29 April 2019

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MORE HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAYS AT COLUMBIA HILL

Theta Gold Mines Limited ("Theta Gold" or "Company" (ASX: TGM, TGMO)) is pleased to announce that the Company's recent drilling programs have returned high grade gold assays from Columbia Hill in South Africa. The current Columbia Hill drilling campaign was completed to enable updated geological modelling and resource estimation to be included in the Theta Feasibility Study.

Columbia Hill is one of several surface and near-surface high-grade gold projects being targeted to provide material cost advantages relative to other gold producers in the region. These projects, including Columbia Hill, are located some 370km east of Johannesburg. Following small scale production there from 2011 – 2015, the Company is now focused on the planned refurbishment of the existing CIL plant and nearby mines/prospects with the intention of resuming gold production and is considering open pit mining where it has identified mineral resources amenable to open pit production.

Columbia Hill Drilling Programs

The Company is continuing to make good progress with ongoing open pit Indicated resource classification drilling.

The Columbia Hill drilling is showing the resource is still open to the west. The old workings on the western side (Figure 1) remain untested. The western side of Columbia Hill will be tested in the coming months, offering potential to further extend the current proposed pit shell (Figure 2).

Drilling has stopped in the short term to enable completion of the Feasibility Study due later in Q2.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The second phase of RC drilling at **Columbia Hill** was completed in late March 2019. In total 58 RC vertical boreholes were completed totaling 3,554m at Columbia Hill.
- At **Columbia Hill,** follow-up drilling has confirmed more high grade shallow gold intersections with over 95% of boreholes returning intercepts with gold values of 1 g/t or more. Highlights from drilling include:
  - **1m @ 9.73 g/t Au from 51m** (RCBH I93, lower Rho Reef)
  - **6m @ 7.60 g/t Au from 66m**, incl **2m @ 18.20 g/t Au** (RCBH I90)
  - **2m @ 5.85 g/t Au from 58m**, incl **1m @ 10.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I83)
  - **3m @ 5.30 g/t Au from 87m**, incl **1m @ 11.60 g/t Au** (RCBH I73)
  - **1m @ 6.97 g/t Au from 24m** (RCBH I81, Bevetts Reef)
  - **5m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 45m**, incl **1m @ 10.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I81)
  - **6m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 12m**, incl **1m @ 16.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I91)
  - **1m @ 23.00 g/t Au from 68m** (RCBH I91)
  - **3m @ 16.04 g/t Au from 75m**, incl **2m @ 23.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I67)
  - **2m @ 12.54 g/t Au from 12m**, incl **1m @ 23.30 g/t Au** (RCBH I95)
- Work to date shows that Colombia Hill is similar to the Company's flagship Theta Hill project (TGME) in mineralisation and geometry.

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Chairman, Bill Guy commented: "*The Columbia Hill project is being included as part of the current Feasibility Study on MR83, and we are pleased to report that the drilling program at Columbia Hill continues to give positive results. The team is updating geological models and mineral resource estimations, and all indications are that Columbia Hill will be an important part of the Company's future immediate-term focus, and we look forward to further drilling results to determine final pit shells.*
As previously advised, with the Theta Feasibility Study nearing completion, clear timelines and work schedules are being developed to bring the TGME plant back into production. Engineering and environmental studies to support the permitting process for open cut development are also well advanced." Mr Guy said.

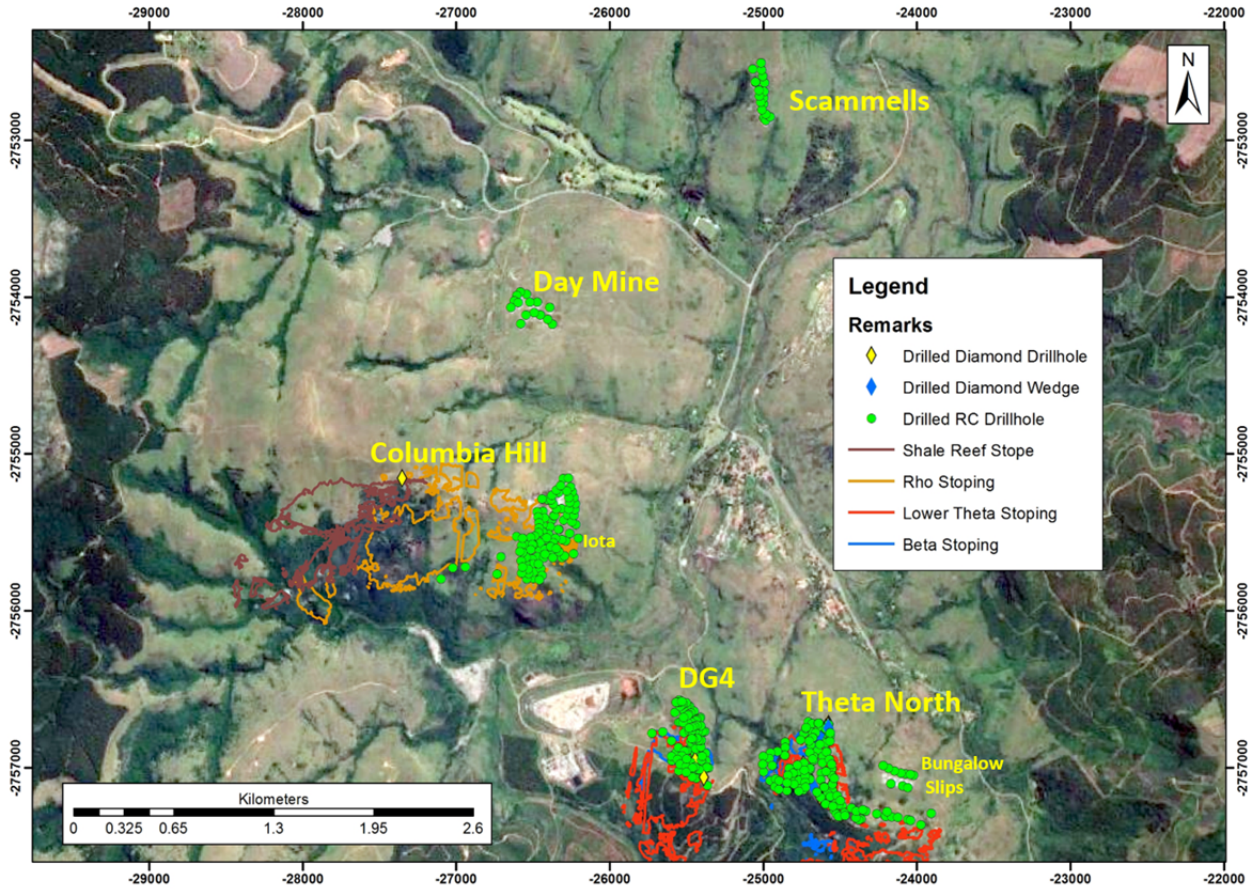

Figure 1: Locality of Opencast Targets and Drilling on MR83 to 31 March 2019

Columbia Hill Reverse Circulation Drilling

The RC rigs have been progressing investigations on satellite opencast targets on MR83, and have now completed Phase 2 at Columbia Hill Mine (Figures 1 and 2). During Q1 2019 a further 58 RC boreholes totaling 3,554m have been completed at Columbia Hill. Drilling completed has been designed to give intersections within 40m of the nearest neighbouring borehole (ie a 40*40 metre grid). Columbia Hill mineralization remains open to the west (Figure 1).

At Columbia Hill (Figure 3), the Iota (Rho Reef) underground workings are located on the western side of ridge and remain untested by drilling. The target mineralisation zones embrace the Bevetts thrust and Lense style reefs plus the underlying Rho Reef (Figures 4 & 5 Columbia Hill cross-section). Bevetts thrust often causes structural thickening of gold reefs.

Combined with the Lense style and Rho Reef intersections all above 100m below surface preliminary open pit shells (Figure 2) have been tested on the deposit, and Columbia Hill will now be included in the Theta Feasibility Study.

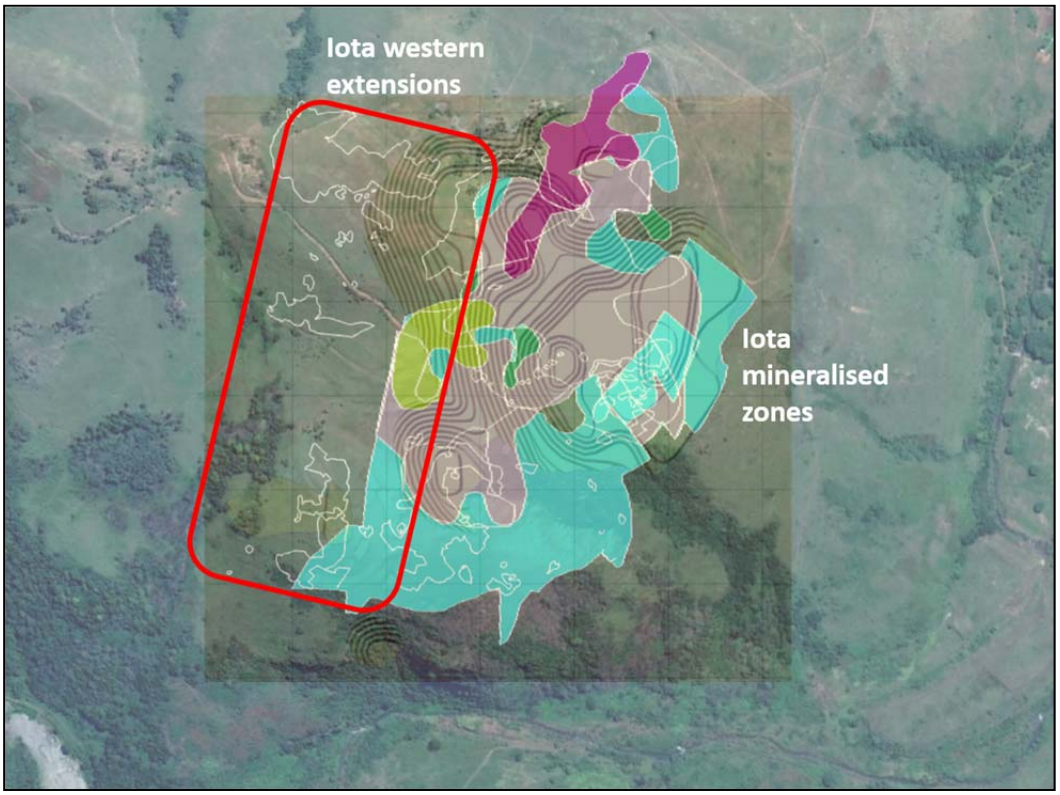

Figure 2: Columbia Iota mineralized zones with current pit shell, western extension still to be drilled

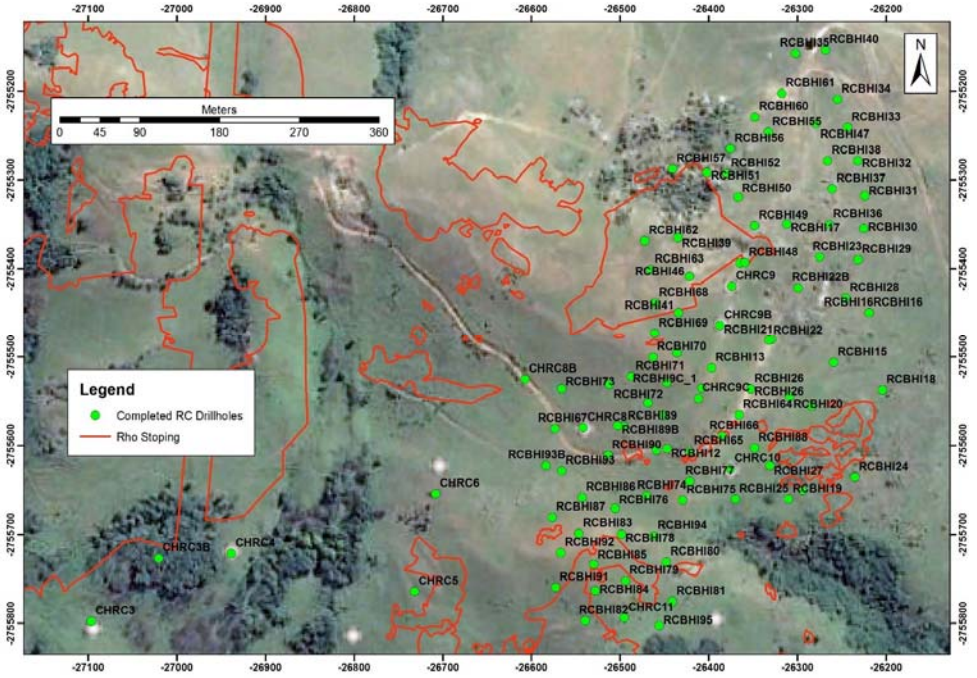

Figure 3: March 31st 2019 distribution of RC drilling at Columbia Hill (Iota Mine workings)

Mineralisation

Colombia Hill is similar to Theta Hill in mineralisation and geometry, with a thrusted "lense" package located around the Bevetts unconformity, and a flat to shallowly dipping Rho reef system in the malami dolomite footwall. At Columbia Hill, the Rho Reef mineralization is hosted in bedding plane shears with the gold associated with quartz and oxidised sulphides.

Columbia Hill results > 1 g/t Au from assays received 9th Jan to 31st March 2019 are shown below in Table 1. Over 95% of the boreholes had intersections > 1 g/t Au.

Table 1: Columbia Hill Q1 2019 final Phase 2 RC drilling results > 1 g/t Au

BHID	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Au Comments	Locality
	m	m	m			
RCBHI48	43.00	64.00	**21.00**	1.36	Bevetts/Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI48 incl	48.00	50.00	2.00	1.85	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI48 incl	49.00	50.00	1.00	2.67	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI48 incl	57.00	60.00	**3.00**	**5.05**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI48 incl	57.00	58.00	1.00	**10.40**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI51	59.00	60.00	1.00	1.57	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI52	38.00	39.00	1.00	2.78	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI61	82.00	83.00	1.00	2.98	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI62	39.00	43.00	**4.00**	1.21	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI62 incl	*39.00*	*40.00*	***1.00***	*2.08*	*Bevetts*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI63	40.00	44.00	**4.00**	2.13	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI63	51.00	53.00	2.00	**8.81**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI63 incl	51.00	52.00	1.00	**13.60**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI64	14.00	15.00	1.00	**3.23**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI64	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.36	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI64	33.00	36.00	**3.00**	**4.82**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI64 Incl	34.00	35.00	1.00	**12.60**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI64	45.00	46.00	1.00	**3.82**	U Theta	Iota Mine
RCBHI65	32.00	33.00	1.00	1.00	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI66	25.00	31.00	**6.00**	1.54	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI66 incl	27.00	28.00	1.00	**5.46**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI68	43.00	48.00	**5.00**	1.06	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI68 incl	*43.00*	*44.00*	*1.00*	***2.11***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI69	61.00	68.00	**7.00**	1.82	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI69 incl	*66.00*	*68.00*	*2.00*	***3.61***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI69 incl	*66.00*	*67.00*	*1.00*	***4.72***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI70	66.00	67.00	1.00	**2.22**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI70	69.00	70.00	1.00	1.01	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI70	78.00	84.00	**6.00**	**2.97**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI70 incl	*80.00*	*84.00*	***4.00***	***3.62***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI70 incl	*82.00*	*83.00*	***1.00***	***5.21***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI71	66.00	68.00	2.00	1.77	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI71	83.00	91.00	**8.00**	1.63	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI71 incl	85.00	89.00	**4.00**	**2.69**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI71	96.00	97.00	**1.00**	1.35	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI74	46.00	50.00	**4.00**	1.35	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI74 incl	*47.00*	*48.00*	*1.00*	***2.30***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI75	20.00	21.00	1.00	**3.73**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI75	23.00	28.00	**5.00**	1.64	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI75 incl	*23.00*	*24.00*	*1.00*	***4.19***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI76	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.03	Quartz in Shale	Iota Mine
RCBHI76	49.00	51.00	2.00	1.16	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI76	67.00	68.00	1.00	3.48	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI78	37.00	38.00	1.00	1.83	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI82	41.00	46.00	**5.00**	**4.56**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI82 incl	*42.00*	*45.00*	***3.00***	***7.24***	*Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI82 incl	*43.00*	*44.00*	***1.00***	***11.20***	*Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI82	60.00	62.00	2.00	**13.52**	U Theta	Iota Mine
RCBHI82 incl	*61.00*	*62.00*	*1.00*	***20.20***	*U Theta*	*Iota Mine*

BHID	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Au Comments	Locality
	m	m	m			
RCBHI88	16.00	25.00	**9.00**	1.07	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI88 incl	*21.00*	*22.00*	*1.00*	***2.90***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI93	51.00	52.00	1.00	**9.73**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI90	66.00	72.00	6.00	**7.60**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI90 incl	66.00	69.00	2.00	**18.20**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI42	57.00	64.00	7.00	**1.80**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI42 incl	*57.00*	*60.00*	*3.00*	***1.51***	*Bevetts*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI42 incl	*63.00*	*64.00*	*1.00*	***5.73***	*Bevetts*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI93B	4.00	5.00	1.00	**1.09**	Pyrox Sill	Iota Mine
RCBHI93B	57.00	58.00	1.00	**1.24**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI86	10.00	11.00	1.00	**3.26**	Pyrox Sill	Iota Mine
RCBHI86	50.00	51.00	1.00	**3.42**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI86	54.00	55.00	1.00	**1.13**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI89B	45.00	46.00	1.00	**3.54**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI72	81.00	82.00	1.00	**2.62**	U Rho	Iota Mine
CHRC11	36.00	38.00	2.00	**1.42**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI83	51.00	52.00	1.00	**1.02**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI83	58.00	60.00	2.00	**5.85**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI83 (incl)	*59.00*	*60.00*	*1.00*	***10.70***	*L Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI87	57.00	58.00	1.00	**3.01**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI73	87.00	90.00	3.00	**5.30**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI73 incl	*87.00*	*88.00*	*1.00*	***11.60***	*Bevetts*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI80	26.00	29.00	3.00	**2.80**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI52	38.00	39.00	1.00	**2.78**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI84	47.00	50.00	3.00	**3.36**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI84	61.00	62.00	1.00	**1.67**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI81	24.00	25.00	1.00	**6.97**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI81	28.00	29.00	1.00	**2.10**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI81	45.00	50.00	5.00	**3.18**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI81 (incl)	*46.00*	*47.00*	*1.00*	***10.70***	*Rho*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI85	85.00	86.00	1.00	**1.08**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI94	82.00	83.00	1.00	**1.31**	U Theta?	Iota Mine
RCBHI91	12.00	18.00	6.00	**3.79**	Quartz in Shale	Iota Mine
RCBHI91 (incl)	*13.00*	*14.00*	*1.00*	***16.70***	*Quartz in Shale*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI91	41.00	42.00	1.00	**1.00**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI91	58.00	60.00	2.00	**2.44**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI91	68.00	69.00	1.00	**23.00**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI91	95.00	96.00	1.00	**4.14**	U Theta	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	33.00	34.00	1.00	**3.65**	Quartz in Shale	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	39.00	40.00	1.00	**1.19**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	52.00	53.00	1.00	**1.82**	Bevetts Lense	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	74.00	75.00	1.00	**1.83**	U Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	80.00	81.00	1.00	**1.30**	L Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI67	55.00	56.00	1.00	**8.36**	Pyrox Sill	Iota Mine
RCBHI67	75.00	78.00	3.00	**16.04**	Bevetts Lense	Iota Mine
RCBHI67 incl	*75.00*	*77.00*	*2.00*	***23.70***	*Bevetts Lense*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI67	90.00	93.00	3.00	**1.47**	Rho	Iota Mine
RCBHI95	6.00	7.00	1.00	**6.72**	Quartz in Shale	Iota Mine
RCBHI95	12.00	14.00	2.00	**12.54**	Quartz in Shale	Iota Mine
RCBHI95 incl	*12.00*	*13.00*	*1.00*	***23.30***	*Quartz in Shale*	*Iota Mine*
RCBHI95	28.00	31.00	3.00	**1.93**	Bevetts	Iota Mine
RCBHI95 incl	*28.00*	*29.00*	*1.00*	***4.81***	*Bevetts*	*Iota Mine*

The drilling to date is supporting in general four (4) zones of mineralisation, being –

1. Quartz in Shales;
2. Bevetts thrust and Lense deposits;
3. Upper and Lower Rho flat reef horizons; and
4. A hitherto undiscovered “Upper Theta” equivalent Reef below the Rho horizon.

The geometry of these intersections continues to be modelled, and brings a significant exploration potential into play going westwards. Current Rho Reef intersections continue to support a split (Upper and Lower Rho) reef. Effectively the Rho Reef bedding plane shear locates on 2 "bounding" structures, leading to drill intercepts collectively being up to 6m wide (eg RCBH I90 Figure 4). Lense style mineralization was intersected in RCBH I91 (Figure 5), and substantiates the multiple mineral zone potential of Iota.

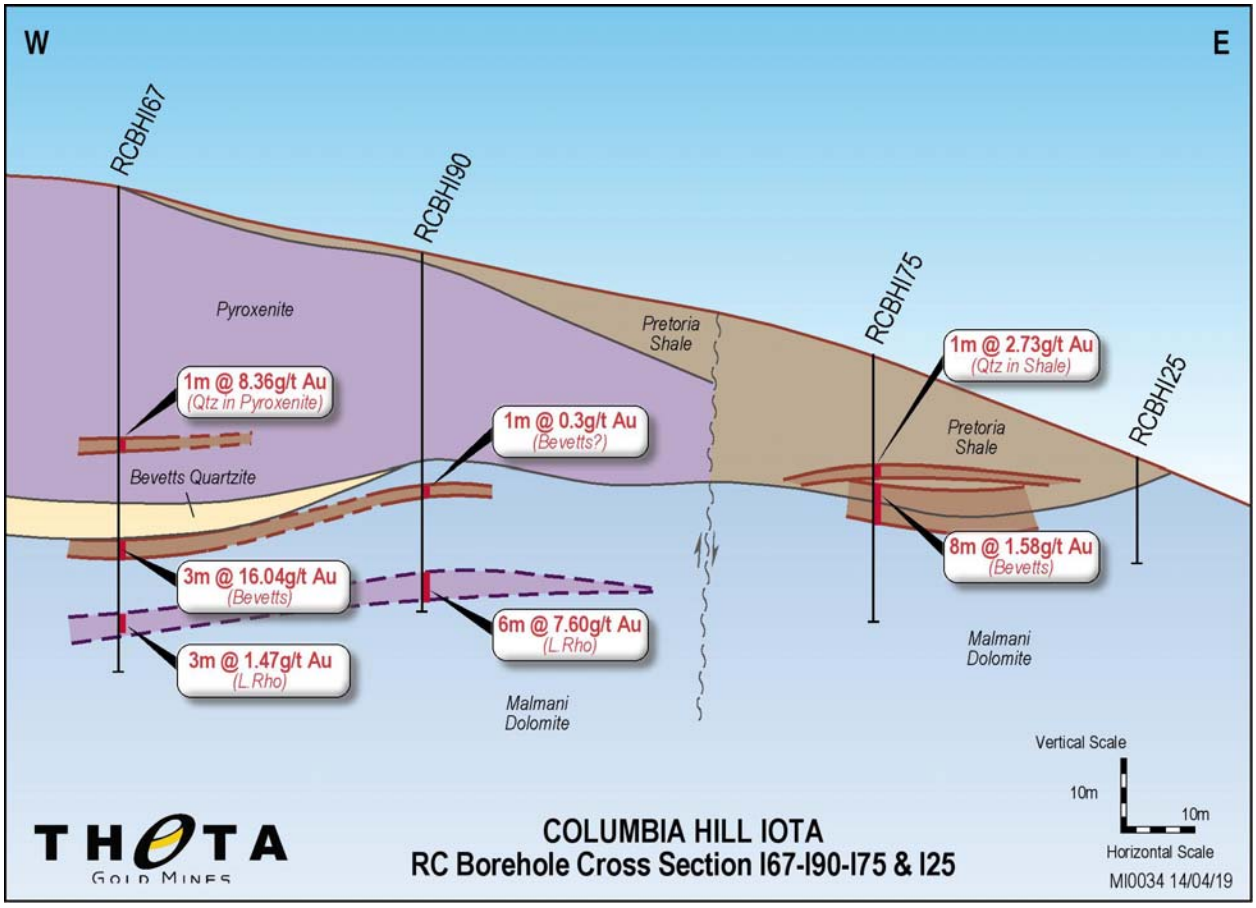

Figure 4: Columbia Hill Cross Section of RC boreholes I63-46-9-22B-16 looking north

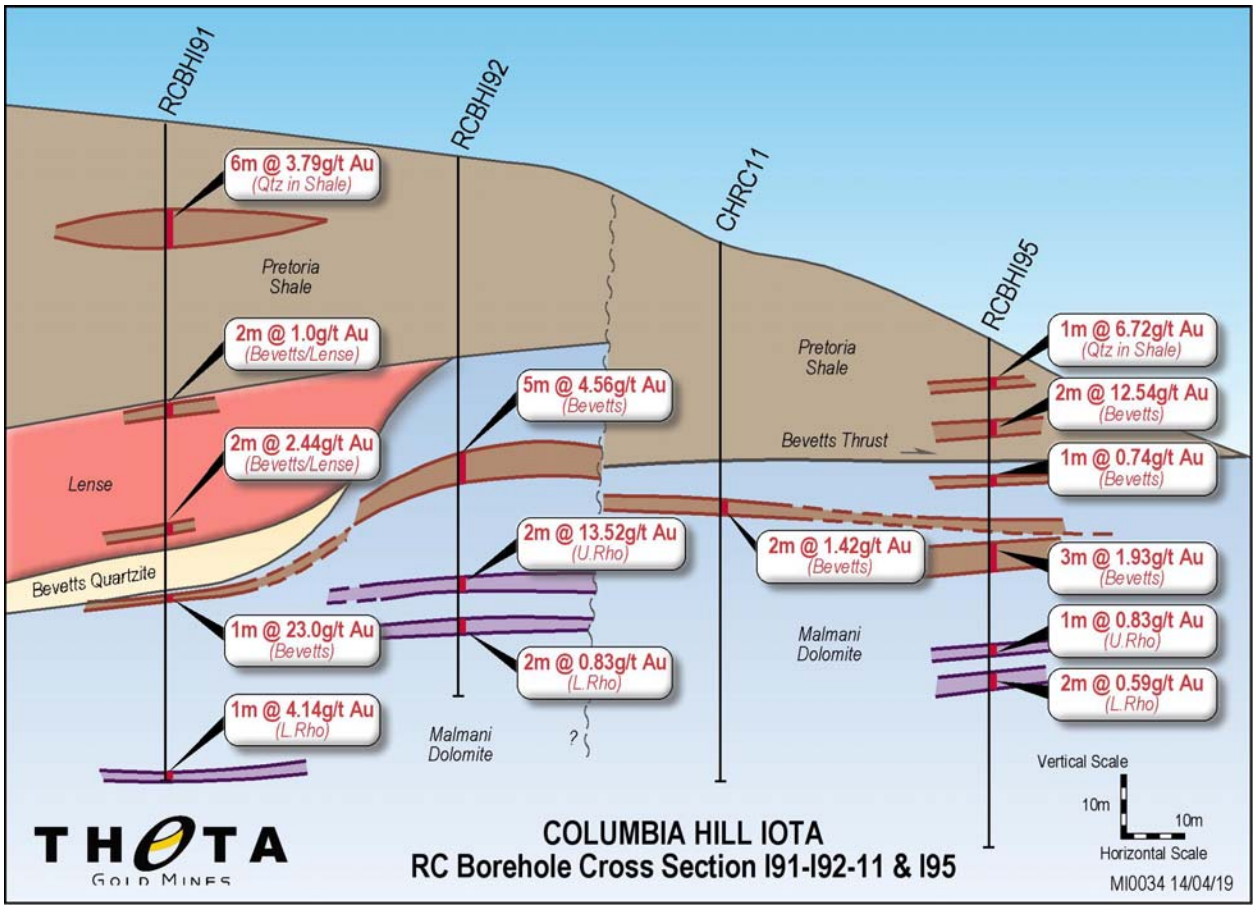

Figure 5: Columbia Hill Cross Section of RC boreholes I71-64-88-24 looking north

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

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Competent Person Statement

Columbia Hill (Iota Mine) Drilling Results

The information in in this report relating to the Columbia Hill drilling results is based on, and fairly reflects, the information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Phil Bentley (MSc (Geol), MSc (MinEx), Pr.Sci.Nat. No. 400208/05, FGSSA), a consultant to the Company and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.

Mr Bentley 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 Bentley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT THETA GOLD MINES LIMITED

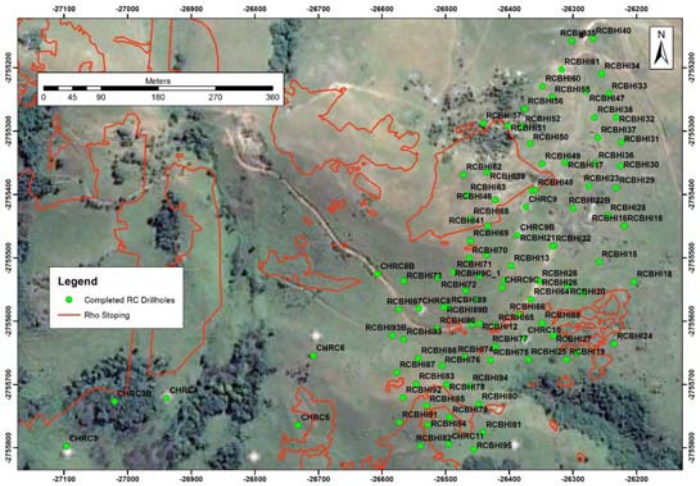
Theta Gold Mines Limited (ASX: TGM) is a gold development company that holds a range of prospective gold assets in a world-renowned South African gold mining region. These assets include several surface and near-surface high-grade gold projects which provide cost advantages relative to other gold producers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

Theta Gold Mines 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 planned refurbishment of the existing CIL plant and nearby mines/prospects with the intention of resuming gold production and is considering open pit mining where it has identified mineral resources amenable to open pit production. The Company is presently concluding a detailed feasibility study and is also in the process of seeking approvals for open pit mining on the existing mining licences held.

The Company aims to build a solid production platform to over 100kozpa based primarily around shallow, open-cut or adit-entry hard rock mining sources. Theta Gold Mines has access to over 43 historical mines and prospect areas that can be accessed and explored, with over 6.7Moz of historical production recorded.

ANNEXURE 1

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.	Surface exploration over March 2019 has involved Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling. The RC drilling has focussed on resource delineation of Indicated resources at Columbia Hill (Iota Mine). Columbia Hill drilling as @ 31st March 2019  The drilling is supporting a Feasibility Study on the viability of opencasting target reefs at Columbia Hill including the Bevetts Reef, Rho Reef and Upper Theta Reef. The Rho and Upper Theta reef widths are generally between 40 and 80 cm, and the Bevetts between 1 and 6 metres. RC drilling at 1 m interval samples was utilised optimise recoveries to test the mineralisation and position of the potential reefs in the Project Area. During March 2019 a total of 1088 RC rock chip samples were sent for analysis; of these, 108 were QAQC samples. All samples were sent to an accredited laboratory in Barberton, South Africa.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The gold bearing reefs have a fairly flat geometry, with an average westerly dip of approximately 8 degrees. The -90 holes therefore allowed for the samples to be taken perpendicular to the reef. At this stage, the 1 m sample will in most cases dilute the reef grade and will not provide true reef thicknesses but is deemed to be sufficient for this 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	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.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Torque Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd is doing the reverse circulation (RC) drilling on site using a track-mounted and a 6x6 truck mounted Thor drilling machines with cyclone. RC drilling was utilised during the initial drilling phase. The drillhole was 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 finalised with a Trimble differential GPS survey.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The RC chips 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 natural cavities or, possibly, an area of historical mining. This was crucial as one of the aims of the drilling programme was to test for the extent of historical mining stopes.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rock chips were collected via a cyclone directly into a sample bag in order to collect the maximum sample. Care was taken by the drillers to drill slower through areas which had bad ground conditions. In order to ensure the representative nature of the drilled intersections and due to the dip of the reef being very shallow at around 3° to 9° to the west, drillholes were drilled vertically in order to obtain an intersection as close to normal as possible.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery versus grade has not been assessed to date. However, it has been noted that grade has been observed in higher and lower chip recovery samples. Further diamond drilling will assist in this respect.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All drilled and completed drillholes have been geologically logged in field on the drilling site. Geological logging of rock chips is done “on the go” as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the drillers. Geological logging is done on a standard log sheet in the field and the data is captured on computer onto an MS Excel spreadsheet. Using a sieve, the geologist scoops a portion of the sample and cleans it in a bucket of water until the rock chips are free of dust, mud or clay. The geologist uses a hand lens to check the lithology types and alteration and mineralisation such as pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sericite etc. All identified minerals, alterations and lithologies are then captured onto a geological log sheet for the particular drillhole. The cleaned rock chips are then put in a sample-chip tray in order of drill depths. Initial geotechnical logging or studies have been completed at this stage.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	The rock chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative. The drillhole logs are captured in StudioEM™ for electronic logs and the rock chips are stored in chip trays and stored at the Sabie core yard as well as photographed for electronic filing.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Project since Nov 2017 to date 431 RC boreholes have been completed totalling 21,122 metres, and all the rock chips have been logged and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Project since Nov 2017 to date 18 Diamond core boreholes have been completed, totalling 1,170 metres. The core was largely broken, and sampling consisted of either split recovered broken core or split by diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,	The 1 m samples were collected via a cyclone and the total sample was collected. The sample was quartered by means of a riffle splitter and one quarter was kept for

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
	rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	achieving purposes at the Sabie core yard. The remaining sample was then split further until a sample of approximately 2 kg was collected for assay purposes. The remainder of the sample was discarded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample type is deemed to be appropriate for this initial drilling programme as the aim was to test the presence of the various reefs and the indicative grade. This sampling has given TGME an indication of what the grades may be expected over assumed reef widths, which is based on the previous work completed for the exploration targets.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The sample is first weighed, so that the recoveries can be noted, and then split be means of the riffle splitter to acquire representative sub-samples. A quarter is archived and the sample for assaying purposes is riffle split further to a weight of 2 kg. The riffle splitter is also cleaned between each 1 m sample to avoid contamination.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Even though the reef is narrow ranging between 20 cm and 40 cm (determined from previous work), the 1 m sample will provide a grade over 1 m. This allows for the estimation of the cm.g/t which can be used to estimate a grade over an assumed narrower *in situ* reef width. This sample is therefore representative of *in situ* mineralisation. Duplicates are requested as part of the assaying protocols as part of the QAQC.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Diamond core drilling has proved difficult in terms of getting full core recoveries in the highly broken ground. *i.e.* to test the presence of the reef and indicative grades, the RC drilling and sampling methodology are considered to be appropriate. Future drilling will include diamond core wedging over RC intersections and sampling of the reef only, *i.e.* undiluted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All RC samples are sent to SGS Barberton which is an accredited laboratory (for the determination of Au by Lead Fusion followed by Atomic Absorption Analysis or Gravimetric) as accredited by SANAS for ISO 17025. Sample Preparation: - • The sample is weighed when received. • The sample is dried. • Crushed to 80% passing 2 mm. • 500 g split by rotary splitter. • 500 g split of 2 mm material pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm in a LM2 puck pulveriser. Analysis:- • Determination of Au by fire assay, AAS/Gravimetric finish (50 g aliquot). • All samples that exhibit a gold concentration of >10 g/t via the AAS finish (M702) are re-assayed via the gravimetric finish (M701). This sample preparation and analysis is according to best practices for this type of mineralisation.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No assay methods other than those conducted by laboratories as mentioned above were utilised in the generation of the sampling database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The following applies to both Trench and RC / DD drill sampling. As part of the QAQC protocol blank, duplicates and certified reference material (CRMs) from African Mineral Standard are introduced into the sampling stream. Every 20th sample is either a blank, duplicate or CRM. Each drillhole sampling begins with a blank and ends in a blank with every 20th sample being a QAQC sample. In the case of short holes (shorter than 20 m), the hole starts and ends with a blank and a CRM or duplicate is inserted in the sample batch. The QAQC material utilised is as follows: - • Blank: silica sand; • Duplicate: a request for another sample either before or after the duplicate sample to be duplicated; • CRM - 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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		hanging wall and quartzitic footwall from routine underground mining operations. (certified grade is 3.57 g/t with a two-standard deviation of 0.26 g/t). This data is graphed on a continual basis to monitor the assay quality. In cases where the QAQC samples fail the batch is re-assayed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification of assay results has taken place as yet. The use of umpire laboratories will be introduced in the next phase of drilling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been applied to the assay data. TGME will, however, review the sample grades over 1 m and conduct in-house calculations to get an understanding as to what the grade would be over a narrower reef width, which will be assumed from the previous work conducted on the historical mining data that assisted in determining the initial exploration targets.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging of trench samples and RC rock chips is done "on the go" as soon as sample bags containing rock chips are obtained from the samplers/drillers. Geological logging is done on a standard log sheet in the field and the data is captured on computer onto an excel spreadsheet. The MS Excel database is also entered into StudioEM™ for the digital capture of the drillhole logs. Here it is verified for overlaps and gaps as well as visual checks. Photographs are taken of all the chip trays (chip trays are stored at the Sabie core yard). In addition to this, representative samples of each metre are taken and place in order on a sheet of plastic and photographed. The archive sample that is collected at the rig is also stored at the Sabie core yard. The samples were also captured in a sample submission form detailing all the information of the sample, *i.e.* type, QAQC details, ID and *from* and *to*.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	A Garmin 78s handheld GPS was utilised for the purpose of recording trench positions, as well as locating historical adits and mine entrances, which in turn have been utilised in positioning the historical underground workings in 3D. The new drillhole collar positions have also been marked using the handheld GPS. It is Minxcon's opinion that the positional accuracy would be within 5 m to 10 m which is within acceptable limits for this initial drilling phase. The collar positions will be surveyed in during the follow up drilling phase.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Hartebeeshoek 1994, South African Zone WG31.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Minxcon utilised the GPS co-ordinates provided by Theta Gold Mines for the adit positions, as well as ventilation openings to assist in verifying and fixing the workings in 3D space. Very good correlation between the digital topography and the underground mining profiles was found.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Phase 1 drilling programme was designed on a 50 m x 50 m grid. The initial drilling for Phase 1 and Phase 2 is however only a selection of these holes and range from a spacing of about 50 m to 250 m spacing. This phase of drilling was not conducted on a specific grid as the focus was on determining the potential of the exploration targets and verifying the current geological model for the Project. The DG4 trenching was generally conducted on an east-northeast trend and were spaced at between 30 to 60 m relative to each other. The trenching was focussed on obtaining initial grade indications for the surficial material in the area, with the intention of conducting in-fill trenching in the event that promising results were obtained. The trenching has been followed up by shallow RC drilling in order to test the depth to which the mineralisation persists (see above).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	It is Minxcon's opinion that the RC drillhole and sample spacing is adequate for the purpose of conducting meaningful calculations for an Exploration Target in and around stoping areas and for the verification of the current geological model. The trenching as conducted at DG4 is only intended for initial testing and is not considered appropriate and has not been included for the purposes of calculating Mineral Resource or ranged Exploration Target estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples within the new drilling database represent 1 m "diluted" samples due to the narrow reef in the Project Area.

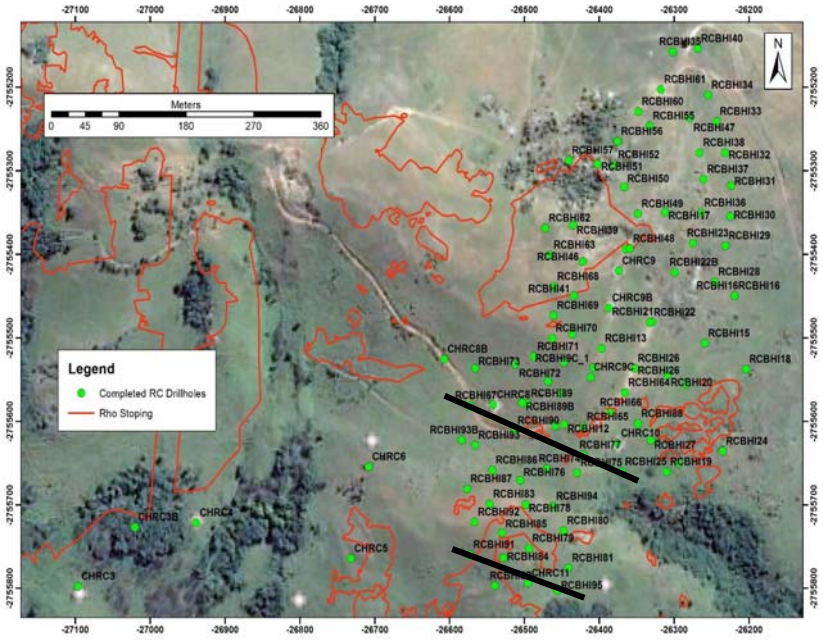
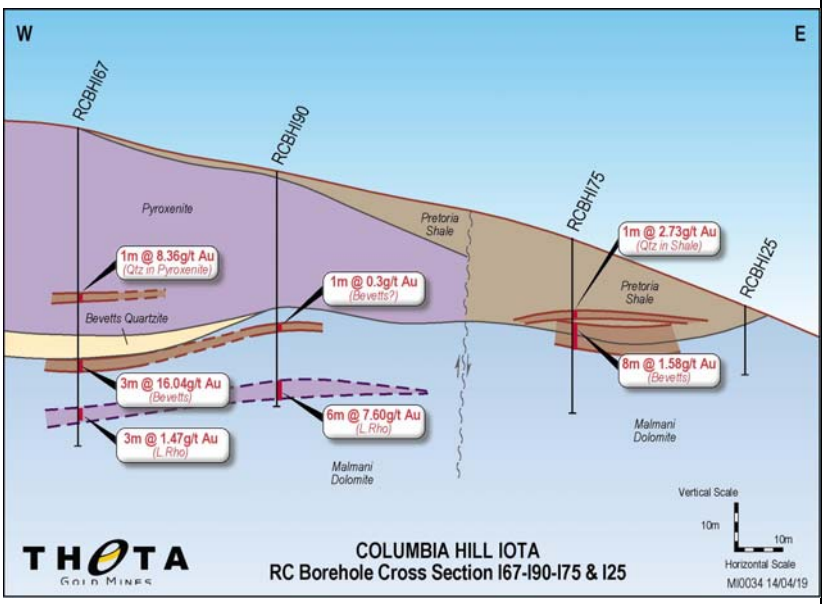
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		All DG4 trench samples each constituted vertical full sampling width composites of the full trench depth, with each sample being taken from top to bottom at 2 m intervals along each trench.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The reefs are near horizontal and as such dip at between 3° to 9° to the west and strike in a north–south direction. Drillholes were drilled vertically (-90° dip) to intercept the mineralised shear zones at a near perpendicular angle so that the sampling of the drill rock chips minimises the sampling bias. It is Minxcon's view that sampling orientation has attempted to reduce sample bias with respect to angle of intersection.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	Available information indicates that the drilling orientation provides reasonably unbiased sampling of the mineralisation zones.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Minxcon site geologists were responsible for the security of all the samples. The site geologists transported the samples to the TGME plant facility, which is in close proximity to the drilling, for safe keeping (overnight) if the samples were not taken directly to the Sabie core yard. At the Sabie core yard, the Minxcon geotechnician signed the samples in and checked their quality. Once accepted, the samples were stored here and QAQC samples introduced before transporting them to the SGS Laboratory in Barberton.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Minxcon reviewed all historical datasets attributed to the Bentley Project (Theta Hill), as well as digital plans (scanned DXF plans of sampling plans) and found that captured sample positions had good agreement with those in the digital dataset. However, the recent drilling data trenching data has not been through any reviews or audits.

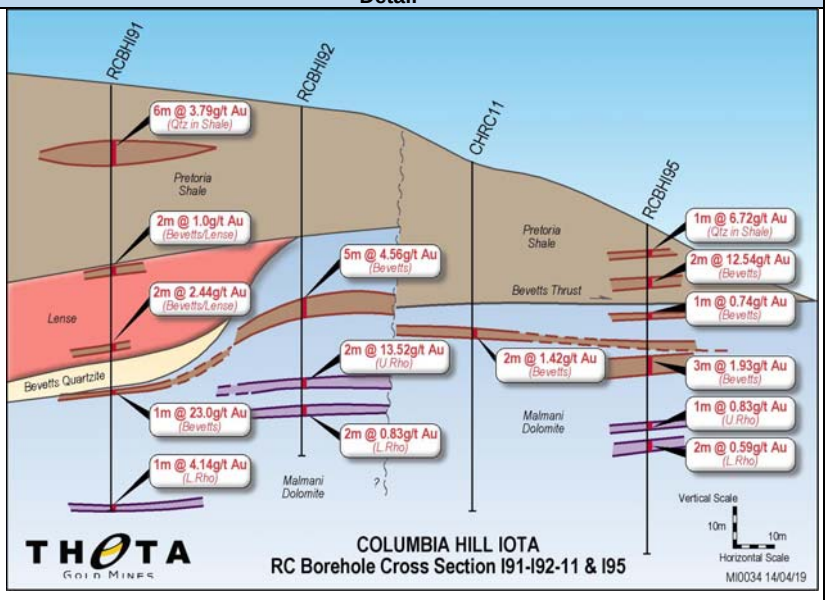
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Theta Gold Mines holds a 74% shareholding in Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Limited (TGME) (which wholly owns mines reporting to the Bentley Project) and Sabie Mines Proprietary Limited (Sabie Mines), the balance is held by Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) entities. This is in line with the requirements of the South African Mining Charter. The South African Mining Charter requires a minimum of 26% meaningful economic participation by the historically disadvantaged South Africans, *i.e.* black South Africans (HDSA). The mineral rights as applicable to the Bentley Project are summarised in the following item below.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bentley Project Exploration Target resource drilling (phase 1 to 3) spans over the farms Grootfontein 562 KT and Ponieskrantz 543 KT. However, the current drilling is only on the farm Ponieskrantz 543 KT. • Grootfontein 562 KT was previously held under 404PR by TGME. This right, was renewed, expired in February 2017. Application has been submitted for conversion of this 404PR into a mining right under 10167MR. The acceptance letter of this 10167MR excludes Grootfontein 562 KT. • An application has been submitted for a mining right 330MR to encompass Grootfontein 562 KT and Grootfonteinberg 561 KT. Theta Gold Mines has indicated that the right has been granted by the DMR but not yet executed. Due to administrative complications at the DMR offices, no written documentation is available in this regard as yet. • Ponieskrantz 543 KT is held under mining right 83MR issued to TGME for gold, silver and copper ore, as well as stone aggregate. The right is valid to 15 October 2023. • Theta Gold Mines has indicated that the farm Grootfontein 562 KT is additionally covered in one 341MR, the details of which are unknown to Minxcon. It is highlighted that it is unlawful, in accordance with the MPRDA, to issue multiple mineral rights over the same property for the same mineral and for the same or overlapping period. It is recommended that this be resolved with the DMR.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Acknowledgement is hereby made for the historical exploration done by TGME, Simmer and Jack, and other possible unknown historical parties who conducted historical drilling on the properties.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bentley Project Gold Mine orebodies are shear hosted quartz-carbonate vein mesothermal gold deposits, with the exception of the Bevett's lithologies which are thought to represent a later erosional surface which impinged on the other reefs and was later the loci of a regional thrusting event which controlled emplacement of the Bevett's Reef. It is thought that the gold mineralisation emplacement is mostly associated with the Bushveld Igneous event in South Africa. Pressure and temperature estimates indicate that the ore fluids of the Sabie-Pilgrims Rest Goldfield were similar to other typical mesothermal gold deposits. The mineralisation in the area of interest is principally "flat" bedding parallel shears located mainly on shale partings within Malmani Dolomites. However, mineralisation also occurs in other formations of the Transvaal Supergroup. The ore bodies occur as narrow quartz-carbonate veins (reefs), which occupy bedding parallel faults and shears, and generally conform to the shallow regional dip of the strata. Gold mineralisation is accompanied by various sulphides of Fe, Cu, As and Bi.
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 14 RC drillholes for approximately 1,059 m were completed from 24th February to 31st March 2019 on Columbia Hill which forms part of the Bentley Project. The detailed collar summaries of March 2019 RC drillholes are presented below.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		March 2019 Columbia Hill (Iota Mine) Drilling

BHID	YCOLLAR	ZCOLLAR	Elevation	AZIM	DIP	SOH		EOH	Type	Date Started	Date Complete	Project Area
	WGS84 UTM Zone 36S		m	°	°			m				
RCBHI89	271502	7243648	1471	0	-90	0	10	10	RC	22-Feb-19	22-Feb-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI86	271456	7243568	1460	0	-90	0	74	74	RC	23-Feb-19	27-Feb-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI89B	271495	7243649	1472	0	-90	0	90	90	RC	22-Feb-19	25-Feb-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI72	271485	7243695	1482	0	-90	0	114	114	RC	26-Feb-19	27-Feb-19	Iota Mine
CHRC11	271506	7243433	1442	0	-90	36	34	70	RC	27-Feb-19	05-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI83	271453	7243527	1462	0	-90	0	79	79	RC	06-Mar-19	06-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI87	271423	7243545	1469	0	-90	0	85	85	RC	06-Mar-19	07-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI80	271552	7243497	1434	0	-90	0	64	64	RC	07-Mar-19	08-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI81	271560	7243452	1428	0	-90	0	56	56	RC	08-Mar-19	11-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI73	271431	7243689	1480	0	-90	0	90	90	RC	05-Mar-19	06-Mar-18	Iota Mine
RCBHI52	271615	7243936	1457	0	-90	38	25	63	RC	07-Mar-19	08-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI84	271473	7243463	1461	0	-90	0	72	72	RC	08-Mar-19	09-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI94	271538	7243526	1437	0	-90	0	106	106	RC	12-Mar-19	13-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI67	271425	7243645	1478	0	-90	0	100	100	RC	14-Mar-19	18-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI85	271470	7243493	1461	0	-90	0	90	90	RC	11-Mar-19	11-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI91	271428	7243466	1462	0	-90	0	96	96	RC	12-Mar-19	12-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI92	271433	7243505	1465	0	-90	0	89	89	RC	12-Mar-19	13-Mar-19	Iota Mine
RCBHI95	271545	7243425	1429	0	-90	0	73	73	RC	14-Mar-19	18-Mar-19	Iota Mine

	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.	All the drillholes that were sampled are being utilised to test the current geological model and grade estimates.
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 the sampling data is based on the 1 m sample interval. Therefore, all the grades are representative of the full 1 m sample. No top cuts or bottom cuts have been applied. The sample represents a “diluted” in situ grade due to the fact that the reefs are narrow (between 20 cm and 40 cm) and the sample includes hanging wall and footwall dolomite dilution.
	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.	There is no aggregation of sampling data.
	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. 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 sample lengths are down hole lengths. All drilling was conducted near normal to bedding, thus reef width would be very closely related to the intersection length due to the low dip of the orebody and the vertical orientation of the drillholes. It must be noted that the 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 assumptions can be made in this respect based on the previous work completed for the exploration targets that was based on historical data.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Below is a plan showing the location of the drilling at Columbia Hill to 31st March 2019.  Schematic cross sections are included below.  *Columbia Hill Cross Section #1*

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
		 *Columbia Hill Cross section #2*
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The range of grades intersected during the reported drilling period (March 2019), range from detection limit to intervals such as • **1m @ 9.73 g/t Au** from 51m (RCBH I93, lower Rho Reef) • **6m @ 7.60 g/t Au** from 66m, incl **2m @ 18.20 g/t Au** (RCBH I90, upper Rho Reef) • **2m @ 5.85 g/t Au** from 58m, incl **1m @ 12.60 g/t Au** (RCBH I83, lower Rho Reef) • **3m @ 5.30 g/t Au** from 87m, incl **1m @ 11.60 g/t Au** (RCBH I73 Bevetts Reef) • **1m @ 6.97 g/t Au** from 24m (RCBH I81, Bevetts Reef) and **5m @ 3.18 g/t Au** from 45m, incl **1m @ 10.70 g/t Au** (Rho Reef) • **6m @ 3.79 g/t Au** from 12m, **incl 1m @ 16.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I91, Shale Reef) and **1m @ 23.00 g/t Au** from 68m (Rho Reef) • **3m @ 16.04 g/t Au** from 75m incl **2m @ 23.70 g/t Au** (RCBH I67, Bevetts Lense) • **2m @ 12.54 g/t Au** from 12m incl 1m @ 23.30 g/t Au (RCBH I95, Shale Reef) The table below is a selection of significant mineralised intersections > 1g/t Au that could be correlate with potential reefs per drillhole. This is a “diluted” grade and the grade would be higher over the reef width only.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**

BHID	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Au Comments	Au Content	Back calc in s
	m	m	m			Cm.g/t	Reef g/t over
RCBHI93	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.70	Bevetts	70	
RCBHI93	51.00	52.00	1.00	**9.73**	L Rho	**973**	
RCBHI90	66.00	72.00	6.00	**7.60**	Rho		
RCBHI90 incl	66.00	69.00	2.00	**18.20**	U Rho		
RCBHI42	57.00	64.00	7.00	**1.80**	Bevetts		
RCBHI42 incl	*57.00*	*60.00*	*3.00*	***1.51***	*Bevetts*		
RCBHI42 incl	*63.00*	*64.00*	*1.00*	***5.73***	*Bevetts*	*573*	
RCBHI93B	4.00	5.00	1.00	**1.09**	Pyrox Sill	109	
RCBHI93B	57.00	58.00	1.00	**1.24**	Bevetts	124	
RCBHI86	10.00	11.00	1.00	**3.26**	Pyrox Sill	326	
RCBHI86	50.00	51.00	1.00	**3.42**	U Rho	342	
RCBHI86	54.00	55.00	1.00	**1.13**	L Rho	113	
RCBHI89B	45.00	46.00	1.00	**3.54**	Bevetts	354	
RCBHI72	81.00	82.00	1.00	**2.62**	U Rho	262	
CHRC11	36.00	38.00	2.00	**1.42**	Rho		
RCBHI83	51.00	52.00	1.00	**1.02**	U Rho	102	
RCBHI83	58.00	60.00	2.00	**5.85**	L Rho		
RCBHI83 (incl)	*59.00*	*60.00*	*1.00*	***10.70***	*L Rho*	***1,070***	
RCBHI87	57.00	58.00	1.00	**3.01**	U Rho	301	
RCBHI73	87.00	90.00	3.00	**5.30**	Bevetts		
RCBHI73 incl	*87.00*	*88.00*	*1.00*	***11.60***	*Bevetts*	***1,160***	
RCBHI80	26.00	29.00	3.00	**2.80**	Bevetts		
RCBHI52	38.00	39.00	1.00	**2.78**	Bevetts	278	
RCBHI84	47.00	50.00	3.00	**3.36**	U Rho		
RCBHI84	61.00	62.00	1.00	**1.67**	L Rho	167	
RCBHI81	24.00	25.00	1.00	**6.97**	Bevetts	697	
RCBHI81	28.00	29.00	1.00	**2.10**	Bevetts	210	
RCBHI81	45.00	50.00	5.00	**3.18**	Rho		
RCBHI81 (incl)	*46.00*	*47.00*	*1.00*	***10.70***	*Rho*	***1,070***	
RCBHI85	85.00	86.00	1.00	**1.08**	L Rho	108	
RCBHI94	82.00	83.00	1.00	**1.31**	U Theta?	131	
RCBHI91	12.00	18.00	6.00	**3.79**	Quartz in Shale		
RCBHI91 (incl)	*13.00*	*14.00*	*1.00*	***16.70***	*Quartz in Shale*	***1,670***	
RCBHI91	41.00	42.00	1.00	**1.00**	Bevetts	100	
RCBHI91	58.00	60.00	2.00	**2.44**	Bevetts		
RCBHI91	68.00	69.00	1.00	**23.00**	Rho	**2,300**	
RCBHI91	95.00	96.00	1.00	**4.14**	U Theta	414	
RCBHI92	33.00	34.00	1.00	**3.65**	Quartz in Shale	365	
RCBHI92	39.00	40.00	1.00	**1.19**	Bevetts	119	
RCBHI92	52.00	53.00	1.00	**1.82**	Bevetts Lense	182	
RCBHI92	74.00	75.00	1.00	**1.83**	U Rho	183	
RCBHI92	80.00	81.00	1.00	**1.30**	L Rho	130	
RCBHI67	55.00	56.00	1.00	**8.36**	Pyrox Sill	836	
RCBHI67	75.00	78.00	3.00	**16.04**	Bevetts Lense		
RCBHI67 incl	*75.00*	*77.00*	*2.00*	***23.70***	*Bevetts Lense*		
RCBHI67	90.00	93.00	3.00	**1.47**	Rho		
RCBHI95	6.00	7.00	1.00	**6.72**	Quartz in Shale	672	
RCBHI95	12.00	14.00	2.00	**12.54**	Quartz in Shale		
RCBHI95 incl	*12.00*	*13.00*	*1.00*	***23.30***	*Quartz in Shale*	***2,330***	
RCBHI95	28.00	31.00	3.00	**1.93**	Bevetts		
RCBHI95 incl	*28.00*	*29.00*	*1.00*	***4.81***	*Bevetts*	*481*	

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 exploration target estimation is available. This is historical underground channel sampling and drilling data that was captured by Minxcon previously and can now be verified with the more recent RC drilling of this drilling phase. No metallurgical data nor bulk density data is available for Theta Hill. Historical density figures are being used for density. 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.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Detail**
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).	At this stage the total planned drilling programme in 2019, which also targets other opencast targets, is approximately 17,000m RC plus 2,000m of diamond core drilling. The diamond core drilling has struggled to deliver adequate recovered core, and there has been a commensurate shift to RC drilling evaluation.
	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 potential for the Bentley Project at Theta Hill is associated with the unmined areas in the three hills, including potential surficial material which is tested by means of trenching prior to follow-up RC drilling. The current drilling strategy is targeting 83MR occurrences, and there is additional potential in peripheral areas that have future drilling planned.