ASX Announcement

9 April 2018

COMPANY DETAILS
Davenport Resources Limited
ABN: 64 153 414 852
ASX CODE: DAV

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE (& Postal Address)
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Capital Structure
108.2M Ordinary shares
33.85M Second milestone shares
6.2M Unlisted options

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Patrick McManus
(Non-Executive Chairman)
Chris Gilchrist
(Managing Director)
Chris Bain
(Executive Director)
Rory Luff
(Non-Executive Director)

INFERRED RESOURCE UPDATE - JOHNNIES REWARD, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.2Mt at 0.7 g/t Au and 0.4% Cu estimated for Johnnies Reward deposit at Southern Cross Bore**
- **Open nature of Resource suggests Johnnies Reward can be enlarged with additional drilling**
- **Southern Cross Bore Project includes numerous other targets earmarked for follow-up exploration**
- **Davenport's focus remains advancing potash assets in Germany's South Harz Basin**

Davenport Resources Limited ("**Davenport**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: DAV) in this announcement updates and provides additional information relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Johnnies Reward gold-copper deposit, part of its 100%-owned Southern Cross Bore Project in the Northern Territory's Arunta region.

Prepared by Conarco Consulting, the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate stands at **2.2 Mt at 0.7 g/t gold and 0.4% copper, the resource contains 52,000 ounces of gold and 9,000 tonnes copper, this is a 1.4 g/t gold equivalent for 101,000 ounces gold equivalent.**

Executive Director, Chris Bain commented that *"The open nature of the Inferred Resource down dip and the trend for several hundred metres along strike highlighted by both magnetics and geochemistry suggests that there is scope to significantly extend this maiden resource"*

The Johnnies Reward prospect is located within the Southern Cross Bore Project that features numerous other targets for follow-up exploration. These include another outcropping gossan with anomalous rock-chip samples (Two Amigos) and historic copper workings (Pinnacles).

As the Johnnies Reward Inferred Mineral Resource has been estimated based on historic drilling information, it has been done at minimal cost to Davenport. The Company's focus remains advancing its potash assets in Germany's South Harz Basin and it is currently reviewing options for unlocking value from Johnnies Reward and the broader Southern Cross Bore Project.

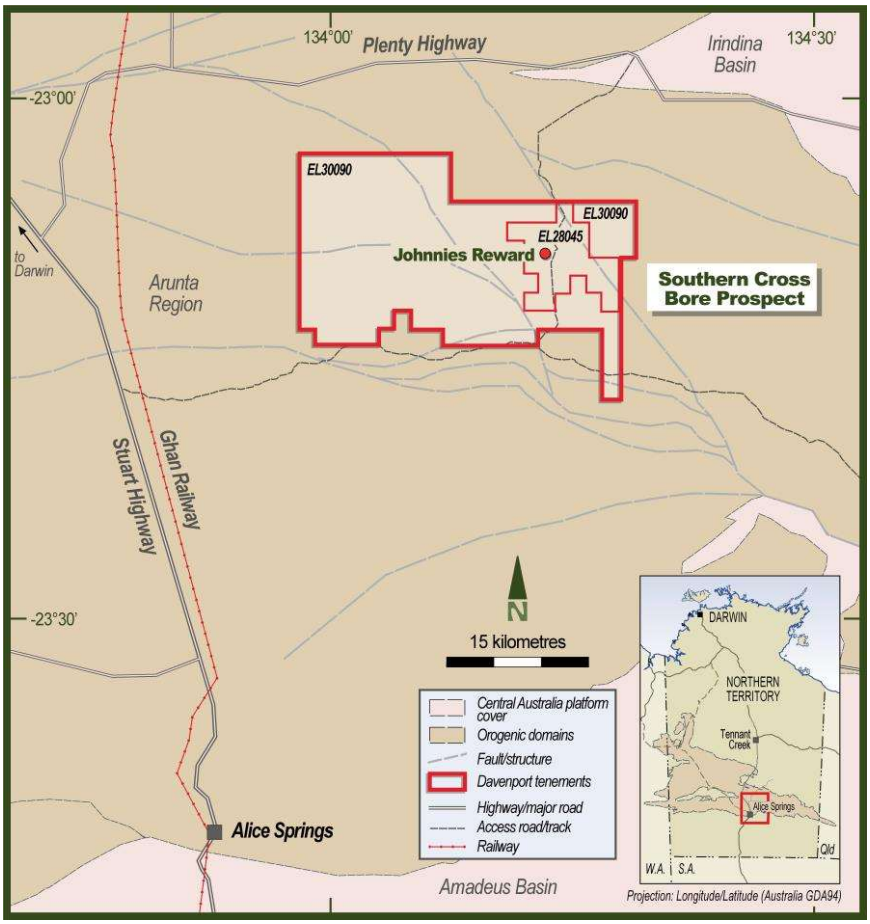

Figure 1 – Location of Johnnies Reward Prospect in EL28045

Geology

Johnnies Reward mineralisation is hosted within a north striking, overturned east-dipping metasedimentary succession dominated by quartzose gneiss. The mineralised unit is interpreted as a stratabound body of diopside-tremolite-magnetite rock, which at surface extends about 200m along strike and is up to 50m wide. Ground magnetic interpretation suggests the magnetite rich lode plunges to the northeast and extends to at least 500m depth below surface.

Mineralisation is an assemblage of copper with minor gold, lead,-zinc, and silver in the magnetite rich rock and a gold with minor copper assemblage extending into the underlying quartz-garnet-biotite-gneiss.

Resource methodology

Using a gold equivalent approach to create mineralised domains overcame the apparent variability of mineralisation between the copper-rich and gold-rich domains and produced a more coherent interpretation. The mineralised domains have been interpreted using a combination of cross-sections, long sections and level plans. A nominal 0.5 g/t gold equivalent cut-off grade has been used to define the boundary between mineralised and un-mineralised material, although some intercepts below 0.5 g/t AuEq have been included for continuity purposes.

The gold equivalent value was calculated using a gold price of AUD$1600/oz and a copper price of AUD$8460/t, as follows: $Gold\ Equivalent = gold\ (ppm) + copper(ppm)/6077$

Domain	Cut-off	Tonnes(kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)
B Transition	0.0	75	0.5	1,000	0.5	500	1.3	3,000
A	0.0	145	1.1	5,000	0.3	500	1.6	7,000
B	0.0	1,970	0.7	47,000	0.4	8,000	1.4	91,000
TOTAL	**0.0**	**2,190**	**0.7**	**52,000**	**0.4**	**9,000**	**1.4**	**101,000**

Table 1 –Johnnies Reward Inferred Mineral Resources at a 0 g/t gold equivalent cut-off

The estimate was prepared using a block model constrained with 3D wireframes of two main domains. Values for gold, copper and gold equivalent were interpolated using an Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method on 10 × 10 × 10 m blocks. The block size and number of samples used for the estimate were determined by a Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis to optimise the kriging efficiencies and slope of regression.

The Inferred Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about geological continuity. This resulted in the inclusion of approximately 6,600 tonnes below the 0.5 g/t AuEq grade. (Refer to Appendix 1 – JORC table 1in this release for additional information.)

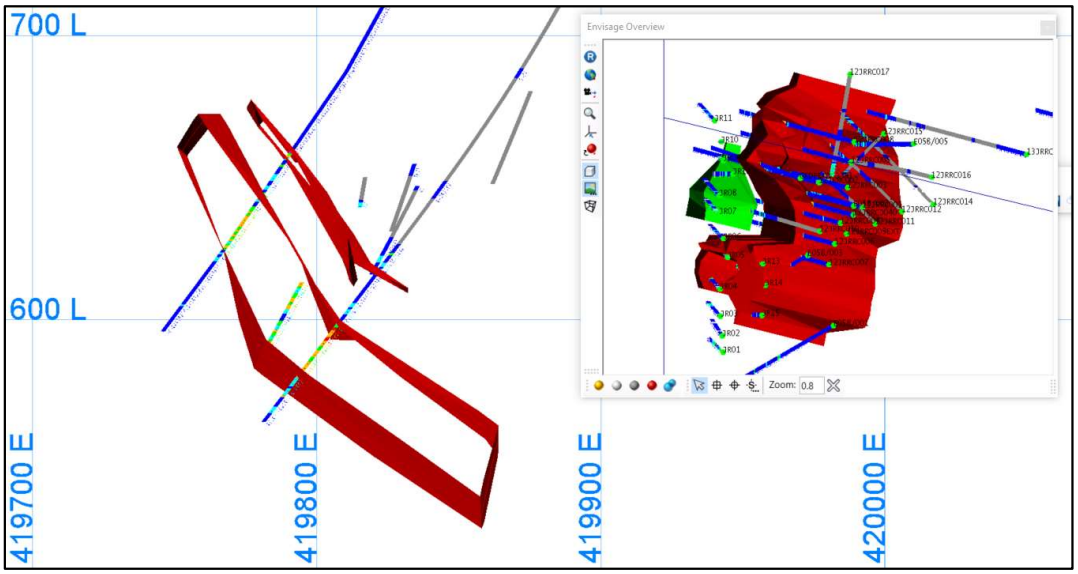

Figure 2 – Cross section at 7,440,575 mN and (Inset) plan view showing section location and drill holes.

Drilling

The Inferred Mineral Resource for the Johnnies Reward deposit incorporates assays from 41 drill holes (Table 1) including nine diamond, 15 percussion and 17 RC holes for a total of 4699m. Drilling was done over a period of several years in various campaigns and spacing between holes is erratic but close spaced, therefore continuity of mineralisation can be readily interpreted as an Inferred Resource. The Mineral Resource extends from an outcropping gossan through a transitional weathered zone that is approximately 20m thick below which is fresh rock. The Johnnies Reward mineralisation is interpreted to be an iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit hosted within a magnetite-pyroxenite. It is open down-dip as well as along strike to the north.

Sampling and Metallurgy

Prior to the 2012 drilling information rearding sampling is not available. After this date the drill holes were geologically logged, sampled and magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded at 1 m intervals. At the time of drilling RC holes were sampled using a cone splitter, both single meter samples and 4 m composite samples were collected. All drill holes were lithologically logged and a chip sample from each meter drilled was stored in chip trays. During 2013, four holes were drilled with an RC pre-collar before switching to NQ diamond drilling. The core was marked up in one metre intervals, recovery and RQD was measured and core photographed.

Single meter samples visually judged to be from the better mineralised portions of each drill hole and composite samples from all other parts of the drill holes were analysed for gold, copper and iron. Gold analysis was done by fire assay on a 30 g charge followed with an AAS finish. Repeat analysis was done on high gold results. Both copper and iron were analysed using a four acid near total digest followed by ICP MS (Inductively Couple Plasma Mass Spectrometry) finish. In those instances, where Cu or Fe analyses exceeding the upper limit of detection an ore grade analysis was performed.

Metallurgical work was carried out on four composite samples from the 2012 and 2013 drilling campaign primarily to establish if the gold is recoverable by traditional CIP methods. Overall recovery of gold was generally excellent with around 90% of the gold in solution after 48 hours from two composites. In the other two composites, about 20% of gold remained in the solid after 48 hours.

ALS metallurgy conducted a quantitative automated mineralogical analysis on a sample of gold-bearing Knelson panned concentrate and tailings. The results indicated that the concentrate was made up primarily of quartz 42.5%, magnetite 27.4% and chlorite/micas 15.0%. Minor constituents included pyroxenes – amphiboles 7.0%, garnets 4.3% and pyrite 1.5%. A minor proportion of the concentrate was sulphides (~3.3% combined). Chalcopyrite 0.74% occurred primarily in the tails. Only one fine, liberated pure native gold grain was detected and that was in the gravity tail.

The nature of the mineralisation and metallurgical work to date suggests that recovery for both copper and gold can be assumed to be similar and would target close to 90%. Typically, recovery of gold to a copper concentrate would be lower than this but the work so far suggests that additional recovery of free gold could make a contribution so that both the copper and gold would be in a form that would be readily saleable.

Further work will be needed on grind sizes and mineralogy however the reagent consumption is considered within a reasonable range and similar to expected consumption rates at operational sites.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by John Collier, a Competent Person who is a Member the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. John Collier is employed by Conarco Consulting and does not have a conflict of interest with the company and has sufficient experience that 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'. John Collier consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

INVESTOR & MEDIA ENQUIRIES:

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APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	All sampling for drilling was by industry standard drilling techniques such as aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. Soil and rock chips samples were collected from designated grid systems and collected at regular intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The type of drilling, angle of drilling and sample density is industry standard for the style of deposit and ensures there is sample representivity. Soil sampling has been conducted over multiple grid spacing namely 200 m x 200 m and 50 m x 50 m. A comparison has been made between the two outlining that this in an effective exploration method. There is no information available on the calibration of the measuring tools.
	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.	Information prior to 2012 is not available and the following is a description of the sampling procedures after this date. <u>RC Drilling</u> The drill holes were geologically logged, sampled and magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded at 1 m intervals at the time of drilling. Utilising a cone splitter both single meter samples and 4 meter composite samples were collected at the time of drilling using the "spear" methodology. As drill holes do not always end in even multiples of 4 m a number of 3 m, 2 m and 1 m composites were collected. All drill holes were lithologically logged and a chip sample from each meter drilled was stored in chip trays. Single meter samples visually judged to be from the better mineralised portions of each drill hole and composite samples from all other parts of the drill holes were selected for analysis. Samples were submitted to ALS in Alice Springs for preparation prior to being forwarded to ALS' laboratory in Perth for analysis of Au, Cu and Fe. Gold analysis was done by method Au-AA25 which is a fire assay method completed on a 30 g charge followed with an AAS finish (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy). When high gold results were received a repeat gold analyses was performed. Both copper and iron were analysed for using ME-ICP61. This method is a four acid near total digest followed by and ICP MS (Inductively Couple Plasma Mass Spectrometry) or ICP AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry) finish. In those instances, where Cu or Fe analyses exceeding the upper limit of detection an ore grade analysis was performed. <u>Diamond drilling</u> Four holes were drilled with an RC pre-collar before switching to diamond drilling. Diamond drilling was done with NQ sized core and oriented using a Reflex core orientation device. On completion of drilling all diamond core was oriented with a bottom of the hole line marked on the core as defined by the orientations marks made by the drillers. Following orientation, the core was marked up in one meter intervals after which it was photographed. After photography recoveries and RQDs were measured and recorded. This was followed by lithological logging and when possible structural logging of the core. Core samples which were visually judged to contain the better mineralisation in the diamond tails were submitted for analysis as half core. Samples of half core varied from 0.3 m to 1.5 m in length with the majority being 1 m long. As knowledge of the mineralisation at Black Angus was limited it was decided that it would be best to submit samples from the entire length of the diamond tail of 13BARCD038. To achieve this all core not judged to contain potentially significant mineralisation were submitted as fillets with ten 5 m and one 2.3 m core fillets submitted for analysis. <u>Soil Samples</u> Soil sampling over the gridded areas was conducted on east-west running lines spaced at 100 m intervals north-south with samples collected on 50 m centres (Buskas, 2013), 200 m spaced lines with samples collected every 200 m including a follow up infill programme reducing the line spacing to 50 m. At all sites the upper 5 cm to 10 cm of soil was scraped off to minimise the amount of organic material included in samples. Soil was passed through a 1.5 mm sieve with 0.5 kgs of the undersized fraction retained in a paper geochem

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bag for analysis. At each site a short description of the site and material collected was recorded. All samples were submitted to ALS' preparation facility in Alice Springs where they were prepared prior to shipping to Perth for analysis. All samples were analysed for Au, Ag, As, Bi and Cu. Gold was analysed for using a trace level method Au-TL43 where a 25 g sample is digested in an aqua regia solution and followed by an ICP-MS (Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) finish. The remaining elements Ag, As, Bi and Cu were analysed by ICP43. In this method an aliquot from the aqua regia gold digestion is analysed using ICPAES (Induced Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy). Rock chips All rock samples collected were submitted to ALS' preparation facility in Alice Springs where they were prepared prior to shipping to Perth to be analysed. Samples were analysed for Au using method Au-AA25, a 30 gram fire assay, and by method ME-ICP61 a four acid "near total" digest followed by analysis by ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb and Zn.
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.).*	There were 63 holes in the database, including 6 Diamond, 15 Percussion, 38 Reverse Circulation and 4 Reverse Circulation with diamond tails. Diamond tails were drilled NQ size and oriented using a Relex core orientation device.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recoveries have been recorded for holes 12JRRC009EXT, 13JRRCD036, 13BARCD038 and 13JRRCD040. Generally, recoveries are very good and are close to 100%. There are minor areas where recoveries are less than 60% and as a low as 0%. These have been interpreted as "cavings". Recoveries have been calculated as a percentage based on interval length / recovery length and are only applied to diamond drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	It is assumed that recoveries of samples were an acceptable standard as the drilling companies involved; Australian Mineral and Waterwell Drilling and McKay drilling are well known competent drillers across Australia.
	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.	There is no evidence between sample recovery and grade as low recovery rates are generally outside of the mineralised domains.
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.*	Cuttings and core have been geologically logged and the information compiled into a coded system for use in computer coded analysis. This includes three major lithological codes each including grain size and three mineral codes. There are also codes for percentage pyrite, bornite, pyrrhotite, sulphide, pyrolusite, vein quartz, limonite and haematite. This level of detail is sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation however further work is required for geotechnical and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Non-core holes are quantitative by nature and are reliant on the sample interval. Diamond drilling is also quantitative with sampling generally over 1 m interval although some smaller and larger intervals occur.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes used within the database were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All core was cut and half core was sampled. In 1988, 57 samples from the Alcoa drilling were re-assayed by fire assay using quarter core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	When possible samples were split with a riffle splitter, away from the mineralised zones the samples were speared. Sub sample preparation followed standard practice for this type of sampling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples type is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The samples type is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	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.	The drilling type and angle of drilling to the orebody is considered to be appropriate. Duplicate sampling of fire assays is shown to be appropriate and are explained further in section 10.1 of this report.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	The samples were either assayed by fire assay or AAS with some check assays. This is considered appropriate for the style of deposit. The use of blanks and standards have not been used or not made available. This is considered below industry standard and is recommended for future drilling and sampling programmes.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	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 geophysical tools were used in the estimation of the deposit.
	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 use of blanks and standards have not been used or not made available. This is considered below industry standard and is recommended for future drilling and sampling programmes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	There are no reports of the verification of significant intersections by an independent company, however drilling has been carried out by multiple owners over many years and shows that there are comparable results.
	The use of twinned holes.	There were no twinned holes specifically drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	There is no documentary of this nature available.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The assay receipts from ALS laboratories are available for drilling after 2013.
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*	**Drilling** Holes 12JRRC001 - Holes 12JRRC001 and 13BARC018 - 13BARC018 have been collar surveyed by GPS and downhole survey using "in-rod" single shot survey. Therefore, due to magnetic interference only the dips are able to be measured. Holes 12JRRC009 – 12JRRC017 have been collar surveyed by GPS and downhole survey by gyro using an average of the "in" and "out" results. The remaining holes were drilled prior to 1983. The survey details of these holes are not available however the data was re-processed following a GPS survey accurate to 0.1 m which was conducted in 1998. **Soil and chip samples** Samples collected after 2012 were surveyed by hand held GPS at the time of collection. The survey details of samples prior to 2012 are not available however the data was re-processed following a GPS survey accurate to 0.1 m which was conducted in 1998
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system that is used is UTM zone 53S. There is no known establishment of a local grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	There is no evidence of a topographic surface that can be used for control purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The data spacing is adequate for reporting Exploration Results and is discussed below.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The main mineralised zones of the Jonnies Reward prospect are drilled on sections 10 – 15 m along strike. This level of detail is considered appropriate for the style of deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples have been reported in their natural state. It is anticipated that once a Mineral Resource is established, compositing will be required but it cannot be guaranteed whether the composted values will be reported.
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 majority of the drilling has been drilled at an appropriate angle to reduce bias and produce the most robust result. Drill azimuths range between 190 and 328 degrees with the majority occurring between 225 and 285 degrees. The vast majority of the dips are at -60 degrees with a total range between -50 and -70 from the horizontal.
	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.	Further work is required to fully understand the key mineralised structures at a local scale. The drilling to date is appropriate for broader scale structures and therefore is suitable for reporting Exploration Results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No information is not available however the project area is remotely located.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There is no evidence of any audits or reviews however this report may be considered as such.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.*	Davenport Ltd currently holds Exploration Licences EL28045 and EL 30090. Davenport considers the tenement is in good standing and is located 75 km NE of Alice Springs.
	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.	There are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The exploration history is very detailed and outlined in section 3 of this report. The following is a brief summary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Year	Company	Prospect	Type	Quantity / Scale	Comments
1964		Regional	Geo reconnaissance		
1964		Pinnacle - JR	aeromag		
1965	Geopeko	JR	ground mag		
			Self-potential Geophysics		
			IP		
			EM		
			Diamond drilling	1	
1967	Magellan	Pinnacle	Ground mag		
		Pinnacle	IP		Broad anomaly remains untested
		Pinnacle	SP		
		New Folly	EM		
		New Folly	SP		
		Pinnacle - JR	Mapping	1:12,000	
		Polly Boy	Mapping	1:2400	
		Ophier	Mapping	1:2400	
		Central No. 2	Mapping	1:2400	
		Ciccone's	Mapping	1:2400	
		Urals	Mapping	1:2400	
		JR	Mapping	1:1200	
			Percussion drilling	219 holes, 671 samples	830 m, max depth 3.65 m assayed for Cu, Pb and Zn
			rock chips	63	assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, Bi and Ni.
		Pinnacles	Diamond drilling	4	
1968		JR	Diamond drilling	1	
1969			Mapping	1:22,000	
1969 - 1973	Stockdale Prospecting	Regional	Drainage Sampling	270 sq km's	
		Regional	Color aerial photography	1,20,000	480 sq km's
1982	Alcoa Australia	JR	Mapping	1:5000	
			Mapping	1:500	
			Rock Chips	122	
			Soil Samples	11	
			Traverse Sampling	73	10 m composites
1983 - 1984			Diamond drilling	5	E058 series holes
1984			rock chips	218	7 traverses, 10 m composites
			Soil Samples		
1988	Tectonic Resources	JR	RC drilling	15	454 m
			Re-assay of Alcoa drilling	57	quarter core samples were fire assayed
1992	Stockdale Prospecting	Regional	Re-assay of Stockdale's drainage samples	73	XRF for 36 elements
1993	Saturn Resources	JR	Drainage Sampling		
1996	CRAE	JR	ground mag		
			Mapping	1:1,000	
			Re-logging	2	E058/002 and E058/005
1997	?	JR	Re-logging	15	Tectonic Resources RC drilling
		JR	Re-logging	1	DDH Geopeko 1
		JR	Mapping	1:500	
	Pasminco	?	Drainage Sampling	8	Orientation survey
			Thin Section	2	
1998	?	Pinnacle - JR	rock chips	42	
		Pinnacle - JR	Drainage Sampling	12	BLEG - 2 mm
			Re-processing CRAE mag data		
			Re-processing Tectonic's soil data		digitised and reprocessed
	Allender Exploration	JR	Ground mag	traverses 40 m appart	JR West grid
		Pinnacle - JR	Ground mag	traverses 100 m appart	
		JR	mapping		1:500 of JR West grid
			rock chips	54	footwall contact of mineralised sequence and JR North gossanous skarn
		Pinnacle - JR	GPS Survey	274 points	The Omni Star accurately relocated existing BMR grids
		JR	Petrology	9	
1999	Flinder's Diamonds	JR	Re-processing of data	63 Magellan rock chips	digitised and reprocessed
			Re-processing of data	219 percussions holes	digitised and reprocessed
			Re-processing of data	4 diamond holes	digitised and reprocessed
			Re-processing of data	30 Alcoa rock chips	digitised and reprocessed
			Re-processing of data	Magellan mapping	digitised and reprocessed
		Ciccone's Shafts	Mapping		
		JR	Re-processing of data	BMR geophysical survey	re-drafted using 1999 GPS survey coords
			Re-processing of data	ground mag from CRAE and Allender	digitised and reprocessed
			Re-processing of data	Tectonic's soil samples	digitised and reprocessed
2002 - 2004	Flinder's Diamonds	JR	rock chips	85	
2006	Maximus Resources	JR	HOISTEM / AMAG	85 line km, 80 m spacing	
2008	Minitaur Exploration	JR	Ground EM	5 lines of moving loop and fixed loop	
			Gravity Survey	49 station, one km apart	
2011	Arunta Resources	Regional	Collation of historic data		
2012		JR	RC drilling	8	
			Soil Samples	393	18.5 km of line over two grids
			Mineralogical Study		
			Metallurgical test work		
2013			RC drilling	9	
			Soil Samples	?	
		Black Angus	RC drilling	17	one diamond tail
		JR	RC drilling	3	all with diamond tails
		Brahman	RC drilling	4	
		Regional	Airborne VTEM and magnetics	315 line km's	
2014		Regional	Interp from VTEM and magnetics	152 anomolies identified	2 high priority, 27 moderate priority and 68 lower priority

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Johnnies Reward a stratabound distal volcanogenic gold-silver base metal deposit comprising mineralised oxide facies iron formation (hematitic gossan) and dolomitic-chloritic tuffaceous unit (magnetite pyroxenite) is classified as an IOCG deposit, metamorphosed to granulite facies assemblages subsequently remobilised by Alice Springs Orogeny greenschist facies event indicated by pervasive retrogressive mineral assemblages occurring within the discordant, structurally controlled quartz-carbonate-magnetite-sulfide mineralised vein stockwork forming the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• hole length.* *• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	See table below
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.*	There has been no data aggregation to rock chip or soil sampling data. Drill samples intervals have assumed a grade cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold equivalent.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	No information is available however since most of the drilling is by non-diamond core methods such as RC and AC,

Hole	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH	FROM	TO	Length	Lode	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)
12JRRC001	RC	419,784.4	7,440,600.8	631.5	151.0	75.0	132.0	57.0	B	1.9	0.26%	2.3
12JRRC002	RC	419,758.9	7,440,617.3	645.3	174.0	87.0	93.0	6.0	B	0.8	0.39%	1.4
12JRRC002	RC	419,735.1	7,440,623.7	609.5	174.0	132.0	135.0	3.0	A	0.0	0.62%	1.0
12JRRC003	RC	419,783.0	7,440,612.8	646.2	168.0	85.0	87.0	2.0	B	0.4	0.17%	0.7
and	RC	419,770.1	7,440,616.3	624.5		106.0	117.0	11.0	B	0.8	0.10%	1.0
12JRRC004	RC	419,777.9	7,440,586.4	646.4	150.0	57.0	117.0	60.0	B	2.3	0.38%	3.0
12JRRC005	RC	419,790.8	7,440,630.2	658.6	150.0	70.0	74.0	4.0	B	3.5	0.04%	3.6
and	RC	419,774.3	7,440,634.6	634.6		89.0	114.0	25.0	B	0.5	0.27%	1.0
12JRRC006	RC	419,778.4	7,440,569.7	661.2	150.0	47.0	98.0	51.0	B	0.3	0.55%	1.2
12JRRC007	RC	419,789.5	7,440,550.2	684.8	150.0	41.0	48.0	7.0	B	0.1	1.00%	1.7
12JRRC007	RC	419,775.6	7,440,553.9	664.4	150.0	66.0	73.0	7.0	B	0.1	0.42%	0.8
and	RC	419,763.6	7,440,557.1	646.8		86.0	96.0	10.0	B	0.2	0.58%	1.1
12JRRC008	RC	419,773.9	7,440,650.4	632.3	150.0	94.0	115.0	21.0	B	0.9	0.41%	1.6
12JRRC009EXT	RC	419,825.0	7,440,567.1	614.5	186.8	88.0	125.0	37.0	B	0.6	0.39%	1.2
and	RC	419,825.0	7,440,567.1	584.5		134.0	139.0	5.0	B	0.6	0.29%	1.0
12JRRC010	RC	419,744.2	7,440,586.8	621.1	163.0	103.0	138.0	35.0	A	1.0	0.30%	1.5
12JRRC011	RC	419,804.8	7,440,613.4	632.1	181.0	102.0	105.7	3.7	B	0.0	0.13%	0.2
and	RC	419,787.0	7,440,630.0	598.9		122.0	168.0	46.0	B	0.8	0.31%	1.3
12JRRC012	RC	419,811.9	7,440,633.4	602.8	191.0	135.0	138.0	3.0	B	0.4	0.33%	0.9
and	RC	419,793.8	7,440,649.1	571.4		161.0	191.0	30.0	B	0.9	0.19%	1.2
12JRRC014	RC	419,816.4	7,440,662.0	544.9	217.0	189.0	211.0	22.0	B	0.6	0.30%	1.1
12JRRC015	RC	419,822.0	7,440,610.6	619.4	181.0	106.0	108.0	2.0	B	0.1	0.54%	1.0
and	RC	419,815.1	7,440,603.5	600.8		116.0	140.0	24.0	B	1.1	1.14%	3.0
12JRRC016	RC	419,800.2	7,440,625.2	588.9	187.0	144.0	167.0	23.0	B	0.9	0.62%	1.9
12JRRC017	RC	419,812.9	7,440,606.2	627.1	211.0	115.0	126.0	11.0	B	0.6	0.54%	1.5
and	RC	419,811.1	7,440,596.9	617.2		126.5	142.0	15.5	B	0.6	0.98%	2.2
and	RC	419,807.2	7,440,575.8	595.2		164.0	166.0	2.0	B	0.2	0.39%	0.8
13JRRCD036	RCD	419,839.3	7,440,658.1	532.4	272.2	217.7	220.0	2.3	B	0.9	0.26%	1.3
13JRRCD040	RCD	419,784.8	7,440,593.1	640.9	138.2	61.0	123.0	62.0	B	2.0	0.38%	2.7
E058/002	Diamond	419,785.8	7,440,599.5	630.2	126.5	76.0	126.0	50.0	B	0.9	0.21%	1.3
E058/003	Diamond	419,780.5	7,440,542.0	693.7	113.5	29.0	43.0	14.0	B	0.8	0.79%	2.1
and	Diamond	419,772.9	7,440,537.6	678.5		52.0	55.0	3.0	B	0.1	0.35%	0.7
and	Diamond	419,762.6	7,440,531.7	657.1		75.0	81.0	6.0	B	0.2	0.37%	0.8
E058/005	Diamond	419,826.2	7,440,633.9	568.9	208.2	139.0	171.0	32.0	B	0.7	0.41%	1.4
GEOPEKO DDH1	Diamond	419,756.9	7,440,619.9	661.0	141.1	62.9	79.9	17.0	B	0.5	0.26%	0.9
JR04	Percussion	419,723.1	7,440,535.1	709.2	40.0	21.0	27.0	6.0	B	0.1	0.32%	0.6
JR05	Percussion	419,732.2	7,440,554.5	718.7	30.0	5.0	21.0	16.0	B	0.9	0.82%	2.3
JR13	Percussion	419,757.1	7,440,544.2	720.3	40.0	4.0	18.0	14.0	B	0.7	0.51%	1.5
JR14	Percussion	419,758.7	7,440,528.2	719.7	40.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	B	0.3	0.51%	1.2
and	Percussion	419,747.2	7,440,527.2	699.8		33.0	36.0	3.0	B	0.1	0.26%	0.6
JR15	Percussion	419,753.8	7,440,507.2	714.8	40.0	15.0	18.0	3.0	B	0.0	0.41%	0.7

Summary of key intersection of the Johnnies Reward Prospect using a 0.5 g/t gold equivalent cut-off. Down hole lengths are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	this is not considered to be a material outcome.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents have been calculated using the following assumptions: A gold price of AUD$1600/oz and a copper price of AUD$8460/t. The equation is as follows: $Gold\ Equivalent = gold\ (ppm) + \frac{copper(ppm)}{6077}$
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 no known relationship between mineralisation width and intercept length and therefore down hole lengths are reported. Further information is required before the geometry of the mineralisation is understood to a point where true widths can be reported.
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.*	Diagrams are shown in Figures 1.2, 13.1 and 13.2. Other miscellaneous diagrams are throughout the 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.*	The reporting of drill samples, soils samples and rock chips is considered balanced.
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.*	Independent consulting metallurgists have reported ore to be soft with a low grinding index and have high metallurgical recoveries for conventional CIP processing. Metallurgical evaluation for leaching has been investigated by Ore Test Pty Ltd for the mottled and saprolite zones returning a recovery ranging between 75% and 98% by agglomerating the ore.
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).*	There is great potential to extend known mineralisation along strike and down-dip of current known zones of mineralisation. It is also reasonable to assume that further work on the current data and future additional drilling will result in a maiden Mineral Resource Estimation for the Johnnies Reward Prospect.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Exploration targets are described in section 16 of the report are shown in Figures 16.1 to 16.5

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Conarco also concluded that there were no major issues with the integrity of the database with checks being made between the original assays and the input values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Data validation procedures used.	Conarco is unsure of the procedures used at the time of collection, but is aware that Davenport has appointed a database manager for future use.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	John Collier from Conarco visited the site in 2016 as part of the independent expert report for the IPO at the time. At the time, the collars of the drillholes were not rehabilitated so could be verified by hand held GPS. Core held at the Alice Springs facility was also verified. Another visit was conducted in 2017 as part of a reconnaissance sampling programme.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is strong confidence in the geological interpretation. This is based on the relatively close spaced drill holes which exhibit continuity of structure as well as grade.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geological mapping and drilling have confirmed clear geological structure resulting in generally continuous, robust wireframes.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The mineralised wireframes have been created using a metal equivalent value as there appears to be a strong correlation between gold and copper mineralisation. It is possible that these mineralising events could be separate, therefore warranting separate domains for each metal.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The use of geological information obtained from drill core and RC logging was paramount to the creation of ore domains.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	There are no known factors affecting the continuity of grade however the geology appears to be constrained by a magnetic pyroxenite. This appears to be a regional lithological unit with the reason of mineralisation yet to be identified.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Johnnies Reward prospect is 200 m long in a north-east direction and extends 100 m down-dip with the southern part of the mineralisation outcropping and forming a gossan. There is moderate northerly plunge. The true width of the deposit is up to 60 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out on data from 2 lodes (A and B). The results for each lode were combined to produce robust variograms. A top-cut of 15 g/t were applied to the gold and gold equivalent data as determined from the statistical analysis. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades in 3 passes using Vulcan software.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	No previous modern mining has taken place and so production data is unavailable.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	The recovery of other by-products were not considered.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Deleterious elements were not considered to be in high enough concentrations to warrant estimating.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Parent block size of 10 m (E) X 10 m (N) X 10 m (RL) (E) with subcells of 1 m by 1 m by 1 m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of 50% of the average drill hole spacing as well as a kriging neighbourhood analysis which assists the determination of the optimum block size by the best analysing kriging efficiencies, slope of regression and negative kriging weights. Validation was conducted on the entire deposit).
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions have been made of selective mining units
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation correlated the mineralisation with the structural domains. These domains were then used as hard boundaries for geostatistical analysis, variography and grade estimation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Statistical analysis showed that the gold and gold equivalent had moderate coefficient of variation and that outlier values were present. Therefore, top cutting of grades was required at 15 g/t gold which removed one sample for the gold data and two samples from the gold equivalent data. The statistics are listed in Table 14.2.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation plots for gold, copper and gold equivalent showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades (see Figures 14.5 – 14.7).
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades and geological continuity. Since the mineralised domains were created using a nominal 0.5 g/t AuEq grade, there were minimal tonnes (6600t) below this grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Conarco has assumed that the deposit would be mined using the modern mechanised open pit technique. No minimum mining width has been assumed since the deposit has been classified as an Inferred Resource. If further drilling of the deposits is likely to upgrade the classification of the Mineral Resource then a minimum mining width might be assumed, or the use of a regularised block model for engineering purposes.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment*	No major assumptions regarding metallurgical assumptions have been made however the results of the test work are outlined in Section 11 of the report.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>No assumption has been made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</td><td>Density measurements are available for hole E08/002 where 84 measurements were taken through the main mineralised zone however there is no information available as to the type of technique used. It was decided that the median value best represents the overall data due to some outlier higher values
<table>
<tr><th>Zone</th><th>Samples</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th><th>Mean</th><th>Median</th><th>Assigned SG</th></tr>
<tr><td>waste</td><td>34</td><td>2.6</td><td>3.7</td><td>2.9</td><td>2.9</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineralised</td><td>50</td><td>2.9</td><td>4.1</td><td>3.3</td><td>3.2</td><td>3.2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</td><td>This data is not available and was considered when assigning the Mineral Resource classification.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>See above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>Due to incomplete data mentioned above, the entire Johnnies Reward mineralisation has been assigned an Inferred Resource.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</td><td>As above</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	This result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have not been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The level of relative accuracy is reflected in the appropriate sub-division of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources as outlined in the JORC code 2012.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available.