

AIRCORE DRILLING INTERSECTS GOLD MINERALISATION

Highlights:

- Aircore drilling program completed to test priority gold anomalies on the Monarch Gold Trend
- Significant gold mineralisation intersected at shallow depths at both Wildcat and Royal Harry Prospects
- Selected gold intersections include:
 - **MTAC004 – 4m @ 0.51 g/t gold, from 20m**
 - **MTAC006 – 4m @ 3.79 g/t Au, from 8m; 4m @ 0.72 g/t Au, from 20m**
 - **MTAC030 – 4m @ 0.62 g/t Au, from 20m**
 - **MTAC036 – 8m @ 0.62 g/t Au, from 20m**
 - **MTAC060 – 8m @ 1.51 g/t Au, from 44m**
 - **MTAC065 – 4m @ 0.80 g/t Au, from 24m**
- Gold mineralisation interpreted to be associated with shear zone structures and prominent quartz veining
- Follow up drilling planned to extend known mineralisation along strike and to test down dip

Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88, “Golden Mile” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has completed an aircore (AC) drilling program on gold exploration targets on the prospective Monarch Gold Trend (“MGT”) on the Leonora East Project in the North-Eastern Goldfields of WA (Figure 1).

Previous auger sampling by Golden Mile on the MGT has outlined coherent gold anomalism stretching over approximately 11 kilometres of strike. A program of AC drilling was undertaken as a first-pass test of two gold anomalies along the trend. A total of 72 AC holes were completed, for a total of 2,900 metres drilling. Numerous zones of gold mineralisation have been intersected and follow up drilling is being prepared.

Regarding the results of the AC drilling program, Managing Director, Lachlan Reynolds stated:

“We are highly encouraged by this first round of aircore drilling on targets along the MGT. The results of the drilling indicate that significant gold mineralisation occurs in both of the prospect areas and that surface geochemical methods used by the Company have been effective as a targeting tool.”

MARKET DATA

ASX Code:	G88
Share Price:	\$0.052 (as at 14/11/2019)
Market Cap:	\$3.7 Million
Shares on Issue:	71,374,970
Options on Issue:	10,425,000
Cash at bank:	\$1.1 Million (as at 31/10/2019)

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Rhoderick Grivas - Non-Executive Chairman
Lachlan Reynolds - Managing Director
Phillip Grundy - Non-Executive Director
Justyn Stedwell - Company Secretary
Paul Frawley - Exploration Manager

“The Company is currently evaluating the results with a view to preparing a program of follow up drilling. At Royal Harry mineralisation has not been constrained to either the north or south so there are clear opportunities for tracing strike extensions to the mineralised structure.

“At the Wildcat Prospect, the mineralisation appears to be associated with a structure that has a distinct dip down in the weathering profile. This is very similar to other known mineralised structures elsewhere in the Leonora region and confirms that the Company’s exploration model is effective.”

Monarch Gold Trend

The Monarch Gold Trend (“MGT”) is located approximately 40 km to the northeast of Leonora and is interpreted to cover the eastern part of the Mertondale Shear Zone along a granite-greenstone contact that is prospective for gold mineralisation.

The MGT is adjacent to both the Mertondale Project being developed by KIN Mining NL (ASX:KIN) and to the Redcliffe Project which is being explored by NTM Gold Limited (ASX:NTM). These companies have both identified significant gold resources in a series of near-surface deposits hosted by mineralised structures.

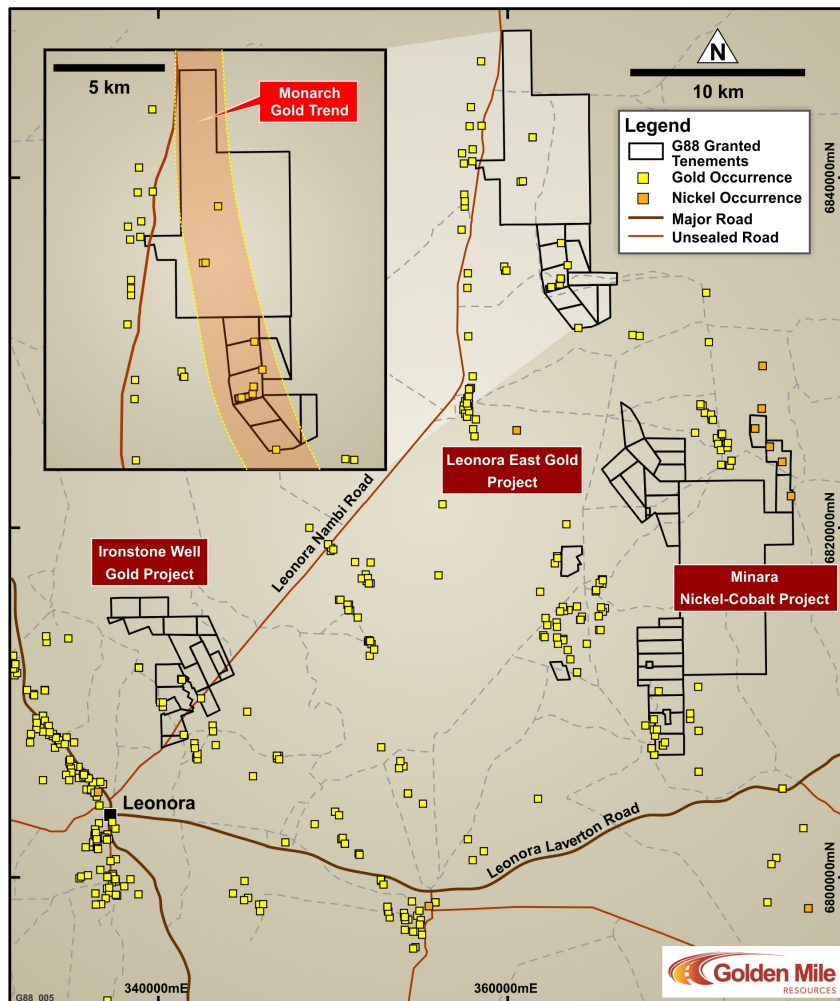


Figure 1: Location diagram of the Monarch Gold Trend on the Company’s Leonora East Project

Previous auger sampling completed by Golden Mile showed widespread, coherent near-surface gold anomalism located over mafic greenstone rocks west of a granitoid contact interpreted from both regional aerial magnetic survey data and geological mapping. The gold anomalies extend over at least 11 km of strike within the MGT.

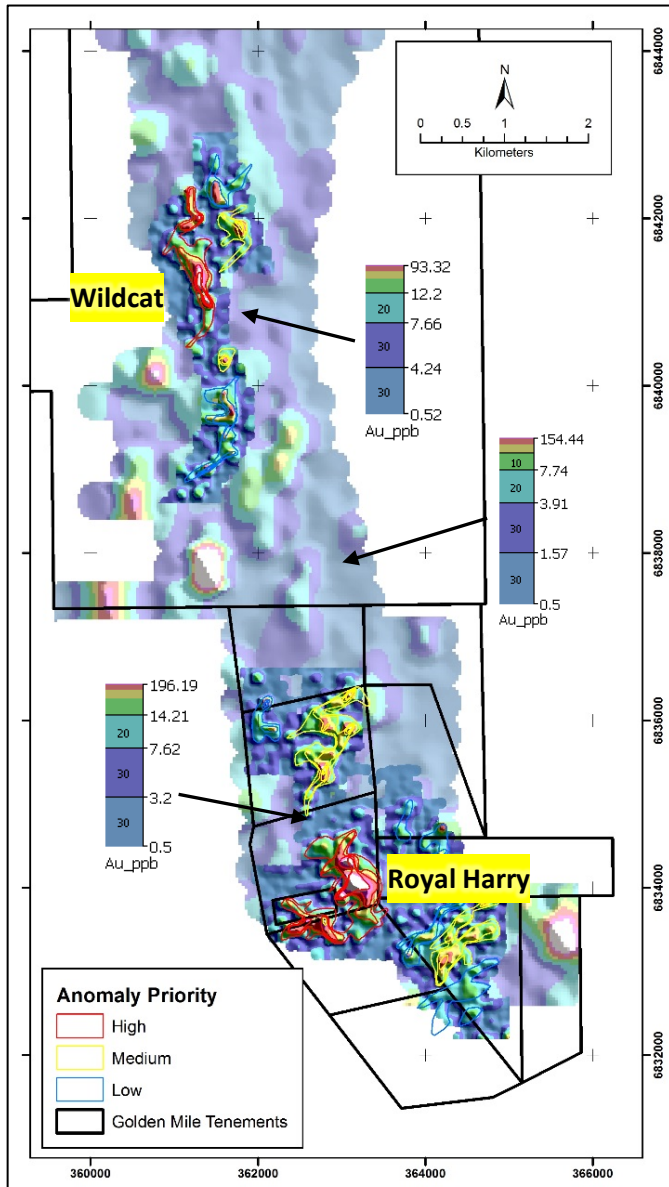


Figure 2: Results of Golden Mile's original and infill auger sampling (gridded Au ppb) showing the distribution of the interpreted gold anomalies along the Monarch Gold Trend and high priority prospect areas.

Aircore Drilling Program

An initial AC drilling program was completed at two priority prospect areas on the MGT: at Wildcat in the north and at Royal Harry approximately 6 km to the south (Figure 2). In both areas, the drilling has been conducted on a nominal 100 m by 25 m grid to test for the mineralised source of the observed surface geochemical gold anomaly.

At Wildcat a total of 41 holes were completed for 1,879 m of AC drilling. At Royal Harry a total of 31 holes were completed for 1,021 m of AC drilling (see Appendix I for drill hole details). In both areas the drilling intersected sheared mafic rocks with local quartz veining (see Figures below). At Royal Harry gold mineralisation occurs with the quartz veins; within zones that appear to be related

to structures; and along the contact between mafic volcanic and felsic volcanic rock types. The observed weathering profile was highly variable, from as little as 1 metre (i.e. fresh rock near surface) at Royal Harry, to greater than 50 m depth at Wildcat.

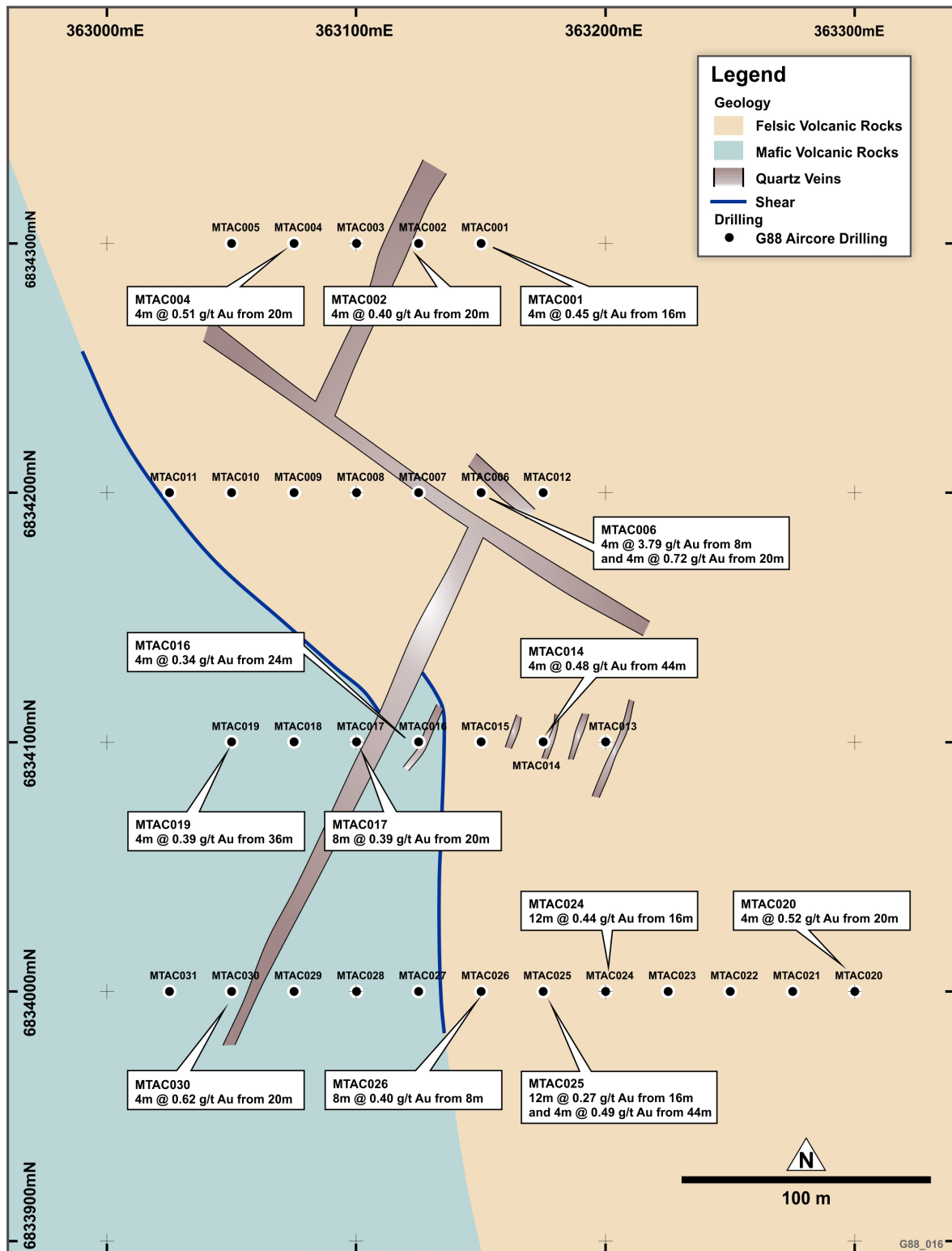


Figure 3: AC drill hole collar locations at the Royal Harry Prospect showing interpreted geology and significant mineralised intersections

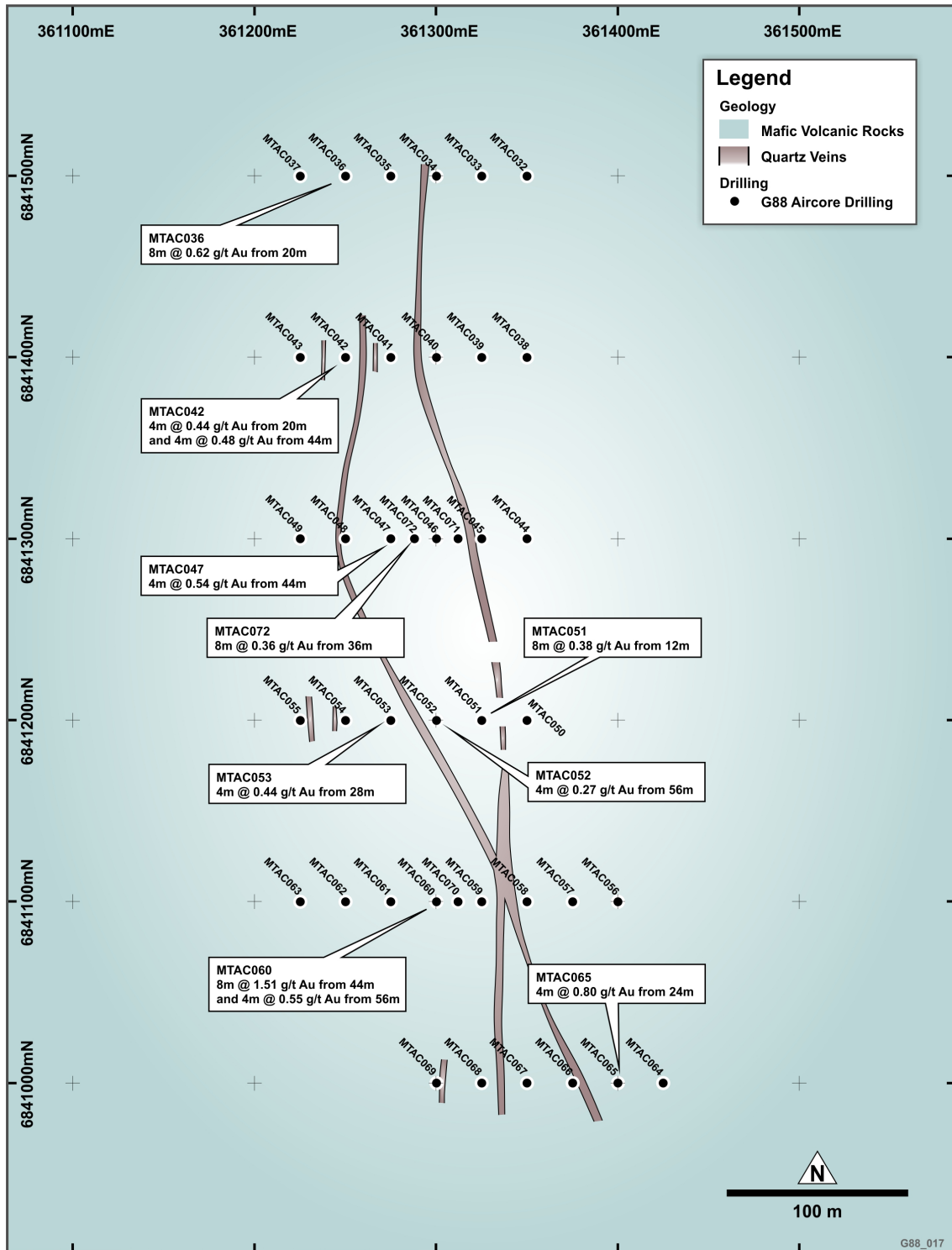


Figure 4: AC drill hole collar locations at the Wildcat Prospect showing interpreted geology and significant mineralised intersections

Significant mineralised intersections from the drilling are summarised in Table 1 and Table 2 for the Royal Harry and Wildcat prospects, respectively. Results are based on assay of 4 metre composite samples prepared from individual 1 metre drilling samples (see Appendix II for details). Intersections are based on a 0.25 g/t Au cut-off and can include a maximum of 4 metres of mineralisation grade between 0.10 – 0.25 g/t Au (i.e. one composite sample). Holes are angled and a downhole intercept length is quoted, true width is not known. The geometry of mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is unknown at this stage.

Table 1: Significant gold intersections from AC drilling program at Royal Harry Prospect

Hole ID	Mineralised Intersection			Grade Au (ppb)
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	
MTAC001	16	20	4	0.45
MTAC002	20	24	4	0.40
MTAC003	16	32	16	0.27
MTAC004	20	24	4	0.51
MTAC006	8	12	4	3.79
	20	24	4	0.72
MTAC011	20	21	1	0.27
MTAC014	44	48	4	0.48
MTAC016	24	28	4	0.34
MTAC017	20	28	8	0.39
MTAC019	36	40	4	0.39
MTAC020	20	24	4	0.52
MTAC024	16	28	12	0.44
MTAC025	16	20	4	0.26
	24	36	12	0.27
	44	48	4	0.49
MTAC026	8	16	8	0.40
MTAC027	12	16	4	0.26
MTAC028	24	28	4	0.25
MTAC029	17	20	3	0.30
	36	40	4	0.42
MTAC030	20	24	4	0.62

Table 2: Significant gold intersections from AC drilling program at Wildcat Prospect

Hole ID	Mineralised Intersection			Grade Au (ppb)
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	
MTAC036	20	28	8	0.62
MTAC042	20	24	4	0.44
	44	48	4	0.48
MTAC047	44	48	4	0.54
MTAC051	12	20	8	0.38
MTAC052	56	60	4	0.27
MTAC053	28	32	4	0.44
MTAC060	44	52	8	1.51
	56	60	4	0.55
MTAC065	24	28	4	0.80
MTAC072	36	44	8	0.36

Schematic cross sections of the interpreted geology and mineralised intersections are shown below. At Royal Harry Prospect (Figure 5) note the apparent distribution of mineralisation along a weathering interface, which may represent dispersion in a supergene zone. The interpreted

mineralised structure at Wildcat Prospect (Figure 6) is associated with quartz veins and a distinct dip in the weathering profile, a feature that is observed over other mineralised zones in the region.

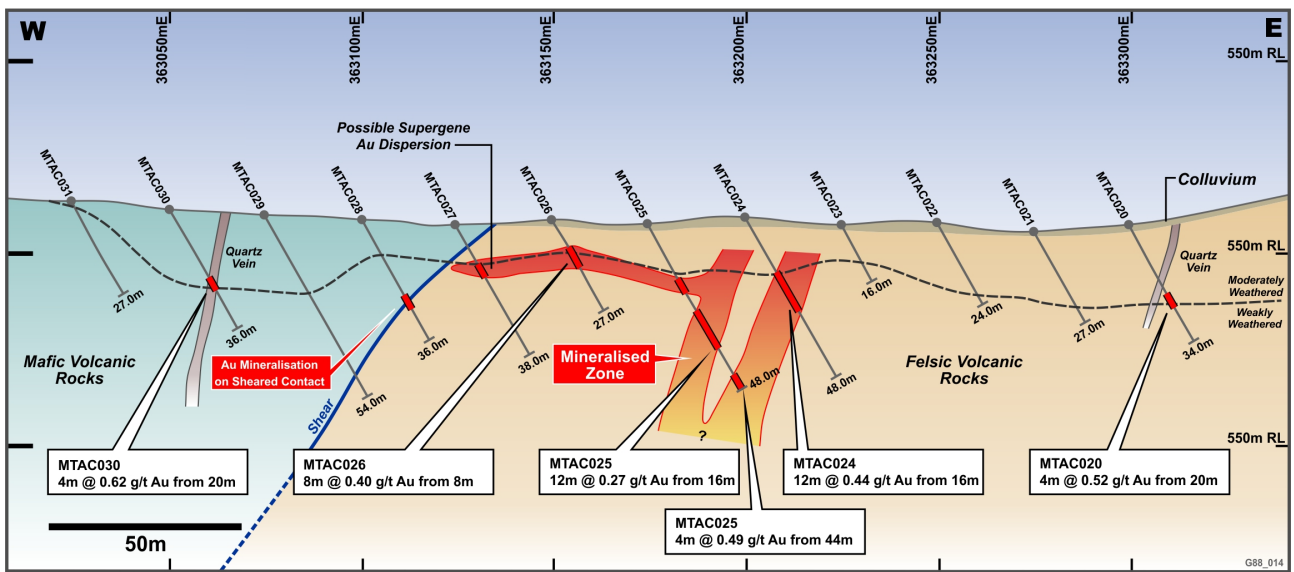


Figure 5: Schematic cross section on line 6,834,000mN, Royal Harry Prospect.

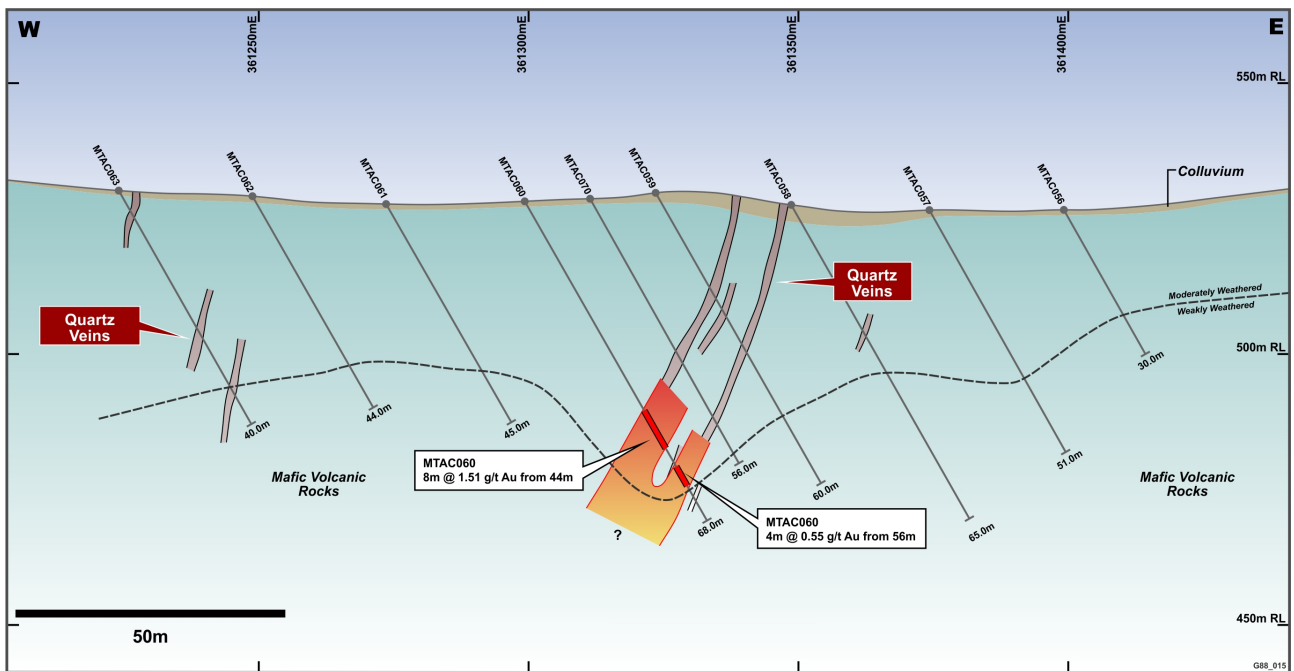


Figure 6: Schematic cross section on line 6,841,100mN, Wildcat Prospect.

Further Work

The new drilling results indicate that shallow gold mineralisation occurs over 300-400 metres at the Wildcat and Royal Henry prospect areas and remains open along strike. Further work is required to assess potential strike extensions and to test at depth for primary gold mineralisation hosted by structures in the fresh rock. The Company is assessing the further drilling requirements, which will be completed in conjunction with other drilling in the Leonora East Project area.

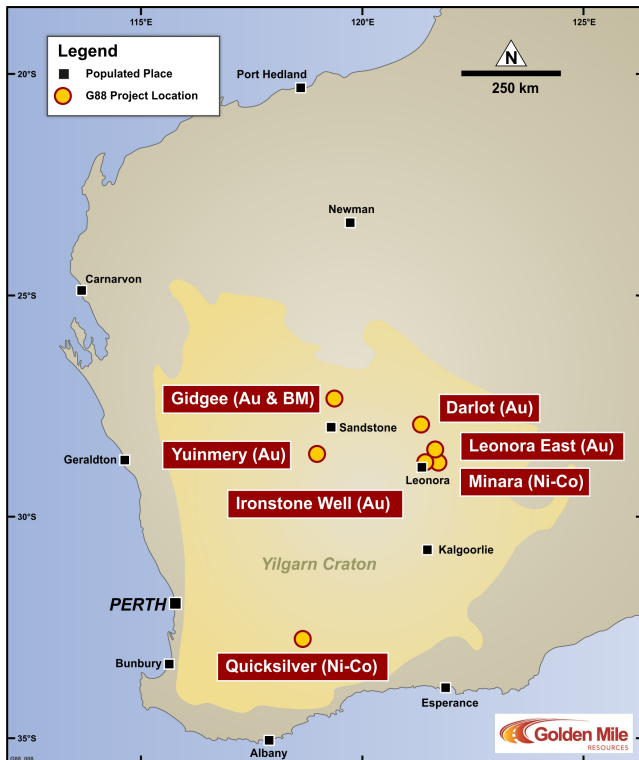


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About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



Golden Mile Resources is an Australian based exploration and development company, with an outstanding suite of gold and nickel-cobalt projects in Western Australia.

The Company was formed in 2016 to carry out the acquisition, exploration and development of mining assets in Western Australia, and has to date acquired a suite of exploration projects, predominantly within the fertile North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company's portfolio includes a suite of gold projects in the North-Eastern Goldfields which include the Leonora East, Ironstone Well, Darlot and Gidgee projects.

In addition, Golden Mile holds two nickel-cobalt projects, namely the Quicksilver project in the South West Mineral Field and the Minara project.

The Company has recently acquired the Yuinmery Gold Project in the Youanmi gold mining district.

For more information please visit the Company's website: www.goldenmileresources.com.au

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based upon and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Lachlan Reynolds, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Reynolds is the Managing Director of Golden Mile Resources Ltd, is a full-time employee of the Company and is a shareholder of the Company.

Mr Reynolds 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 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Reynolds consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Appendix I: AC Drilling Summary

Prospect Name	Hole ID	Coordinates			Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH Depth (m)
		North (m)	East (m)	RL (m)			
Royal Harry	MTAC001	6834300	363150	509	090	-60	28
	MTAC002	6834300	363125	508	090	-60	34
	MTAC003	6834300	363100	509	090	-60	35
	MTAC004	6834300	363075	507	090	-60	51
	MTAC005	6834300	363050	512	090	-60	23
	MTAC006	6834200	363150	507	090	-60	29
	MTAC007	6834200	363125	510	090	-60	48
	MTAC008	6834200	363100	504	090	-60	45
	MTAC009	6834200	363075	509	090	-60	34
	MTAC010	6834200	363050	510	090	-60	23
	MTAC011	6834200	363025	500	090	-60	21
	MTAC012	6834200	363175	500	090	-60	4
	MTAC013	6834100	363200	508	090	-60	18
	MTAC014	6834100	363175	511	090	-60	48
	MTAC015	6834100	363150	509	090	-60	28
	MTAC016	6834100	363125	510	090	-60	42
	MTAC017	6834100	363100	511	090	-60	31
	MTAC018	6834100	363075	513	090	-60	22
	MTAC019	6834100	363050	516	090	-60	42
	MTAC020	6834000	363300	507	090	-60	34
	MTAC021	6834000	363275	506	090	-60	27
	MTAC022	6834000	363250	508	090	-60	24
	MTAC023	6834000	363225	507	090	-60	16
	MTAC024	6834000	363200	510	090	-60	48
	MTAC025	6834000	363175	507	090	-60	48
	MTAC026	6834000	363150	509	090	-60	27
	MTAC027	6834000	363125	507	090	-60	38
	MTAC028	6834000	363100	509	090	-60	36
	MTAC029	6834000	363075	510	090	-60	54
	MTAC030	6834000	363050	512	090	-60	36
	MTAC031	6834000	363025	513	090	-60	27
Wildcat	MTAC032	6841500	361350	530	090	-60	28
	MTAC033	6841500	361325	528	090	-60	26
	MTAC034	6841500	361300	526	090	-60	51
	MTAC035	6841500	361275	527	090	-60	39
	MTAC036	6841500	361250	527	090	-60	42
	MTAC037	6841500	361225	525	090	-60	38
	MTAC038	6841400	361350	530	090	-60	23
	MTAC039	6841400	361325	528	090	-60	27
	MTAC040	6841400	361300	528	090	-60	54
	MTAC041	6841400	361275	528	090	-60	54
	MTAC042	6841400	361250	529	090	-60	54
	MTAC043	6841400	361225	526	090	-60	36
	MTAC044	6841300	361350	526	090	-60	31
	MTAC045	6841300	361325	529	090	-60	47

Prospect Name	Hole ID	Coordinates			Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH Depth (m)
		North (m)	East (m)	RL (m)			
Wildcat	MTAC046	6841300	361300	529	090	-60	45
	MTAC047	6841300	361275	527	090	-60	59
	MTAC048	6841300	361250	524	090	-60	87
	MTAC049	6841300	361225	528	090	-60	44
	MTAC050	6841200	361350	530	090	-60	44
	MTAC051	6841200	361325	529	090	-60	55
	MTAC052	6841200	361300	528	090	-60	62
	MTAC053	6841200	361275	531	090	-60	47
	MTAC054	6841200	361250	531	090	-60	42
	MTAC055	6841200	361225	531	090	-60	46
	MTAC056	6841100	361400	526	090	-60	30
	MTAC057	6841100	361375	526	090	-60	51
	MTAC058	6841100	361350	526	090	-60	65
	MTAC059	6841100	361325	528	090	-60	60
	MTAC060	6841100	361300	528	090	-60	68
	MTAC061	6841100	361275	526	090	-60	45
	MTAC062	6841100	361250	528	090	-60	44
	MTAC063	6841100	361225	529	090	-60	49
	MTAC064	6841000	361425	528	090	-60	12
	MTAC065	6841000	361400	528	090	-60	36
	MTAC066	6841000	361375	529	090	-60	48
	MTAC067	6841000	361350	529	090	-60	45
MTAC068	6841000	361325	530	090	-60	43	
MTAC069	6841000	361300	531	090	-60	50	
MTAC070	6841100	361312	528	090	-60	56	
MTAC071	6841300	361312	529	090	-60	51	
MTAC072	6841300	361288	528	090	-60	45	

Appendix II: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (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 that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was used to collect individual 1 metre samples downhole. Each 1 metre sample was systematically grab sampled and composited over a 4 metre interval to obtain an approximately 2 kg sample for analysis. Composite samples were pulverised and riffle split to obtain a homogenised 50 g sample for gold assay. A quality control/quality assurance system comprising standards, blanks and duplicates was used to evaluate the assay process.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling, 3.5 inch. Blade bit and aircore hammer bit drilled to refusal.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries assessed qualitatively, no routine weighing or other assessment. Standard drilling techniques used to maximise sample recovery. Information not available to assess the relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill holes were geologically logged on a metre basis. Aircore drilling is a first-pass test of surface geochemical anomalies and logging is not to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation or other technical studies. Logging is qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling samples dry. Systematic grab sampling of approximately 500 grams from each 1 metre drill sample to obtain a 4 metre composite sample of approximately 2 kg weight. Industry standard sample preparation techniques were undertaken and these are considered appropriate for the sample type and material being sampled. The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the drilling samples. Samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie for assay using method code Au-AA26, providing an ore grade gold assay using an aqua regia digest and fire assay/atomic absorption analysis that is considered to be a near total technique. Standards, blanks and duplicates were introduced throughout the sample runs on a 1:20 ratio to ensure quality control; no issues with accuracy or precision have been identified. ALS also completed duplicate sampling and ran internal standards as part of the assay regime; no issues with accuracy and precision have been identified.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of sampling data was undertaken in hardcopy format prior to being keypunched into a digital spreadsheet and subsequently entered into the Company's digital database. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill hole collars are all located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ± 5 m, there was no downhole survey as the holes were all shallow. The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 51 South. Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aircore drilling was completed on a nominal 100 m by 25 m spaced grid. Spacing and distribution of drill holes is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation. Sample compositing has been applied: 4 individual metre samples were composited together to obtain an assay sample.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the sampling is downhole. There is no quantitative information regarding the orientation of mineralised structures and the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not known. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced but there is currently insufficient information to confirm this.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged and secured by Contractor field staff and stored in a secure yard in Leonora prior to transport. Samples were transported directly to the analytical laboratory by the Contractor.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported drilling is located on granted tenements E37/1225 and P37/8763. The Company has 100% ownership of the tenements. The tenement overlays Crown Land with active pastoral leases. The Company is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments for its tenements, which are considered to be secure at the time of this announcement. There are no demonstrated or anticipated impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Monarch Gold Trend hosts a significant number of historical alluvial and elluvial gold workings, in addition to deeper shafts and shallow open pits dating back to prospecting and mining of high-grade gold (>5 g/t Au) in the early 1900's. Regional exploration has included airborne geophysics, detailed geological mapping, rock chipping and soil sampling; whilst at a prospect scale auger, RC percussion and diamond drilling was undertaken. Systematic work was completed in the western part of the area by Independence Group NL in 2005-2006, including mapping, ground magnetic surveys, rock chipping, auger and RAB drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaean greenstone gold deposits occurring as either shear-zone hosted mineralisation or lode quartz hosted mineralisation. The Monarch Gold Trend lies in a package of Archean mafic to intermediate volcanic stratigraphy along the granite contact on the eastern margin of the Mertondale area.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the body and appendices of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to mineralised intersections where appropriate. Significant intersections are quoted above a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au and may include a maximum of one subgrade sample of between 0.1-0.25 g/t Au. Maximum or minimum grade truncations have not been applied. No metal equivalent values have been quoted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are angled and a downhole intercept length is quoted, true width is not known. • The geometry of mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is unknown at this stage.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All composite samples were assayed and comprehensive reporting of all results is not practicable. • Significant intersections are reported in the body of the announcement. • Holes not reported do not contain any significant intersections.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, no other material exploration data.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill and extensional drilling to test for lateral and depth extensions may be undertaken. • Drill testing of other geochemical anomalies, as appropriate.