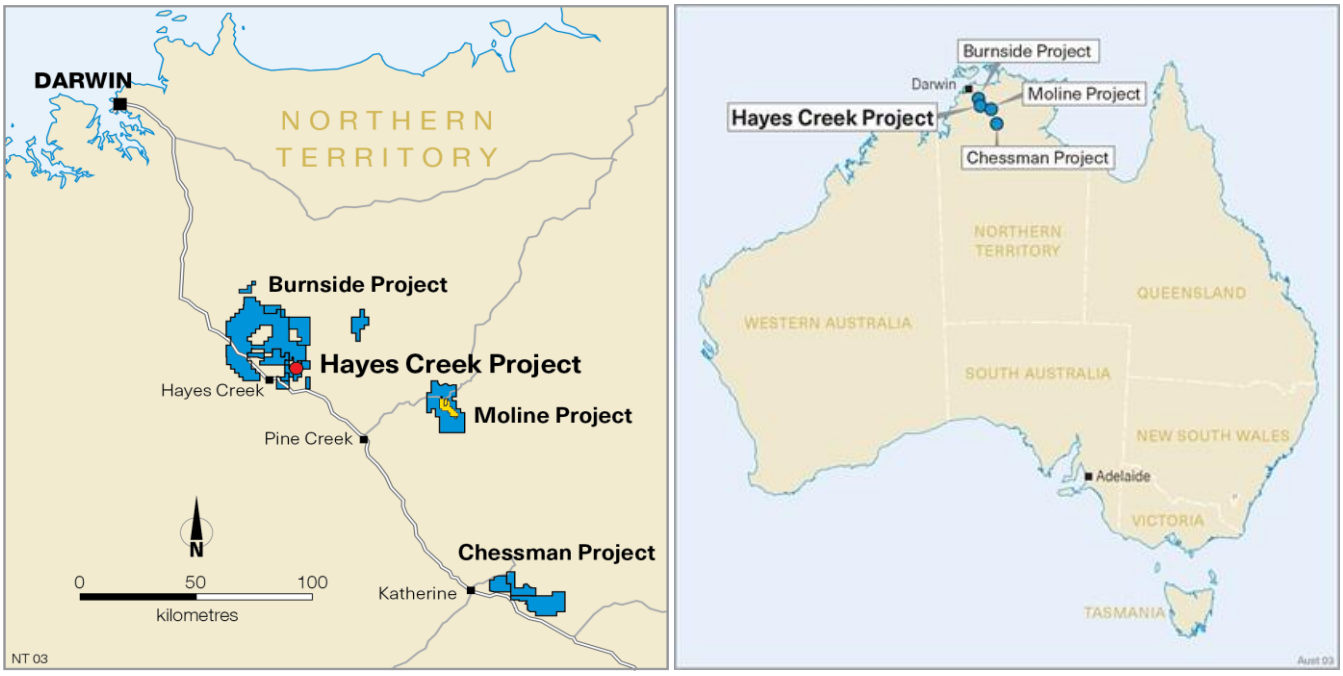

Figure 3: NT Project locations

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bennett, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Bennett is consulting to PNX Metals Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information please visit the Company's website www.pnxmetals.com.au or contact us:

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Managing Director & CEO

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***Table 1** – 2018 PNX Drill hole assay summary Fountain Head project (Yellow = drilling with assays reported, White = assays pending, Blu = assays previously reported) Significant results reported are those assaying at least 1.00 g/t Au over a 1m interval or greater. Note: All intersections are downhole widths as orientations are not confirmed. True widths will likely be less that downhole widths.*

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Total Depth		From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
		MGA	MGA			MGA							
FHRC060	RC	770972	8510245	106	-60	220	66		58	60	2	2.00	
FHRC061	RC	770988	8510311	106	-60	220	78		8	10	2	1.29	
FHRC062	RC	770982	8510272	106	-60	220	132		37	38	1	1.06	
								and	82	83	1	1.17	
								and	**93**	**96**	**3**	**11.1**	
								incl	**95**	**96**	**1**	**29.3**	
								and	99	100	1	2.26	
FHRC063	RC	770962	8510280	106	-60	220	100		15	16	1	1.99	
FHRC064	RC	770937	8510250	106	-60	220	66	NSI					
FHRC065	RC	770911	8510219	106	-60	220	66		36	38	2	2.53	
FHRC066	RC	770712	8510348	102	-60	220	84	NSI					
FHRC067	RC	770673	8510348	96	-60	220	66		65	66	1	2.41	EOH mineralisation - requires deepening
FHRC068	RC	770689	8510367	96	-60	220	90	NSI					
FHRC069	RC	770653	8510371	97	-60	220	90	NSI					
FHRC070	RC	770663	8510382	97	-60	220	120		20	21	1	2.53	
								and	28	29	1	1.21	
								and	**83**	**84**	**1**	**28.0**	
								and	94	95	1	1.01	
FHRC071	RC	770708	8510395	96	-60	220	120		70	72	2	1.35	
FHRC072	RC	770568	8510504	98	-60	220	102		**29**	**30**	**1**	**10.9**	
								and	38	39	1	1.45	
FHRC073	RC	770938	8510220	109	-65	40	84		2	8	6	2.05	
								and	31	32	1	1.29	
FHRC074	RC	770944	8510212	106	-60	40	60		0	16	16	1.37	From Surface
								incl	**5**	**6**	**1**	**8.39**	
								and	39	40	1	3.68	
FHRC075	RC	770912	8510313	103	-60	220	90		2	5	3	1.18	
								and	47	48	1	1.01	
FHRC076	RC	771057	8510151	95	-60	220	114		10	23	13	0.93	
									21	22	1	7.49	
								and	41	42	1	2.52	
								and	84	85	1	2.40	
								and	107	112	5	3.96	
								incl	**110**	**112**	**2**	**9.17**	
FHRC077	RCDD	771067	8510265	106	-55	220	234.5		55	56	1	1.24	RC pre-collar
									185.61	186.48	0.87	2.19	Tally-Ho Lode
									201.15	**207.72**	**6.67**	**11.3**	Tally Ho Lode
								incl	**201.15**	**202.00**	**0.85**	**84.9**	Tally Ho Lode
									218.05	219.15	1.10	0.82	Tally Ho Lode

FHRC078	RC	770471	8510527	99	-60	220	128		94	95	1	1.31	Numerous zones <0.5g/t Au
FHRC079	RC	770246	8510478	102	-60	220	54		**42**	**43**	**1**	**5.92**	
								and	**50**	**52**	**2**	**5.85**	
FHRC080	RC	770259	8510494	102	-60	220	48	NSI					
FHRC081	RC	770272	8510509	102	-60	220	48		46	47	1	1.70	
FHRC082	RC	770146	8510677	102	-60	220	54	NSI					
FHRC083	RC	770162	8510693	102	-60	220	60	NSI					
FHRC084	RC	770180	8510708	102	-60	220	54	NSI					
FHRC085	RC	770193	8510720	102	-60	220	78		2	8	6	0.98	Banner Area
								incl	6	8	2	1.86	Banner Area
								and	**54**	**60**	**6**	**39.5**	Banner Area
								incl	**54**	**55**	**1**	**215**	Banner Area
FHRC086	RC	770069	8510889	102	-60	220	48	NSI					
FHRC087	RC	770082	8510904	102	-60	220	48	NSI					
FHRC088	RC	770095	8510920	102	-60	220	48	NSI					
FHRC089	RCDD	771168	8510245	106	-55	220	-	Failed hole					To be re-drilled as FHDD092
FHRC090	RCDD	771298	8510127	102	-55	215	426		1	2	1	4.93	Tally Ho Lode
								and	178.53	179.36	0.83	4.10	Tally Ho Lode
								and	232.73	235.22	2.49	1.21	Tally Ho Lode
								and	315.42	320.23	4.81	1.11	Tally Ho Lode
								and	394.60	395.29	0.69	1.61	Tally Ho Lode
FHDD091	DD	770194	8510727	102	-60	220	150	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC092	DD	771081	8510146	94.9	-60	220	218.38		51.32	52.32	1	1.80	Tally Ho Lode
								and	**172.48**	**173.46**	**0.98**	**6.64**	Tally Ho Lode
FHRC093	RC	770167	8510723	99.1	-60	220	67	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC094	RC	770204	8510731	99.0	-60	220	91	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC095	RC	770195	8510693	99.8	-60	220	67	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC096	RC	770207	8510705	99.5	-60	220	91	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC097	RC	770219	8510717	99.1	-60	220	97	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC098	RC	770189	8510745	98.7	-60	220	91	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC099	RC	770178	8510734	99.0	-60	220	91	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area
FHRC100	RC	770145	8510675	99.6	-60	50	91	Awaiting Assays					Banner Area

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All samples are HQ diamond core samples cut in ½ or ¼ for sampling purposes • All core has been geologically logged by the onsite geologist and sampling has matched geological boundaries • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken using KT-10 meter • Field portable XRF measurements taken for 34 elements (Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Rb, Sr, Zr, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, W, Hg, Pb, Bi, Th, U, Pd, S, Ba, K, Cs, Sc, Se, Te, and Au) using an Niton XL3T 950 device • Mineralised intercepts have been verified using the field portable XRF instrument which gives a qualitative measure of the relevant elemental abundances
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All newly reported drilling results are from diamond drilling. Drilling was carried out by Australian Mineral and Waterwell Drilling Pty Ltd, using an Alton HD900 drilling rig • A Camteq Proshot survey tool calibrated in 2016 was used at regular intervals (approximately every 30m downhole) as instructed by PNX's on-site geologist to monitor the downhole position
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery was measured for each core run (typically 3 to 6 m), with core recoveries averaging about 98% • No relationship has been established between core recovery and grade, there is no reason to expect a sample bias exists
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All core has been geologically and geotechnically logged by the onsite geologist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RQD was measured for each metre • All core has been photographed prior to cutting for assay • Intervals with like geological characteristics are logged in detail, with sample boundaries corresponding to changes in geology • Log fields include lithology, colour, grainsize, texture, veining, sulphide mineralisation, alteration, strength, recovery and sample moisture • Logs have been aided by the use of magnetic susceptibility and portable XRF measurements on each metre sample
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All core was cleaned and metre intervals marked up prior to cutting and sampling • All samples to be submitted for assay comprised sawn quarter or half core samples • After cutting the half or three quarter core remaining in the trays contains the orientation and metre marks • Samples of all mineralised intercepts and their surrounding ~10m are submitted for assay. Intervals submitted for assay are based on visual and portable XRF readings • Individual samples are placed in individual sample bags and clearly identified prior to submission to the laboratory for assay • The sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size 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 geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Northern Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory • After crushing and pulverizing to – 100 microns, each sample is roll mixed on a rubber mat after pulverizing, a barren flush is pulverized between each sample, the samples are subjected to a four acid digest (considered a total digest for the elements of interest) and read using ICP-MS and OES for a suite of elements (lab methods G400 and G340 for ore grade samples). A sub-sample of the pulverized sample is also submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50). • Density determinations are yet to be undertaken on the reported results, but will be prior to resource estimation • Blank samples are also included to check against contamination between samples in the laboratory • PNX submitted certified reference materials and duplicates samples every 25th sample and also submitted blank quartz material to check

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory analytical and sample preparation quality at a rate of 3 blanks per 100 • NAL have internal QAQC procedures, including certified reference materials, duplicates and blanks, results of which are reviewed by NAL prior to reporting to PNX • Visual assessment of the standards, blanks and duplicates shows that a high degree of confidence can be placed in the accuracy and precision of the assay data
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No twinned holes have been carried out • External laboratory assays are routinely carried out prior to resource estimation. No bias has been identified in any of the valuable elements to date • All logging has been carried out using standardised logging codes to professional standards. All geological, geotechnical and sampling information has been entered into a digital database which has been validated for sample overlaps and missing data • All hard copies of information are stored in a secure compound at site. Digital copies are held on site and at PNX's Adelaide office on a backed-up server • No adjustments to assays have been made. Where gold assay data has been repeated by the lab, the average value has been reported in the significant intersections calculations
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Downhole surveys have been collected by at approximate 30m intervals downhole and manually adjusted where magnetic interference is encountered in pyrrhotite bearing mineralisation • The drill collars were located using a Garmin GPS Map 60 hand-held GPS unit and verified using a second unit. The drill hole locations are considered accurate to within 5m and will be picked up with differential GPS prior to resource estimation. All coordinates are quoted using the GDA94 datum and projected to MGA zone 52 • Topography has been accurately measured using a drone survey over the area in 2014
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The drill spacing of this program is irregular, due to the different purposes for drilling, which included exploration and extension • The sample spacing is sufficient to establish the grade continuity. Intervals are determined from geological contacts and then at metre intervals within a particular unit. Where isolated samples are less

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	than one metre in width they have been cut to geological boundaries. • No sample compositing has been carried out
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill holes are oriented to intersect mineralisation close to perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the main zone of mineralisation. The mineralisation may be folded in some areas, which could result in the possibility of drill holes being not optimally orientated • Any biasing effect is yet to be determined
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Logging, cutting and sampling has been carried out by PNX personnel who are always on site during drilling, and samples are submitted to the laboratory by the same people • No third parties have been allowed access to the samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been carried out at this point • A visual comparison of the assay results with the field portable XRF shows an acceptable correlation with lab results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Fountain Head project, including the Tally Ho and Banner prospects is located within MLN4 and MLN1034, which are currently held by Newmarket Gold Holdings Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of KL Gold Ltd), but are part of a purchase agreement whereby PNX will have 100% ownership (pending Ministerial approval refer ASX release 31/1/2018). KL Gold retain a 2% net smelter royalty over any precious metals • The deposit and drilling is situated within Perpetual Pastoral Lease 01111 NT Portion 695 and 1344 known as Ban Ban Station. PNX has an access agreement with the Station • The Mineral Leases are in good standing and no known impediments exist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous mining at Fountain Head consisted of small-scale mining of quartz reefs and alluvials from 1886 sporadically up to 1989. In 1995, Dominion Mining Ltd carried out trial open pit mining at Fountain Head. The Tally Ho lodes were discovered in 2006 and the deposits were mined to approximately 50m below surface by GBS in 2007-2008, producing approximately 1.13Mt @ 1.65 g/t for 60,200oz • A large database of historical exploration data exists, starting with Australian Coal and Gold (1984), Zapopan (1987-91), Destiny Prospecting (1987-88), NT Gold Mining (1988-89), Dominion (1994), Northern Gold (1997), Burnside Operations (2004) and GBS (2006-2008). No exploration work has been done since GBS went into administration in 2008 • In 2016, Newmarket updated the mineral resources under the Canadian NI43-101 code, and concluded a total of 73,200oz remained at Fountain Head and Tally Ho, and that with very limited deeper drilling that potential remained both at depth and along strike
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Fountain Head occurs as conformable and crosscutting lodes within mudstones, greywakes and phyllite units of a NW /SE striking anticline that plunges to the SE. The lithological units are believed to belong to the Mount Bonnie Formation, within the South Alligator Group. Gold mineralisation is hosted by sub vertical shear related stock-works, fracture zones in greywackes and saddle reefs at lithological contacts. Most of the gold mineralisation is in the hinge zone of the anticline

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to table and diagram in main announcement for drill summary details

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported results are interval length weighted • No high cut-off grades have been applied • Reported intersections are classified as significant if they occur at a minimum of 1g/t Au/, although minimum mining cutoffs may be significantly lower, or higher depending on the depth of the intersection and the proposed mining methods
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All significant intersections are reported as downhole widths • Due to the complex nature of the geological structural setting at the mine scale, true widths have not yet been determined.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the main body of this announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All matters of importance have been included
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.*	• All relevant information has been included
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Detailed geological interpretations will be completed following modelling of the drilling and incorporated with historical data and mapping results • Detailed structural mapping and analysis has commenced • Screen-fire assays will be completed on selected samples for QA/QC purposes