ASX:**CXO** Announcement

17 November 2020

Gold grades of 20g/t Au in rock chips from Kellermeister Prospect

Highlights

- Gold assays up to 20 g/t Au in rock chips at newly defined Kellermeister and Rosella Prospects
- Gold occurs in sulphide-bearing quartz veins up to 15m wide and 100m long
- Vein systems are open to the north and northeast, where similar targets have been defined
- Mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling at these and other similar targets is ongoing
- Further assay results expected in the coming weeks
- Low-cost field investigations continue to uncover new targets and prospects
- Gold prospectivity of the Bynoe Gold Project continues to build and be substantiated

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Core Lithium Ltd (**Core** or **Company**) (ASX: **CXO**) is pleased to announce significant assay results from ongoing gold exploration at the Company's wholly owned Bynoe Gold Project in the Northern Territory.

In recent weeks, regional mapping and reconnaissance rock chip sampling have led to the discovery of some exciting gold prospects, including Covidicus West, Pickled Parrot, Piper North and Far East. At each of these prospects, gold-bearing sulphide and locally visible gold and gold nuggets occur along a large quartz vein systems.

At the new Kellermeister Prospect, rock chips assayed up to 20 g/t Au, and several samples from the nearby Rosella Prospect are above 1 g/t Au (Figures 1 and 2).

Given the reconnaissance nature of the sampling program and the limited number of samples collected at these new prospects, these results are considered an excellent first pass outcome.

Kellermeister prospect covers a broad zone of quartz veining, quartz breccia and intermingled quartz-schist host rock, comprising graphitic schist and conglomerate. Fractures and irregular 1-5 cm diameter "blebs" are filled with limonite and haematite that are interpreted to be the result of weathering of sulphides. (Figure 1).

Figure 1. 20g/t Au rock-chip sample of vein quartz with iron oxides after sulphides (left). Quartz veins outcrop in the BBF Goldfield (right).

The Company was led to the Kellermeister area by elevated soil-gold assays that emanated from Core's pulp re-assay program, which is bearing significant fruit (Figure 1).

Only eight samples were collected at Kellermeister during the brief field investigation, and four of these are above 50 ppb, peaking at 20 g/t (Table 1). Similarly, at Rosella, only two samples were collected, and both are above 1 g/t. Quartz veins to the northeast (Rosella North) are thought to be semi-continuous, and three samples were found to be at background levels (Figure 2).

Core has recently completed a second round of rock chip sampling and several lines of soil samples across both prospects, based purely on the similarity of veins to Covidicus West. Results are expected in the coming weeks.

Core believes the potential of the BBF Gold Field and Bynoe Gold Project is only just starting to be understood (Figures 2-4).

Core's Managing Director, Stephen Biggins, said:

"Core continues to uncover new gold prospects using low-cost field-oriented programs. It appears likely that continuation of this program in concert with more detailed exploration will result in even further prospects in what is evolving into a significant new gold province.

"Further assay results from Core's recent mapping, rock chip and soil sampling are expected over the coming weeks and months. A number of the target areas are also accessible into the early wet season, enabling the Company to maintain gold exploration momentum after lithium resource drilling at Grants has ceased.

"Whilst we keep receiving positive gold results from our work in the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, Core remains absolutely focused on delivering Australia's next lithium project by developing the Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin in the Northern Territory."

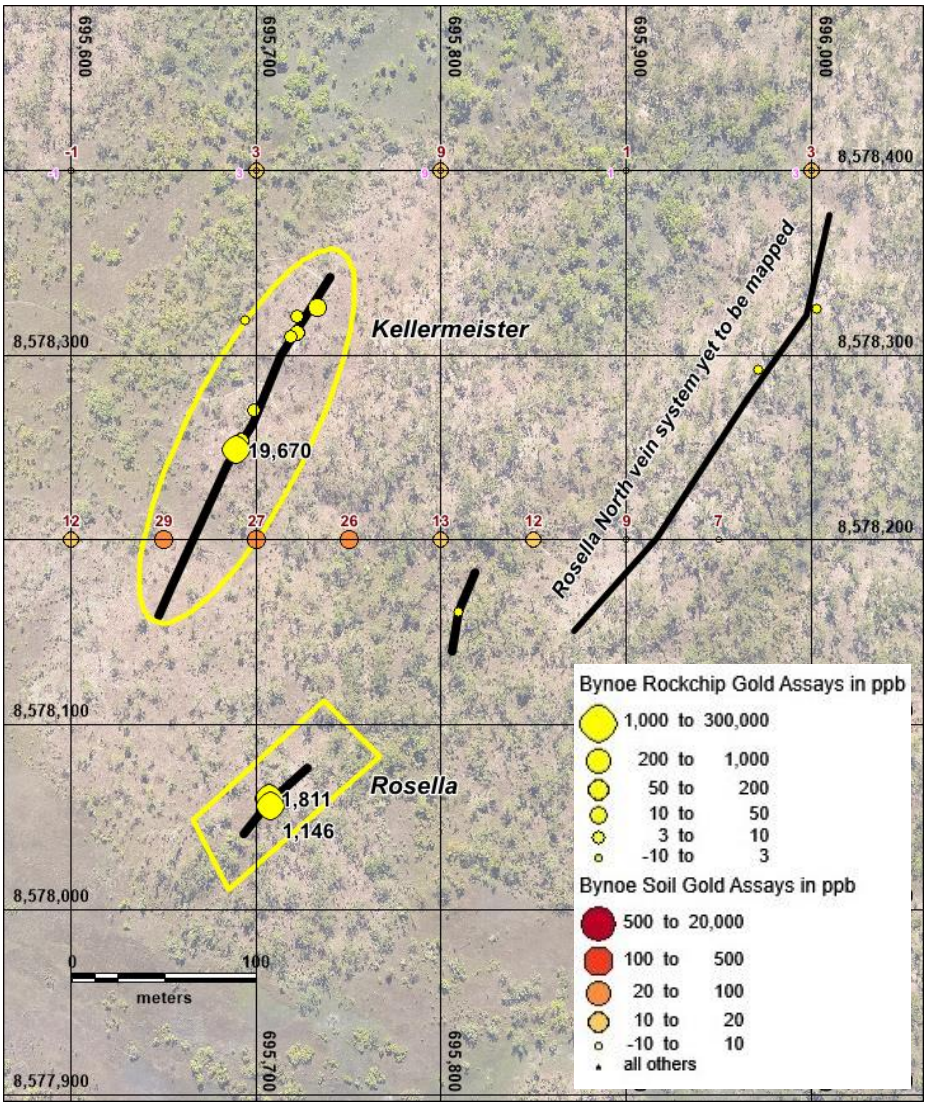

Figure 2. Preliminary map of the quartz veins mapped at Kellermeister and surrounds, showing newly received reconnaissance rock chip gold assays (in ppb) and results of Core's pulp re-assay program.

Bynoe Gold Project Background

Core is testing and confirming the gold prospectivity of the Bynoe Gold Project by taking advantage of the vast library of lithium exploration samples collected by the Company over the past 5 years from the Finniss Lithium Project tenements.

In recent months, Core has also undertaken field investigations of over 15 targets, including mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling. The assay results from this recent fieldwork are expected over the coming weeks and months, and positive assay results from these programs will be followed up in due course.

Numerous gold targets have now been identified and based on the early success of the re-assay program, it is likely that a plethora of further gold targets exist. Core believes it is well positioned in terms of tenure, easy access, local expertise and gold prospectivity to progress the gold exploration potential at both the Bynoe and nearby Adelaide River Gold projects.

This highly prospective Pine Creek Orogen gold province in the NT currently hosts over 10Moz of gold resources. It has the potential for long-term, profitable mining operations in a historic mining district that has produced with over 4.5 million ounces of gold during the past four decades (Figure 5).

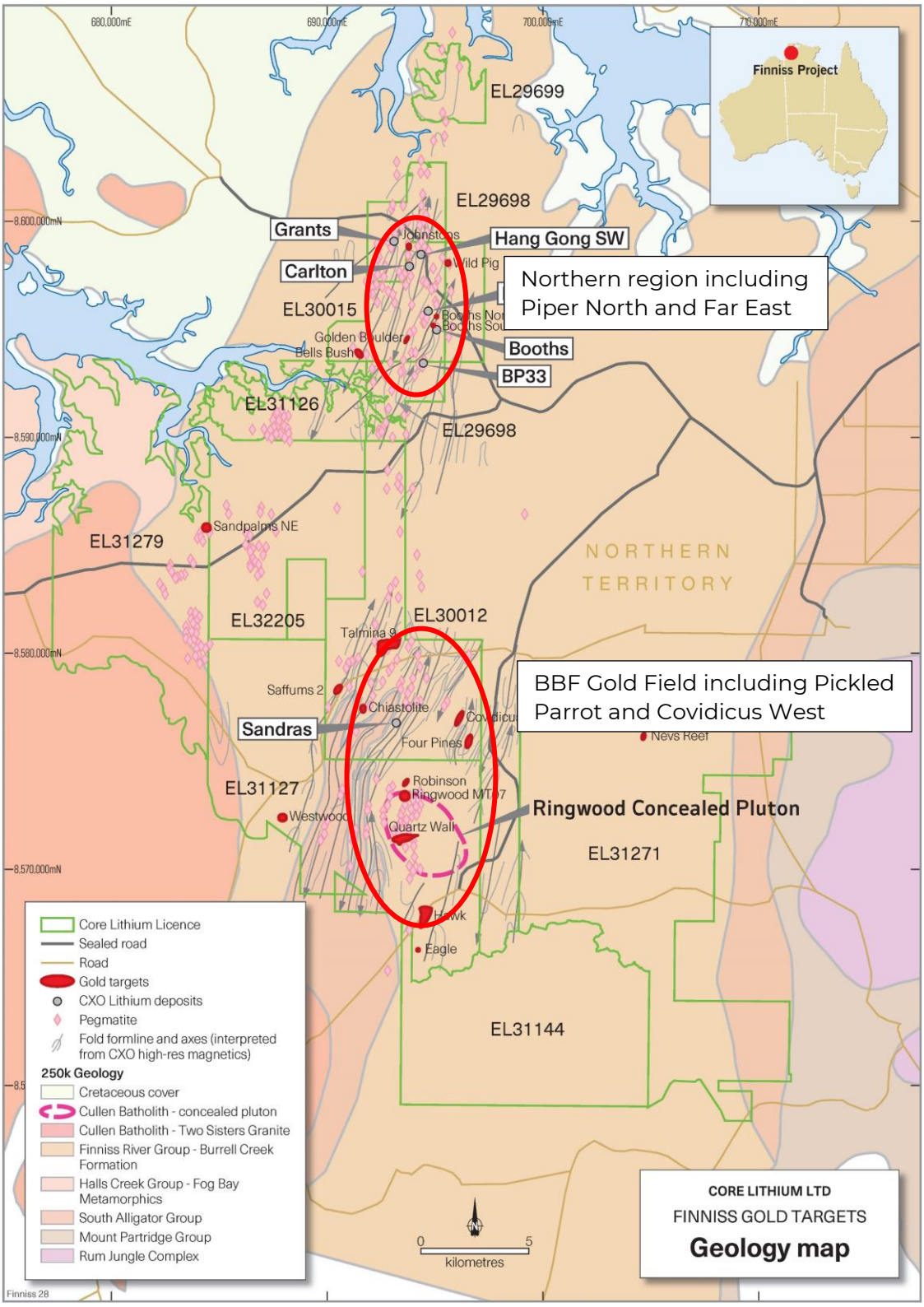

Figure 3. Geological map for the Bynoe Gold Project area showing the location of the northern domain that includes Piper North.

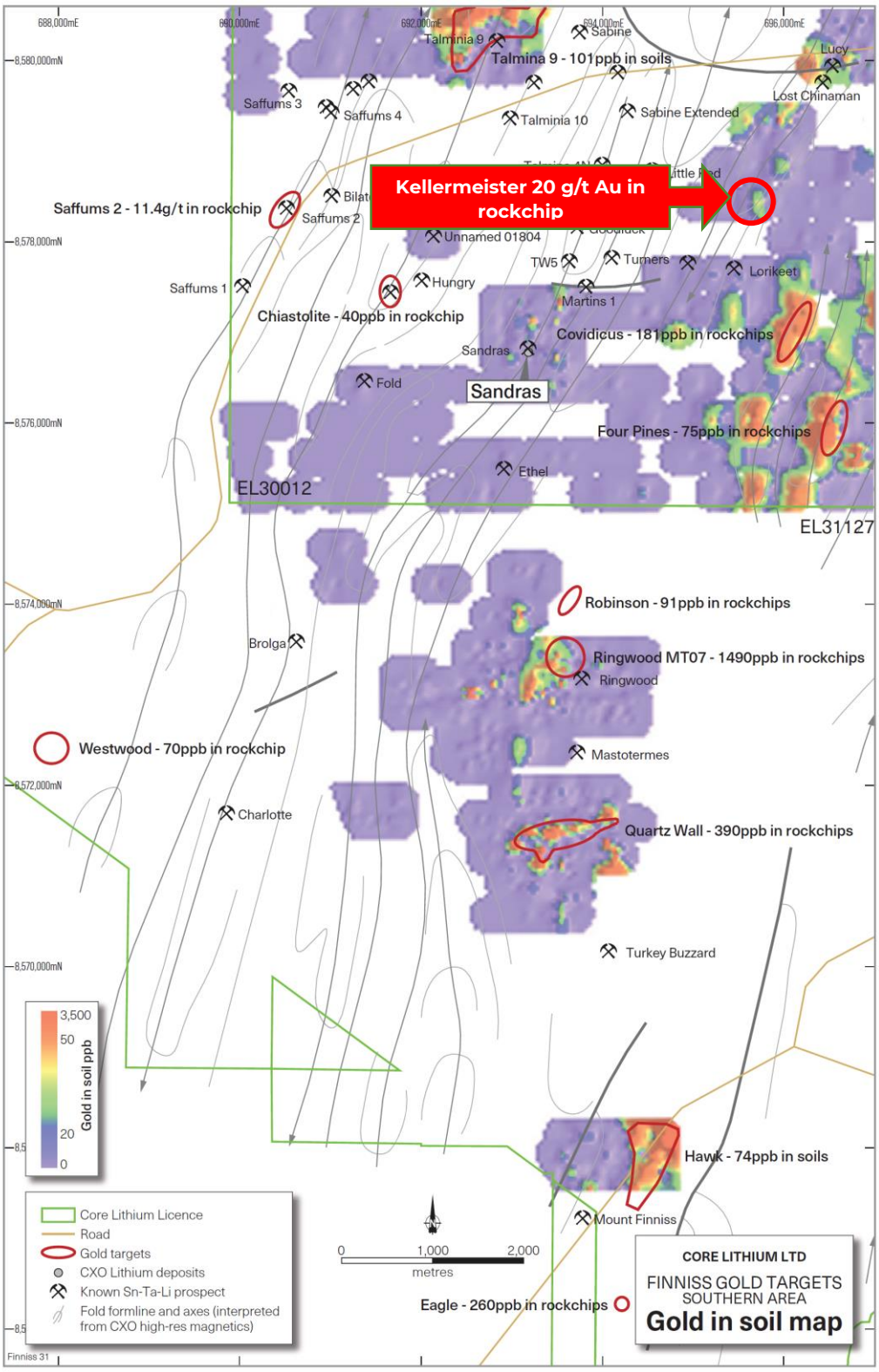

Figure 4. Gold-in-soils grid showing the location of Kellermeister and Rosella Prospects and Core's other gold targets and prospects in the southern part of the Bynoe Gold Project (red box is new peak significant gold result in this announcement).

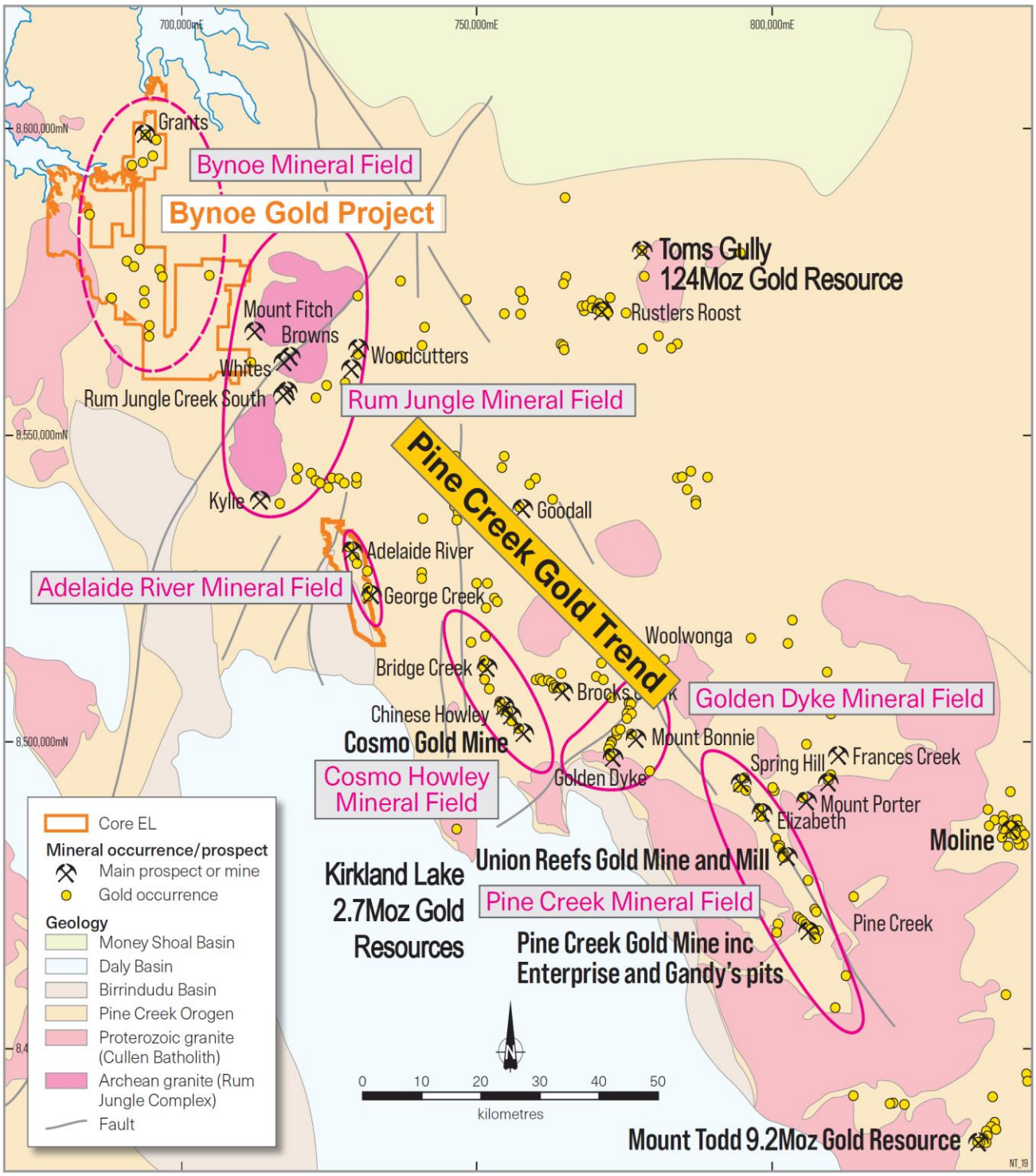

Figure 5. Location of Core's Bynoe and Adelaide River Gold Projects in relation to gold mines, resources and occurrences in the Pine Creek Orogen.

Resource data in Figure 5 sourced from past ASX announcements:

https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160824/pdf/439l67hln93qjv.pdf, https://www.vistagold.com/images/Investor/Presentation/Vista_Gold_Corp_-_Corporate_Presentation_-_September_2020_090120.pdf and https://www.kl.gold/our-business/resources-and-reserves/default.aspx.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Core Lithium Board.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr David Rawlings (BSc(Hons)Geol, PhD) an employee of Core Lithium Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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". Dr Rawlings consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by Core.

Table 1 All rock chip assays for gold for Kellermeister and Rosella Prospects, Bynoe Gold Project.

Prospect	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Au ppb	Au(R) ppb	Description
Rosella North	RFG260	696003	8578325	0.009	9		Comp - Qtz vein with minor oxide coatings
Rosella North	RFG261	695971	8578292	0.005	5	6	Comp - Qtz vein with minor oxide blebs
Rosella North	RFG262	695809	8578161	0.004	4		Comp - Qtz breccia with grey schist clasts
Rosella	RFG263	695707	8578060	1.811	1811	2927	Comp - Qtz vein with oxide blebs and black BCF clasts
Rosella	RFG264	695708	8578056	1.146	1146	1100	Comp - Qtz vein with large oxide blebs
Kellermeister	RFG265	695699	8578270	0.017	17	18	Qtz vein with oxide and grey (graphitic) BCF blebs
Kellermeister	RFG266	695692	8578254	0.073	73	66	Qtz vein with oxide and grey (graphitic) BCF blebs
Kellermeister	RFG267	695689	8578249	19.67	19670	19615	Qtz vein with oxide and grey (graphitic) BCF blebs
Kellermeister	RFG268	695733	8578326	0.43	430		Qtz vein with oxide and grey (graphitic) BCF blebs
Kellermeister	RFG269	695722	8578321	0.023	23	21	Qtz veins with oxide blebs (ex-sulphide?)
Kellermeister	RFG270	695722	8578312	0.14	140		Qtz vein with oxide fracture coatings
Kellermeister	RFG271	695719	8578310	0.029	29	25	Qtz vein with oxide fracture coatings
Kellermeister	RFG272	695694	8578319	0.006	6		Comp - BCF schist with oxide pits (after sulphide) and large andalusite

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.	• Rockchips – selective grab 2 to 3 kg: 14 samples with gold assay. • Samples collected by Core in September 2020. • Sampling procedures employed for the surface sample material are of modern standard. • Sampling was carried out with a view towards gold. There is a high degree of discretion by the geologist as to what material was selected, for example, quartz veins or ex-sulphidic sedimentary rock. However, the geologist has attempted to collect a representative sample of the material presented, so there is no hand picking of specific pieces of broken rock or minerals. • Soils – collected on wide-spaced regional grids during Core's lithium exploration programs since 2016. Samples collected at boundary of A and B horizon at depths between 30-60 cm using shovel/pick and sieved to -5mm.
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).	• No drilling data presented.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• No drilling data presented.

	• 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.	
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 in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging data was collected for all surface samples herein and is of good quality. Data is in a digital form. A photograph has been collected for each rockchip 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.	• There is no field sub-sampling used. • Samples were sent to a laboratory where the entire sample was dried, crushed, then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better using an LM2 or LM5 mill. • Rockchip samples are 2 to 3 kg in most cases, which is likely to be sufficient for the grain size of the material being analysed. No selective hand picking of minerals took place. • In some cases, multiple pieces of representative rock were required to create a composite sample. This approach is used in regional programs to establish the fertility of a range of veins at one locality. This is especially important given the size of the area and plethora of targets being covered in this program. The objective of the follow-up sampling is to collect individual veins wherever possible at any given locality. • Field duplicates are not used for rockchips given the heterogeneity of mineralisation expected. Duplicates and replicate soil samples are collected on a roughly 1 in 20 basis. • No other quality control procedures were considered necessary for this reconnaissance style sampling program. • Core has used 3 gold standards ranging between blank and 200 ppb Au for these samples but will now implement a 3000 ppb Au standard for subsequent rockchips.

		• Core also relies on internal laboratory QAQC in respect of gold.
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.	• Gold analysis was carried out at North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory. NAL remain the preeminent laboratory for gold assays for Core Lithium Ltd, and a number of other gold explorers and developers in the area, including Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. • Laboratory repeats show an excellent correlation with the original assay (Table 1). • Standards were employed at a rate of 1 in 40. A review of these showed negligible contamination or carry-over. • Gold analysis has largely been carried out via low-level fire assay ICP-MS with a detection limit of 1 ppb. • While the low-level method is accurate for high grade materials it is not ideal for the laboratory, which has to implement thorough cleaning of the instrument following a high-grade sample going through. In future, Core will run rockchips through using a an “ore grade” methodology that has higher detection limit of 10 ppb.
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.	• Verification of the results presented herein is underway, with a second round of surface samples having been submitted to NAL. • Mapping of the area has shown that there is locally abundant sulphide, sufficient to reinforce the magnitude of the gold assays. • Repeat assays by the laboratory are excellent (Table 1) given the heterogeneity of gold systems.
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 data have valid location information, including easting/northing, grid datum, location method (e.g. GPS). • The grid system used by Core is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL.
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.	• Rockchip sample spacing is highly variable according to the discretion of the geologist. Soil samples are collected on grids of between 100-500m N and 10-100m E.

	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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.	• Sampling was of reconnaissance nature and designed to establish the gold fertility of the various veins and textures presented at the site. This is reflected in the range of assays presented herein – barren quartz through to strongly mineralised quartz with abundant ex-sulphide. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core has a modern Chain of Custody in place during sample submission.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audits or reviews of the data associated with these surface samples.

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.	• Surface sampling discussed herein took place on EL30012, which is 100% owned by Core via its 100%-owned subsidiary Lithium Developments Pty Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the work area. • The prospect area comprises Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903, Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp and Greenex drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all of their predecessors, did not assay for Li or Au (except Au at Golden Boulder). • Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently (2016) when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites. • The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2005 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2005). • Liontown drilled the first deep RC holes at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016, targeting surface workings dating back to the 1980s. The operators at that time were seeking Tin and Tantalum. • Core subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and a number of other prospects in 2016. • After purchase of the Liontown tenements in 2017, Core drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong. • In subsequent years approximately 50 prospects have been drilled to one degree or another by Core. • Core has now drilled several deposits to a detailed level, allowing them to be estimated as a Mineral Resource, and in some cases a Reserve. Core has completed a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and obtained Government approvals to mine the Grants deposit and is currently seeking approvals for BP33. A revised DFS is underway. • The history of gold mining in the broader Pine Creek Orogen dates back as far as the 1880s. It has had a varied history since. In respect of the Finniss area, there has been very minimal gold exploration or mining – it has been almost exclusively a tin-tantalum province. The only exception

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appears to be Golden Boulder, which was mined via shallow shafts and pits in the early 1990s producing 18-22 kg of gold. No other historic production or exploration is known. The earliest documented "modern" gold exploration within the Finniss Project was in the mid-1990s by Greenbushes Ltd (drilling at Golden Boulder). This was followed by surface exploration by Haddington Resources Ltd (mid 2000s), then Liontown Resources Ltd (2016-2017) and lastly Core Lithium Ltd (2016 to present). In respect of all of these companies, the gold exploration was largely as an add-on to the routine element suite for rockchips and soil samples in areas that appeared fertile. Across all three latter companies, less than 20% of surface samples were assayed for gold and less than 3% of drill samples. This was largely a function of cost and perceived lack of prospectivity, and the focus on the logical lithium pegmatite target.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The prospect lies in the central portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras. • These pegmatites have been the focus of Core's lithium exploration at Finniss to date. • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex and Cullen Batholith. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. In more recent times, Core has re-mapped part of the southern area as South Alligator Group, based on geophysics and drilling data that suggests reduced rocktypes. A concealed pluton has also been interpreted at Ringwood on the basis of geophysics, large

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pegmatites and a localised metamorphic aureole. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified historically as occurring at Bilato's (Picketts) and Saffums 1 (both amblygonite) but more recently Liontown and Core have identified spodumene at numerous other prospects, including Grants, BP33, Booths, Lees, Hang Gong, Ah Hoy, Far West Central and Sandras. • Lower greenschist facies metamorphism, associated with the Top End / Barramundi Orogeny (1870-1800 Ma), deformed the South Alligator and Finniss River Groups into a series of upright, tight, north-northeast trending and south plunging folds. The fold hinges and parasitic folds on the limbs of regional folds are thought to be the principle host for gold mineralisation at Finniss. • Apart from the pegmatites, there are no mapped igneous rocks outcropping in the project area, but it is probably that the area is under-pined by intrusions(s) of the Cullen Batholith. • There are numerous quartz veins in the Finniss Project area and their relationship to the pegmatites remains contentious. Some veins transition between pegmatite and massive quartz with disseminated muscovite, while others are essentially massive quartz. There is evidence of cross-cutting relationships between vein generations in places and there is also a diversity of vein styles. • Following a review of historic data, the established gold mineralisation in the Finniss Project appears to be of two types: ○ Classic turbidite-hosted lode gold of a similar style to the Howley Mineral Field, which includes the Cosmo Howley mine operated by Kirkland Lakes Resources Ltd, 20km to the southeast. In that field, a string of gold deposits is located along the crest of the Howley Anticline and forms an intermittent line of lode extending for 24km that strikes NNE. The gold is generally either coarse and visible or as inclusions in sulphides within discordant quartz veins, faults and shear-zones sub-parallel to F3 anticlinal axes, often as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stacked saddle reefs. Most lodes in that district trend NNE and have steep dips. Gold mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen is mostly orogenic in nature and appears to be temporally associated with events related to the Cullen Batholith and mineralisation can occur some distance from the granite-sedimentary contacts. It is proposed that granite only provided the heat source for gold mineralisation and that the fluids were derived via metamorphism of the surrounding sedimentary rocks. ○ Intrusive-related gold that has a direct spatial and implied genetic relationship with granite bodies that have intruded to high crustal levels. The only demonstrable example is the gold veins in the Ringwood area. These are notably thicker and of more varied orientation to those in the north. • Core also believes that there is potential for stratiform gold deposits associated with graphitic and iron-rich sediments (BIF horizons) that occur with an absence of quartz veining. The gold is present in sub-microscopic particles of arsenopyrite and lesser pyrite. Known deposits include Cosmopolitan Howley and the Golden Dyke. At Mount Bonnie and Iron Blow the gold deposits are uniquely zinc dominant and more polymetallic with sphalerite-galena-aresenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-tetrahedrite (held by PNX Metals Ltd). These are also a valid target at Finniss but have been scantly explored for to date.
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.	• No drilling data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• The original assay is used in all cases (i.e., Au1). Laboratory repeats are listed in Table 1 for clarity. • No top-cut applied. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• There is insufficient data to speculate on the relationship between mapped veins and width at this stage. • Based on surface exposure, mineralisation is within quartz veins up to 10m wide. It cannot be accurately determined if the mineralisation is confined to the margins of veins or is disseminated within. • The gold tenor of the intervening Burrell Creek Formation schists cannot be determined as it is not well exposed. • Mineralisation orientations in the vertical component have not 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 Figures and Tables in the release.
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 rockchip assays from this prospect have been reported in the table in the report body (Table 1). The distribution of samples is shown in the figures in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 meaningful and material data has been reported either within this JORC Table or the body of the report.
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.	• There are pending rockchip and soil assays for this prospect that will provide more clarity on the grade distribution. This will form the basis of decisions going forward, which may include drilling. • The immediate future work will include soil and rockchip sampling of vein systems to the north northeast where these two prospects are thought to be continuous under covered of thin soil.