First Au Limited
(ASX: FAU)

9 October, 2018

Drilling at Gimlet Gold Project in WA intersects 4m at 393 g/t from 52m

Key Points

- **Drilling at the Gimlet Gold Project has returned 4m at 393 g/t Au (12.6 oz Au) from 52m; The hole (18GAC063) was terminated at 60m**
- **This hole was ~200m north of First Au's boundary with Intermin Resources' (ASX: IRC) neighbouring Teal Gold Project**
- **The drill hole was designed to follow up the previously reported discovery hole intercept of 8m at 1.24g/t (18GAC010)**
- **The entire composite sample in the latest hole was fresh, foliated felsic volcanic basement and comprised ~ 5% pyrite.**
- **Another hole, 18GAC084, located 240m along strike to the north of 18GAC063, intersected 4m at 4.34 g/t Au from 52m; The mineralisation is supergene in nature and comparable with the discovery drill hole of 18GAC010 (determined using 1m re-splits to be 8m at 1.24 g/t Au).**
- **Supergene gold mineralisation at depths from 36 – 56m defines a 360m-long trend; On the same trajectory to the north, 18GAC090 intercepted anomalous gold mineralisation at 36m (4m at 110 ppb Au); Inclusion of this drill hole's intercept extends the along strike trend to 520m.**
- **The well-mineralised Yolande-Jacques shear, which hosts the ~132,000oz Yolande-Jacques deposit on Intermin's tenements, is likely to be the southern extension of First Au's newly discovered mineralised trend.**
- **The newly-discovered mineralisation remains open in all directions; An RC drilling program is now being planned**
- **Aeromagnetic imagery indicates that the interpreted prospective shear zone may extend for a further 2km within First Au's tenement. This concept will be tested in future drilling programs.**

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU) is pleased to advise that the second phase of aircore drilling at its Gimlet Gold Project near Kalgoorlie has returned an outstanding intersection of 4m at 393 g/t from 52m.

The intersection is 20m east from the discovery hole (18GAC010) result of 8m at 1.24g/t (refer ASX release 10 September, 2018).

The latest intersection was made as part of the recently-completed 44-hole, 2952m program designed primarily to locate mineralised shear zones trending north from the adjacent Teal Gold Project, where Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) has recently reported significant Mineral Resources (refer IRC ASX release, 19 September, 2018).

This aircore program intersected extensive gold mineralisation within the northern extension of the Yolande-Jacques shear zone, ~100m north of the First Au-Intermin tenement boundary (see Figure 1).

Drill hole 18GAC063 has been interpreted as intersecting both supergene and shear-hosted mineralisation. The composite sample assayed **4 metres at 393 g/t from 52m** and probably represents a supergene enriched portion of the mineralized structure. The entire sample was described as fresh, foliated felsic volcanic basement and comprised ~ 5% pyrite. Within the supergene horizon the drill hole intercepted **4m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 40 metres**.

A significant outcome of the aircore program was an appreciation for the supergene gold domain and its lateral extent and depth from surface. Gimlet has a strongly gold-depleted upper 35m and mineralisation is not directly associated with quartz veining.

Encountering the supergene domain therefore provides the best vector to the gold-endowed shear at depth. Mineralised intercepts at depths between 36–56m for drill holes 18GAC056, 18GAC058, 18GAC063, 18GAC084 and 18GAC098 all correspond to supergene gold present in a linear mineralised trend. It strikes 340° and extends for 360 metres. On the same trajectory to the north, 18GAC090 intercepted anomalous gold at 36m (**4m @ 110 ppb Au**). The inclusion of this intercept extends the trend to 520 metres.
Figure 3 shows the drill section through hole 18GAC084 and the projected possible location of the shear which will be tested during the upcoming RC program.

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m	Interval (m)	Au g/t FA50
18GAC056	344452	6604329	55	-60	65	48	55	7	1.01
18GAC058	344380	6604296	53	-60	65	40	44	4	0.65
18GAC063	344373	6604427	60	-60	65	40	44	4	2.70
						52	56	4	393
18GAC080	344241	6604496	69	-60	65	64	69	5	0.79
18GAC084	344282	6604648	84	-60	65	20	24	4	0.66
18GAC084	344282	6604648	84	-60	65	52	56	4	4.34
18GAC098	344402	6604306	74	-60	65	44	48	4	1.17
						56	60	4	1.65

Table 1. Gimlet significant downhole AC intercepts > 0.5 g/t Au (Au g/t FA50 is a 50 gram charge fire assay). All samples were composites, nominally of 4 x 1 metre intervals.

All holes were sampled as 4m composites. 1m splits will be taken for re-assay from anomalous intervals.

The well-mineralised Yolande-Jacques shear zone can be traced for over 1,800m within the adjacent Intermin tenements and hosts the Jacques Find -Yolande Mineral Resource (~132,000oz Au), where recent drilling has intersected grades of up to 10m @ 6.7 g/t Au (refer IRC ASX release, 1 August, 2018). The Yolande-Jacques shear runs parallel to the shear hosting the Teal gold deposit (reported Resource of 1.81mt at 2.2g/t for ~128,000oz, refer IRC ASX release, 19 September, 2018) (see Figure 1).

Within the First Au tenement E26/174, the shear zone is interpreted to extend along the eastern contact of the strongly magnetic unit and may extend for another 2km (see Figure 4) as no effective historical drilling has adequately tested this prospective contact.

First Au Chairman Bryan Frost said: "These are spectacular results, particularly considering that this phase of aircore drilling was aimed primarily at defining a mineralised trend, which it did so within budget and in a timely manner.

"Given the location of this significant gold intercept on the northern extension of the Yolande-Jacques shear and the potential for further mineralisation along strike to the north, we believe there is considerable upside at Gimlet.

"In light of these strong results, First Au is now planning for a ~3,000m RC drilling program to complete drill coverage across three sections.

"Meanwhile, the remaining portion of the planned 10,000m of air core drilling will focus on defining the northern extent of this mineralised trend."

On Behalf of the Board

Bryan Frost
Executive Chairman

About First Au: First Au is an advanced gold and base metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: FAU) and is pursuing a well-funded and aggressive exploration program at its 100% owned Gimlet Gold project near Kalgoorlie and its Emu Creek and Talga Projects in the Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Enquiries in relation to this announcement please contact either:

Richard Revelins:	rrevelins@firstau.com	+1-310-405-4475
Paul Armstrong:	paul@readcorporate.com.au	+61-421-619-084

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brian Richardson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Richardson is a consultant to First Au Limited. Mr Richardson 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'. Mr Richardson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

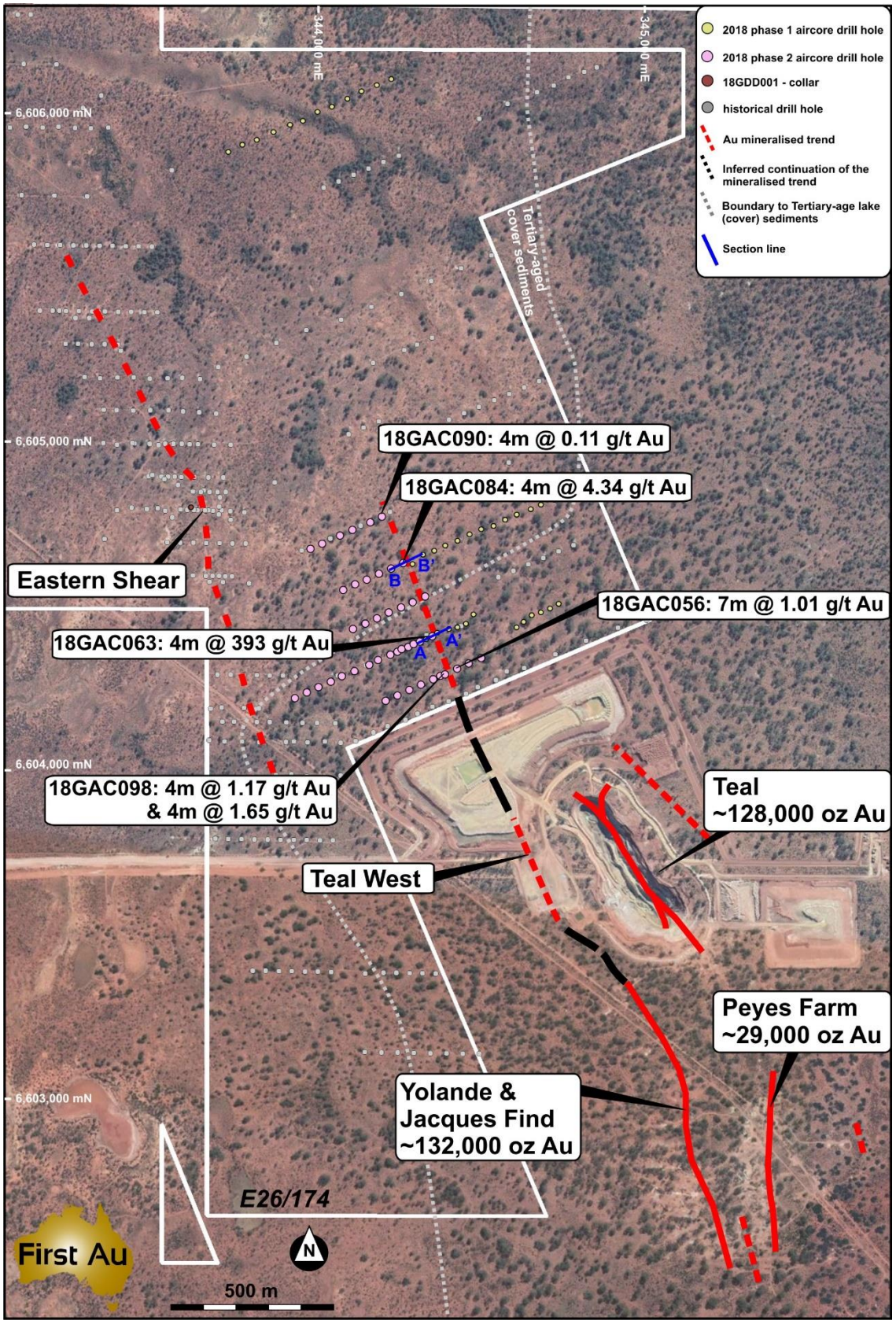

Figure 1: Image showing the location of the mineralised holes relative to the Intermin Resources Teal open cut mine and the mineralised Yolande-Jacques shear zone.

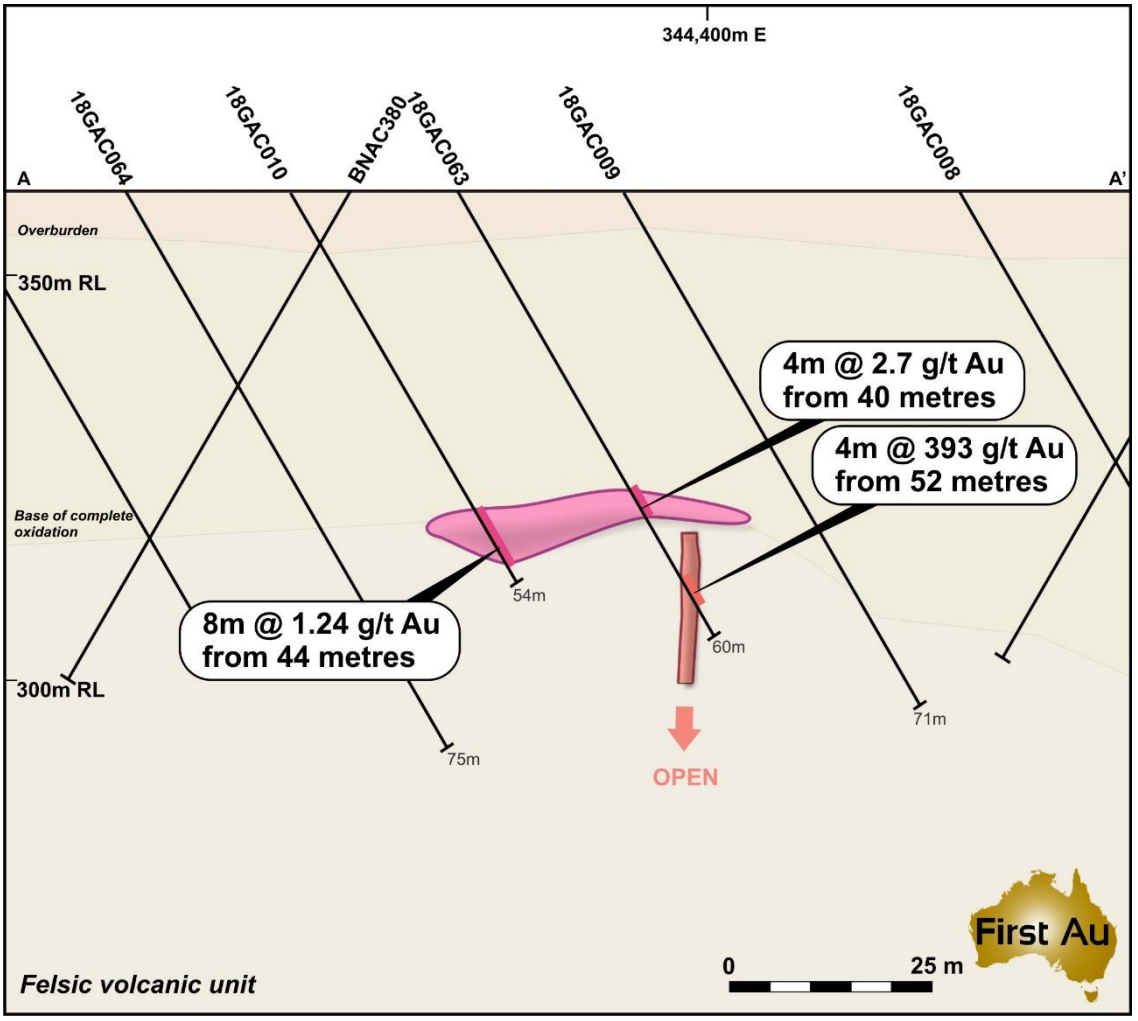

Figure 2: Drill section showing hole 18GAC063 gold intercept and nearby drill holes. The mineralised shear zone remains open in all directions.

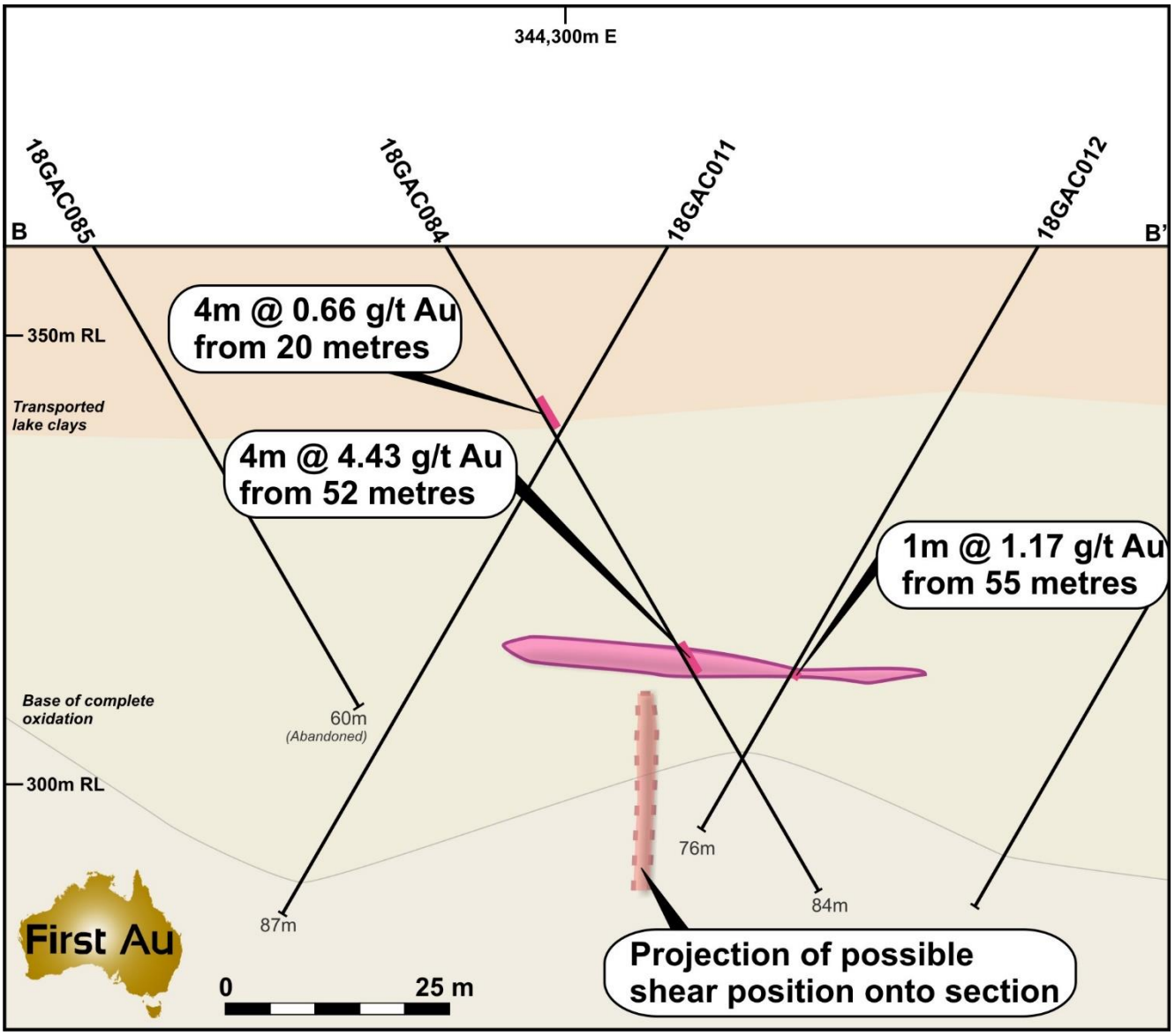

Figure 3: Drill section showing hole 18GAC084 gold intercepts, nearby drill holes and intercepts, the horizontal supergene blanket and the projection of possible shear position. This section will be drilled during upcoming RC program.

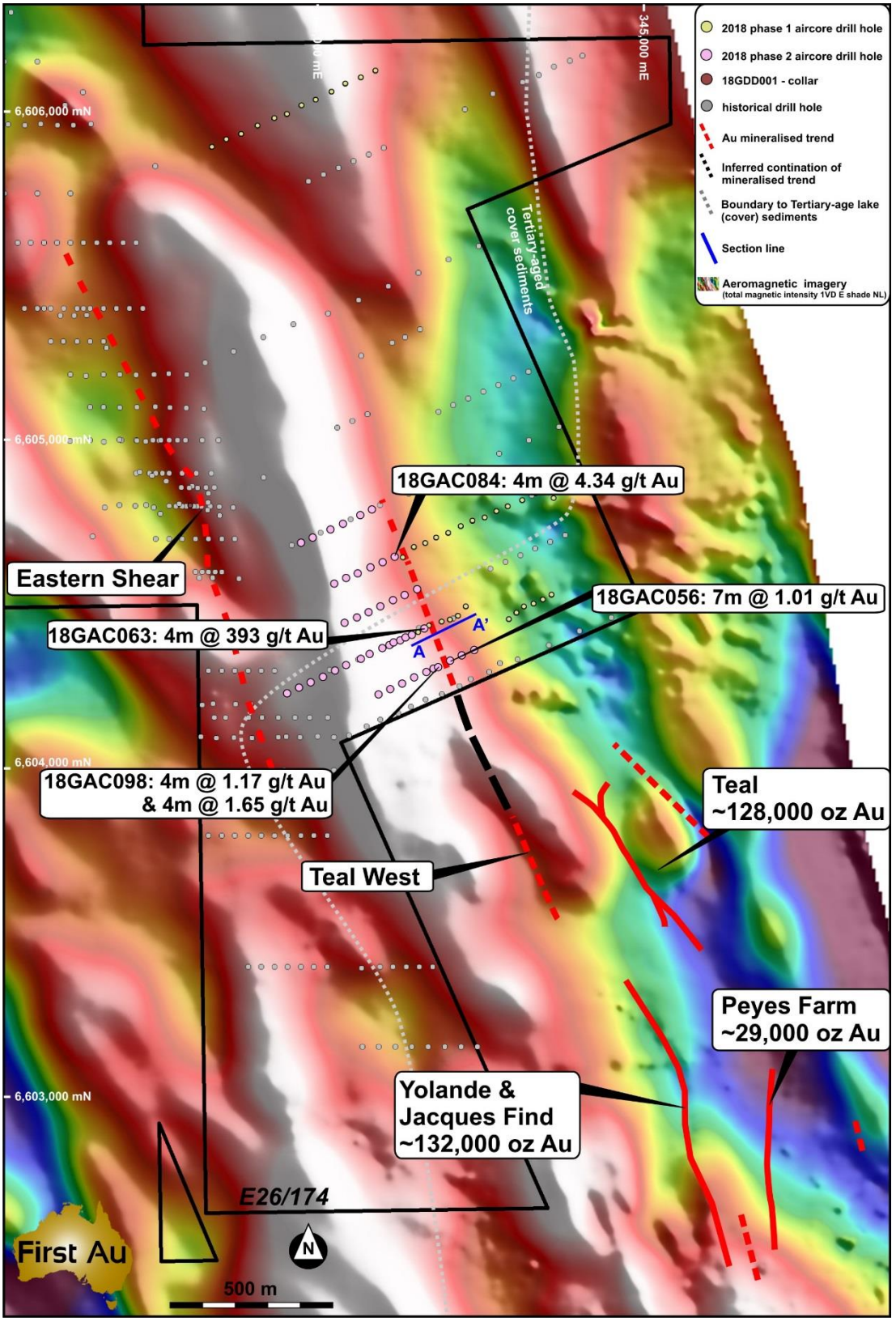

Figure 4 TMI 1st vertical derivative image showing the location on the mineralized drill holes on the eastern contact of the north north-west trending magnetic unit. The northern extension of the Yolande-Jacques shear is interpreted to extend north from the Intermin tenement and along the contact of the magnetic unit. The Eastern Shear Zone supergene gold anomaly trends along the western contact of the same magnetic unit.

Table 2 GIMLET PROJECT AIRCORE AND DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM HOLE DETAILS

Project	HoleID	HoleType	MaxDepth	East #	North #	Dip	Azimuth
Gimlet	18GAC056	AC	55	344452	6604329	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC057	AC	39	344416	6604312	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC058	AC	53	344380	6604296	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC059	AC	58	344343	6604279	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC060	AC	48	344307	6604262	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC061	AC	48	344271	6604245	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC062	AC	52	344235	6604228	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC063	AC	60	344373	6604427	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC064	AC	75	344338	6604410	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC065	AC	66	344319	6604402	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC066	AC	66	344301	6604393	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC067	AC	21	344283	6604385	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC068	AC	52	344247	6604368	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC069	AC	60	344211	6604351	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC070	AC	74	344174	6604334	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC071	AC	62	344138	6604317	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC072	AC	62	344102	6604300	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC073	AC	78	344066	6604283	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC074	AC	66	344029	6604266	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC075	AC	66	343993	6604249	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC076	AC	72	343957	6604232	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC077	AC	93	344351	6604547	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC078	AC	66	344314	6604530	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC079	AC	69	344278	6604513	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC080	AC	69	344242	6604496	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC081	AC	66	344206	6604479	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC082	AC	84	344169	6604462	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC083	AC	110	344133	6604445	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC084	AC	84	344282	6604648	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC085	AC	60	344246	6604631	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC086	AC	65	344210	6604614	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC087	AC	71	344173	6604597	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC088	AC	90	344137	6604580	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC089	AC	92	344101	6604564	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC090	AC	84	344216	6604789	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC091	AC	69	344180	6604772	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC092	AC	74	344126	6604746	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC093	AC	89	344090	6604729	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC094	AC	54	344035	6604704	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC095	AC	46	343999	6604687	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC096	AC	71	344525	6604363	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC097	AC	67	344488	6604346	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC098	AC	74	344402	6604306	-60	65
Gimlet	18GAC099	AC	72	344270	6604378	-60	65

MGA94 Z51

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Gimlet project

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 (eg 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.*	The sampling has been carried out on Air Core (A**C**) drilling techniques. A total of 44 AC holes were completed for 2,952m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by hand held GPS. Sampling was carried out under First Au's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold*	The AC holes were drilled using a face-sampling bit and each hole was drilled to blade refusal. Two of the holes were then extended using a hammer configuration. One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample. A sample size of approximately 2-3 kg was collected for each composite. All samples were pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The AC drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Top Drill, was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, especially those when a hammer configuration was used. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. AC recoveries were visually estimated. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet which affected 222/2952 metres of drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	AC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. AC samples are collected through a cyclone. A spear method was adopted to collect a representative 4 metre composite sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by BM Geological Services geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig mounted cyclone and captured in standard plastic bags. A spear was used to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 metre interval to make up the 4 metre composite. >93% of samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A CRM standard and fine blank was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	Spearing sample material contained within standard plastic bags is an industry standard technique for collecting composite samples. The purpose is to determine intervals to subsequently attain a representative 1 metre split. The technique to collect the one metre samples was via a portable riffle splitter. The riffle splitter was routinely inspected by the field geologist. The results of these samples has not yet been reported.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2 to 3kg mass.
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.*	Samples were analysed at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The techniques is considered to be appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	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.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	First Au protocol for the 2018 AC drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in every 20 samples. A total of 840 samples were submitted as part of the AC program, along with 44 CRM standards and 44 fine blanks. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination. Wet samples may exhibit some sample bias with fines washed away with the returning water.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by First Au executives and BMGS senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Gimlet Gold Project Access database and managed by BMGS in Perth and Kalgoorlie.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
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.*	AC hole collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar pick-ups of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The aircore drill holes located on the eastern half of the tenement were spaced to attain top to tail coverage throughout the majority of each section. On average they were spaced on 40 metre intervals although in parts in was closed to 20m.
	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.	This is not considered material.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All AC samples collected were 4 metre composites, or part there-of for an end-of-hole sample.
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.*	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely "structures" for each exploration domain.
	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.	This is not considered material.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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 AC drilling occurred within tenement E26/174, of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest.
	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 tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous workers in the area include Laconia Resources, Placer Dome Asia, De Grey Mining, Delta Gold, Yamarna Goldfields and Intermin Resources NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The host stratigraphy is the Lower White Flag Group and the Upper Black Flag Group. Much of the license comprises Tertiary-aged lake sediments that overlie Archaean felsic volcanic sediments, felsic porphyry, intermediate volcanics and conglomerates. The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.

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.*	Refer to Table 1 in the body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above approximately 0.5 ppm Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry or orientation of the mineralisation is not well established by the recent drilling. There is ambiguity how mineralisation is connected from one section to another.
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 1 to 4 in the body of text.
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.*	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive	*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*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 sesitive.*	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including the drilling of RC holes on 3 sections and further aircore drilling to the north of recent efforts. The details of which will be released in due-course.

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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	
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.*	• Not applicable.
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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Not applicable.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable.
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 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.*	• Not applicable.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• Not applicable.
Bulk density	• *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.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity,*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *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).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Not applicable.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable.