07 April 2020

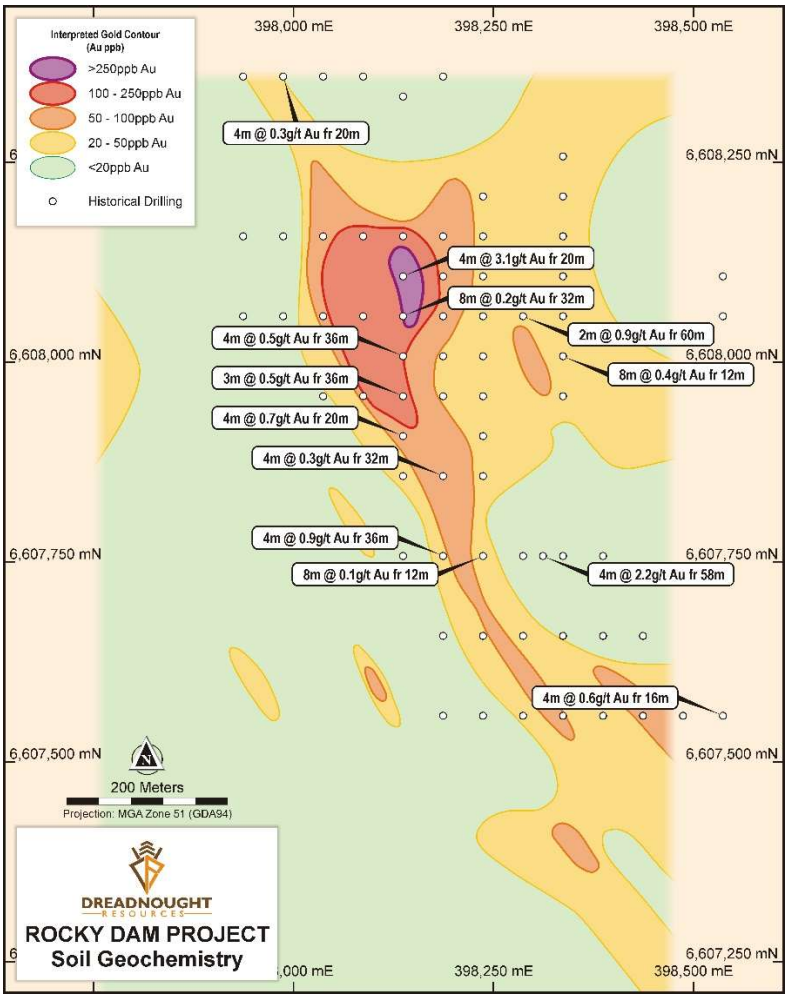
SIGNIFICANT GOLD IN SOIL ANOMALY AT ROCKY DAM GOLD-VMS PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **~800m long Ultrafine Fraction ("UFF") soil anomaly defines a mineralised shear at the CRA-North Target at Rocky Dam**
- **Core 250m x 150m >100ppb Au soil anomaly with a peak value of 0.6g/t Au**
- **Soil anomaly is coincident with historical shallow RAB anomalism**
- **CRA-North is a drill ready target with all approvals in place for RC drill testing**

Dreadnought Resources Limited ("**Dreadnought**") is pleased to announce the results of its recently completed UFF soil program at CRA-North, part of the Rocky Dam Gold-VMS Project.

The program was designed to locate and confirm historically identified gold anomalism and to define a drill target for RC drill testing in 2020. The program successfully defined a high tenor gold in soil anomaly located along a sheared contact between felsic volcanics and sediments which matches descriptions from historical exploration work carried out by CRA in the 1990s.



Dreadnought Managing Director, Dean Tuck, commented: *"The soils survey has successfully defined a strong soil anomaly at Rocky Dam. Historical shallow RAB drilling in the 1990s generated a compelling gold anomaly which remains open and untested at depth. Unfortunately, all surface and reported evidence of the exact location of this historical work has been lost to time. Accordingly, Dreadnought undertook a detailed soil survey over the approximate area of the historical work to generate an anomaly for RC drilling."*

Figure 1: Plan view of CRA-North showing soil anomaly and the approximate location of historical shallow RAB drilling.

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Soil Results at CRA-North

The last significant exploration at Rocky Dam was undertaken by CRA in the 1990s. This work identified a 700m long gold anomaly through shallow RAB drilling (average depth 24m) and two diamond holes (average depth 200m). All historical reports were in local grid and a review of high resolution ortho-imagery and ground truthing could not locate the exact location of the historical drilling or anomalism.

As a result, a detailed 100m x 50m UFF soil survey and geological mapping was undertaken over the area considered likely to host the historical anomaly.

The UFF soil survey defined an ~800m long >50ppb gold in soil anomaly with a core 250m x 150m >100ppb gold in soil anomaly. The gold in soil anomaly correlates strongly with subcropping gossanous quartz veins within a sheared contact with felsic schists and sediments. This agrees with historical work completed by CRA and aligns with the interpreted location of the historical drilling.

These gold in soil results provide confidence in the location of the historic anomaly along a mineralised shear and provide the data required for RC drill planning to test for bedrock mineralisation.

CRA-North is a drill ready target with all approvals in place for RC drill testing.

Figure 2: Soil sampling at CRA-North

Background on Rocky Dam (E25/533) 100%

Rocky Dam covers ~30 sq kms within the Kurnalpi Terrane in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of Western Australia. Rocky Dam is located only 45kms east of Kalgoorlie and is readily accessible mostly by made roads and station tracks.

In the 1990s, CRA undertook auger sampling which highlighted a significant gold anomaly. This was then followed up with shallow RAB drilling (average depth of 24m) and two deeper diamond holes (average depth of 200m). The shallow RAB drilling defined a 700m long by 50-100m wide anomalous gold zone coinciding with a faulted graphitic schist contact between metasediments and porphyritic felsic volcanics. In addition, the diamond drilling confirmed the presence of bed rock mineralisation. However, the diamond drilling appears to have been ineffective with down hole surveys indicating a significant change off planned azimuth by 30 degrees.

Accordingly, the historically defined near-surface anomalism is open along strike and remains untested at depth.

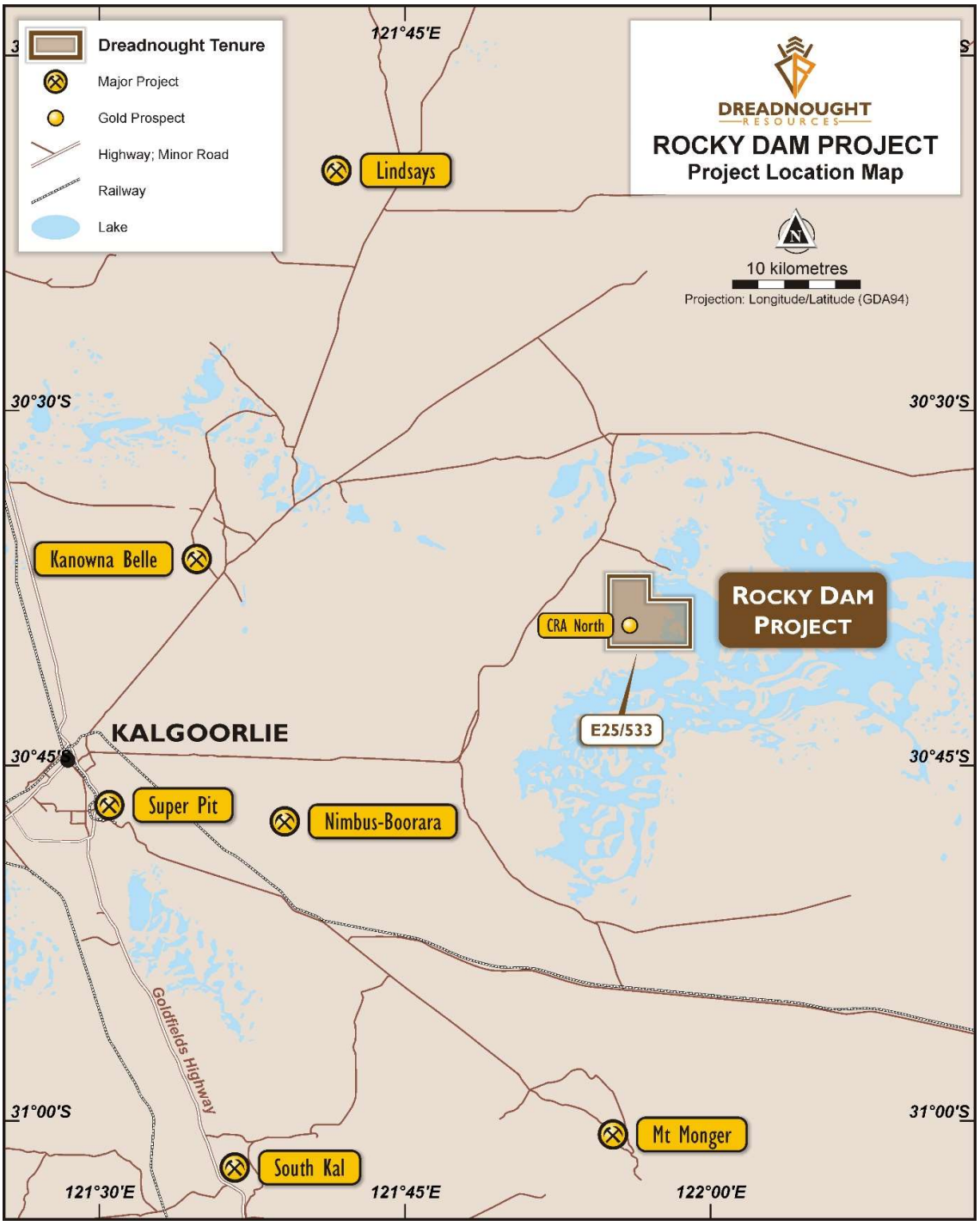

Figure 3: Rocky Dam is located only 45kms east of Kalgoorlieand is readily accessible mostly by made roads and station tracks.

Ongoing Work Programs and COVID19

Geochemical and geophysical field programs have been completed at a number of locations including: the Illaara VMS prospects (Warspite, Rodney, Reindler's and Bismarck), Illaara Central, Metzke's Find Tarraji. As a result of COVID19, some results have been delayed and are expected to be received throughout April/May 2020.

The Kimberley has been shut off from access, so it is likely that field programs in the Kimberley will be delayed this field season. This delay will be used to ensure that all required permits are in place to allow for work to commence as soon as possible after access is restored. The Kimberley situation continues to be monitored and managed.

Illaara and Rocky Dam remain accessible as mineral exploration is an essential industry in Western Australia. Accordingly, Dreadnought will focus on Illaara and Rocky Dam until access to the Kimberley is resolved.

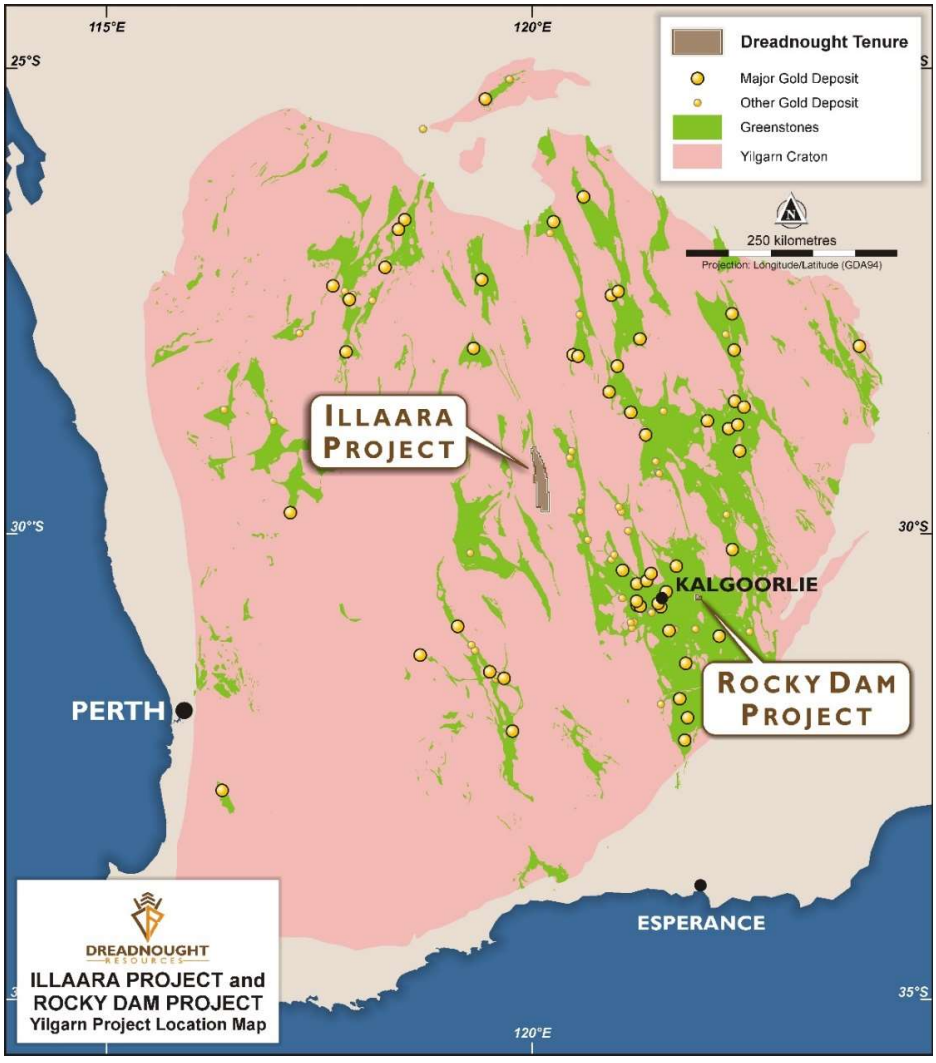

Figure 4: Location of Dreadnought's Yilgarn projects.

UPCOMING NEWSFLOW

April: Results of FLEM surveys at Illaara VMS prospects: Warspite, Rodney, Reindler's and Bismarck

April: Results of infill soil sampling at Illaara Central

April: Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Reports

April/May: Results of Metzke's Find regional soil sampling

April/May: Commence RC drilling programs at Illaara, Rocky Dam and Metzke's Find

May: Results of magnetic and gravity 3D inversions at Tarraji

May/June: Results of EIS applications for RC drilling at Chianti-Rufina and diamond drilling at Texas part of the Tarraji-Yampi Project in the Kimberley

May/June: Assay results from RC drilling programs at Illaara, Rocky Dam and Metzke's Find

~Ends~

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This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Dreadnought.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mr. Oliver Judd, who is a Member of the AusIMM, exploration manager and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Judd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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. Judd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the forma and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Kimberley Ni-Cu-Au Projects

Dreadnought controls the second largest land holding in the highly prospective West Kimberley region of WA. The main project area, Tarraji-Yampi, is located only 85kms from Derby and has been locked up as a Defence reserve since 1978. The area was only recently opened under the Commonwealth Government's co-existence regime that balances Defence's needs with the requirements of others including Aboriginal groups, the resources industry, pastoralists and State Governments.

Tarraji-Yampi presents a rare first mover opportunity with known outcropping mineralisation and historic workings from the early 1900s which have seen no modern exploration.

Three styles of mineralisation occur at Tarraji-Yampi including: volcanogenic massive sulphide ("**VMS**"); Proterozoic Cu-Au ("**IOCG**"); and magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE. Numerous high priority nickel, copper and gold drill targets have been identified from recent VTEM surveys, historical drilling and surface sampling of outcropping mineralisation.

Illaara Gold & VMS Project

Illaara is located 160km northwest of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton and covers 75kms of strike along the Illaara Greenstone Belt. Illaara is prospective for typical Archean mesothermal lode gold deposits and Cu-Zn VMS mineralisation.

Dreadnought has consolidated the Illaara Greenstone Belt mainly through an acquisition from Newmont Goldcorp ("**Newmont**"). Newmont defined several camp-scale targets which were undrilled due to a change in corporate focus. Prior to Newmont, the Illaara greenstone belt was held predominantly by iron ore explorers and has seen minimal gold and base metal exploration since the 1990s. Illaara contains several drill ready gold targets. In addition, the Eastern and Western VMS Horizons are expected to produce exciting drill targets with the application of modern exploration technology.

Rocky Dam Gold & VMS Project

Rocky Dam is located 45kms east of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of Western Australia. Rocky Dam is prospective for typical Archean mesothermal lode gold deposits and Cu-Zn VMS mineralisation. Rocky Dam has known gold and VMS occurrences with drill ready gold targets based on 1990s mineralised gold intercepts which have not been followed up.

Table 1: Significant Historical Results (>0.1 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Prospect
92RDR001	20	24	4	Composite	0.7	CRA-North
92RDR002	36	39	3	Composite	0.5	CRA-North
92RDR003	36	40	4	Composite	0.5	CRA-North
92RDR006	44	48	4	Composite	0.1	CRA-North
92RDR012	12	20	8	Composite	0.4	CRA-North
92RDR024	**20**	**24**	**4**	**Composite**	**3.1**	**CRA-North**
92RDR025	32	40	8	Composite	0.2	CRA-North
92RDR026	20	23	3	Composite	0.2	CRA-North
92RDR032	20	24	4	Composite	0.3	CRA-North
92RDR046	36	40	4	Composite	0.9	CRA-North
92RDR047	12	20	8	Composite	0.1	CRA-North
92RDR063	12	16	4	Composite	0.1	CRA-North
92RDR064	16	20	4	Composite	0.6	CRA-North
92RDR066	32	36	4	Composite	0.3	CRA-North
91RD003	60	62	2	Composite	0.9	CRA-North
91RD004	**58**	**62**	**4**	**Composite**	**2.2**	**CRA-North**

Table 2: Historical Drill Collar Data (Coordinates converted from AGD84 to MGA94 (Zone51))

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Type	Prospect
92RDR001	398137	6607908	340	-90	90	38	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR002	398137	6607958	340	-90	90	40	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR003	398137	6608008	340	-90	90	48	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR004	398137	6608058	340	-90	90	46	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR005	398137	6608108	340	-90	90	50	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR006	398137	6608158	340	-90	90	49	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR007	398337	6608258	340	-90	90	26	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR008	398337	6608208	340	-90	90	14	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR009	398337	6608158	340	-90	90	14	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR010	398337	6608108	340	-90	90	17	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR011	398337	6608058	340	-90	90	10	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR012	398337	6608008	340	-90	90	20	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR013	398337	6607958	340	-90	90	31	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR014	398537	6608008	340	-90	90	8	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR015	398537	6608058	340	-90	90	12	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR016	398537	6608108	340	-90	90	15	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR017	398237	6607908	340	-90	90	34	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR018	398237	6607958	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR019	398237	6608008	340	-90	90	22	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR020	398237	6608058	340	-90	90	6	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR021	398237	6608108	340	-90	90	18	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR022	398237	6608158	340	-90	90	33	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR023	398237	6608208	340	-90	90	12	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR024	398187	6608108	340	-90	90	39	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR025	398187	6608058	340	-90	90	45	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR026	398187	6608008	340	-90	90	24	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR027	398187	6607958	340	-90	90	18	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR028	398187	6608358	340	-90	90	22	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR029	398137	6608333	340	-90	90	25	RAB	CRA-North

Table 2 cont.: Historical Drill Collar Data (Coordinates converted from AGD84 to MGA94 (Zone51))

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Type	Prospect
92RDR030	398087	6608358	340	-90	90	24	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR031	398037	6608358	340	-90	90	39	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR032	397987	6608358	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR033	397937	6608358	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR034	398187	6608158	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR035	398087	6608158	340	-90	90	31	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR036	398037	6608158	340	-90	90	27	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR037	397987	6608158	340	-90	90	28	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR038	397937	6608158	340	-90	90	16	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR039	397937	6608058	340	-90	90	28	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR040	397987	6608058	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR041	398037	6608058	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR042	398087	6608058	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR043	398087	6607958	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR044	398037	6607958	340	-90	90	34	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR045	398137	6607758	340	-90	90	36	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR046	398187	6607758	340	-90	90	40	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR047	398237	6607758	340	-90	90	24	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR048	398287	6607758	340	-90	90	18	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR049	398337	6607758	340	-90	90	17	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR050	398387	6607758	340	-90	90	10	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR051	398437	6607658	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR052	398387	6607658	340	-90	90	10	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR053	398337	6607658	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR054	398287	6607658	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR055	398237	6607658	340	-90	90	43	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR056	398187	6607658	340	-90	90	27	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR057	398187	6607558	340	-90	90	9	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR058	398237	6607558	340	-90	90	13	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR059	398287	6607558	340	-90	90	26	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR060	398337	6607558	340	-90	90	27	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR061	398387	6607558	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR062	398437	6607558	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR063	398487	6607558	340	-90	90	25	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR064	398537	6607558	340	-90	90	22	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR065	398137	6607858	340	-90	90	28	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR066	398187	6607858	340	-90	90	39	RAB	CRA-North
92RDR067	398237	6607858	340	-90	90	30	RAB	CRA-North
91RDD003	398287	6608058	340	-60	270	222	DDH	CRA-North
91RDD004	398312	6607758	340	-60	270	178	DDH	CRA-North

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Historical Drilling** • 67 RAB holes and 2 Diamond drill holes drilled in 1992 - 1993 by CRA (Reports A38321 & A36868). Diamond drilling utilised RC Pre-collar with NQ tail. Composite sampling was used for each drilling method (4m for RAB, 2m for Diamond). Assay technique for the RAB drilling is unknown. Fire Assay (SGS Laboratories) was used to determine gold values for the diamond core. **Limited information is available for this historical work that is reported in this announcement.** **Dreadnought Geochemical Sampling** • Soil samples were collected by Dreadnought personnel on a 100x50m and 100x25m grid across the Prospect. • Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x15cm, pit, homogenizing and then sieving and collection of a dry 200g -250µm sample. • Soils samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for determination of Au, and 45 other elements. • Samples were submitted for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS & ICP-OES.
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.).*	• RAB drilling and Diamond drilling utilised RC Pre-collar with NQ tail. • No other information is available.
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.*	• No recovery information is recorded for the historical drilling.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative*	• Geological observations were made for all drill chips and core produced. Information such as colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, minerals, sulphides, alternation, veining's was all digitally recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • RAB samples were composited – 4m sample • Diamond core was composited – 2m samples. • No other information is available. **Dreadnought Soil Samples** • Samples were screened in the field to -1.6m • The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development experiment conducted under the direction of CSIRO. A sub-sample of <2um material is taken for analysis. • The appropriateness of the sample size and fraction is being tested as part of this program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historical Drilling** • Assaying technique for RAB drilling is not recorded. • Fire assay (SGS Laboratories) is stated for diamond drilling, this method is determined as a 'total' method. **Dreadnought Soil Samples** • All soil samples were submitted to LabWest Laboratories in Perth • Samples were submitted as 200g samples screened in the field to -250µm. • <2 micron fraction was then collected vis LabWest's UFF procedure. • A microwave assisted Aqua Regia Digest was used to digest the sample. • The analysis technique was ICP-MS & ICP-OES for Au and 45 further elements • This method is considered partial for gold and near total for multi-elements.
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.*	• Geochemical sample coordinates and geological information is written in field books and coordinates and track data saved from hand held GPSs used in the field. • Field data is entered into excel spreadsheets to be loaded into a geological database. • Historical drilling information was stored digitally, however data management procedures are unknown.
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.*	• All soil sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 3m. • GDA94 MGAz51. • Historical drilling was on a local grid and converted to AMG84.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The soil sample spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. • Drilling data is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource.
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness's, orientation and dips are not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All geochemical samples were collected, bagged and sealed by Dreadnought staff. Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) by Dreadnought staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken for the geochemical sampling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 Rocky Dam Project consists of 1 granted tenement E25/533 held under the name 'Dreadnought (Yilgarn) Pty Ltd. A wholly owned subsidiary of Dreadnought Resources Ltd. • The project is not subject to any JV's or over-riding royalties. • 95% of the Project is located on pastoral lot N049710, with the remaining 5% located on UCL. • The Project is not located within a national park, wilderness or an environmental setting of significance. • E25/533 is located entirely with the Maduwongga Native Title Claim
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Swiss Aluminium Australia 1970-1972 – Pyrite (sulphur) exploration, drilling trenching – created a pyrite resource. • Jones Prospecting Syndicate – Union Hanna Homestake Syndicate 168-1970 – Precious and base metal exploration – Geochem, drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Esso Exploration 1974-1976 – Base Metal Exploration - Geophysics, diamond drilling – eastern black shales and gossans – Massive Pyrite. • Carpentaria Exploration 1976 – Base Metal Exploration – Geochem, Auger, Rock Chips • Electrolytic Zinc/Preussag 1977 – Base Metal Exploration – Mapping, Geochem, Magnetics, RAB drilling • Western Mining 1979-1984 – Base Metal Exploration – Mapping Rock-Chips, Geochem, TEM surveys, RC and DDH drilling. Massive Pyrite. • Black Mountain Gold and WMC 1979-1991- Base and Precious Metals Exploration- Diamond Drilling. Minor base metal intercepted. Significant gold mineralisation encountered at Duchess of York and Hickmans Find. • Western Mining 1979-1985 – Base Metal Exploration – Minor Zn encountered in RC drilling. • CRA-Croesus Mining 1991-1993 – Base and Precious Metals Exploration – Mapping, EM, Auger RAB and diamond drilling. – Auger sampling identified anomalous gold area with RAB drilling intersecting significant mineralisation within saprolite (4m @ 3.08g/t Au). Diamond drilling beneath intercepted 4m @ 2.2g/t Au. • North Mining Ltd. 1993-1997 – Mapping, Geochem, ground magnetics, RAB drilling. Minor gold results. • Croesus Mining, CRA, Golden State Resources 1985-2001 – Mapping, aero-magnetics, rock chips, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. Minor anomalies • St Barbara 2006-2009 – Gold exploration - RC drilling, no gold anomalies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is located in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane on the Eastern Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The Project predominantly consists of mafic volcanics towards the east of the project, with felsic-intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics in the west. Other lithologies such as pyritic chert ridges, metasediments of epiclastics, black shales and conglomerates generally striking NW-SE dipping steeply to the east. • Mineralisation at Rocky Dam is hosted within pyritic quartz veining which is controlled by shearing within the felsic-intermediate volcanics and black shales.
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*	• See tables within text. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All historical drilling gold values are reported at weighted averages, with a minimum cut-off of 0.1g/t Au.
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').*	• True width of mineralisation currently not known at this point.
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 figures within this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting is considered balanced considering the nature of the sampling techniques involved. All rock chips are reported upon within this report.
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 pertinent exploration programs are reported upon within the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC exploration drilling beneath soil and RAB anomalism is planned for mid 2020