



RC drilling at Gimlet supports continued mineralisation with depth

- Strong results from RC drilling designed to test Gimlet mineralisation plunge at depth
- Results include 10m @ 3 g/t Au from 195 m and 5m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 150m
- RC drilling at Gimlet to be completed in coming weeks

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU; the “Company”) is pleased to announce strong assay results from two RC drill holes at its flagship Gimlet gold project near Kalgoorlie.

The drilling was designed to test whether the mineralisation at Gimlet, which has a JORC Inferred Resource of **69,000oz** (*refer to ASX release dated 7 May 2019*): 1) extends with depth; and 2) whether any potential plunge component to the mineralised system can be identified.

The drilling returned results including **10m @ 3.1 g/t Au** (from 195m) and **5m @ 3.6 g/t Au** (from 150m). While the drilling from this RC program is still not complete, preliminary interpretation suggests a southerly plunge to the mineralised system. It is hoped the results from the next part of this RC program will further strengthen this hypothesis.

The information gained from this staged RC program will assist in the planning of the West Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding granted recently to FAU for diamond drilling, which is targeting mineralisation below 450m (*refer to ASX release dated 27 November 2019*). A successful gold intersection in this planned diamond drill hole would support evidence that the Teal-Gimlet mineralised corridor has the potential to be a major gold camp in the Eastern Goldfields (Figure 1). This would be the deepest hole in the area and suggest mineralisation persists with depth.

Details of RC Drilling at Gimlet

As part of this next phase of drilling, which was announced to the market (*ASX announcement 29 January 2019*), the Company has now completed four RC holes for a total 978 m. Two holes intersected Au mineralisation, with assays results as follows:

- Drillhole 20GRC002 – **10m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 195 m
- Drillhole 20GRC004 – **1 m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 127m
 - **5m @ 3.6 g/t Au** from 150m
 - **1m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 174m

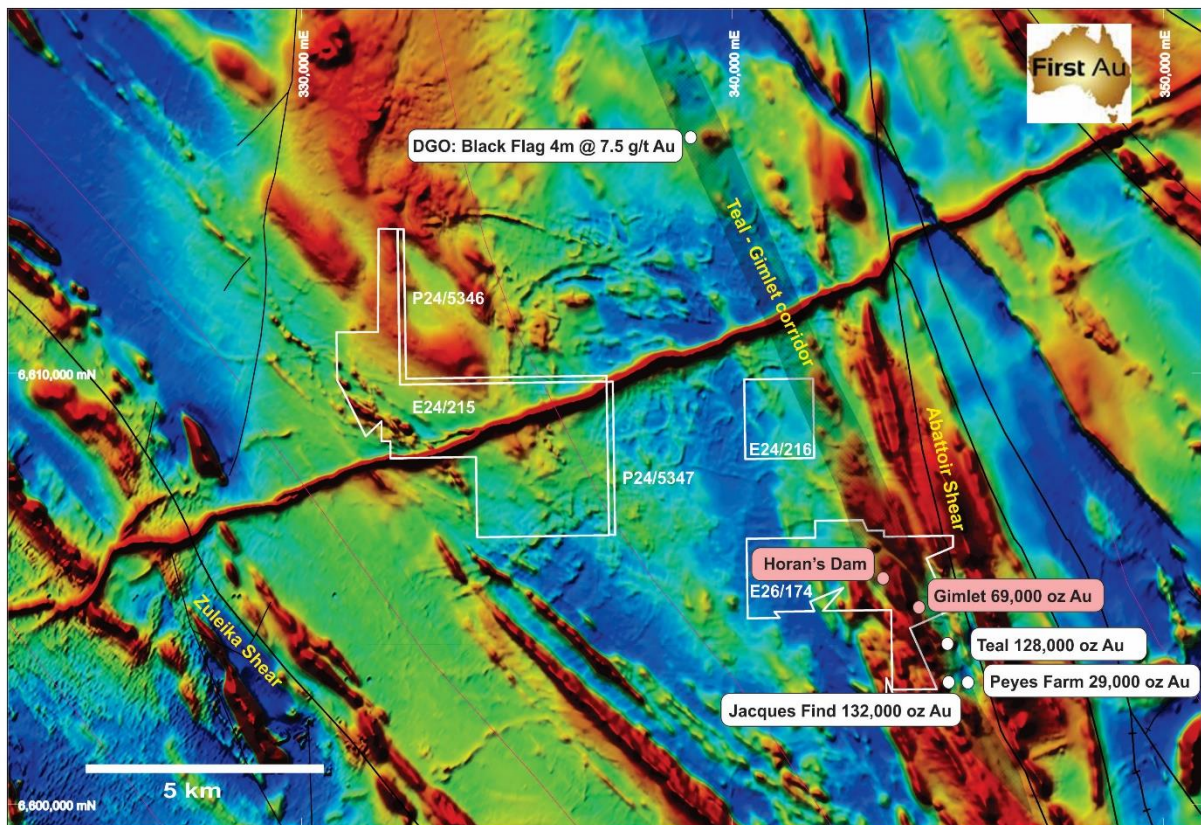


Figure 1. TMI image with FAU tenements overlain. Also outlined are deposits / prospects located along the Teal-Gimlet mineralised corridor.

The four drillholes (Figure 2) were drilled to target high grade extensions to mineralisation and to test any potential plunge component (Figures 3-5). Drillholes 20GRC002 and 20GRC004 both intersected mineralisation typical to what has been observed in previous drilling. Interpretation in section shows the mineralised shear appears near vertical in orientation (Figures 4 and 5). The assay results and geology from these two drillholes indicate the mineralising system is still open at depth. Observation of the cuttings from these two RC holes shows evidence of sheared and altered intermediate volcanic rock containing disseminated and stringer phases of sulphides, as well as quartz and carbonate veinlets. Pyrite and arsenopyrite appear to be the dominant sulphide phase. Cuttings from Drillhole 20GRC001 also showed similar altered, sulphides and sheared intermediate volcanic (as seen in Drillholes 20GRC002 and 20GRC004) over a ~ 30m interval but showed no gold mineralisation. The position of this hole and 20GR003 (that also failed to intersect mineralisation), depicts the northern boundary of an interpreted series of southern plunging lodes (Figure 3).

Collar details of the RC holes are reported in Table 1 below, and additional information is provided in the JORC Table 1 within the Appendix.

Table 1: Recent RC drill hole locations at Gimlet

Hole ID	Easting#	Northing#	RL (m)	Max_depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
20GRC001	344201	6604522	348	244	-60	065
20GRC002	344243	6604480	347	220	-60	065
20GRC003	344259	6604438	347	282	-60	065
20GRC004	344329	6604386	347	232	-60	065

#Coordinates - # MGA94 Z51 (see JORC table for further details)

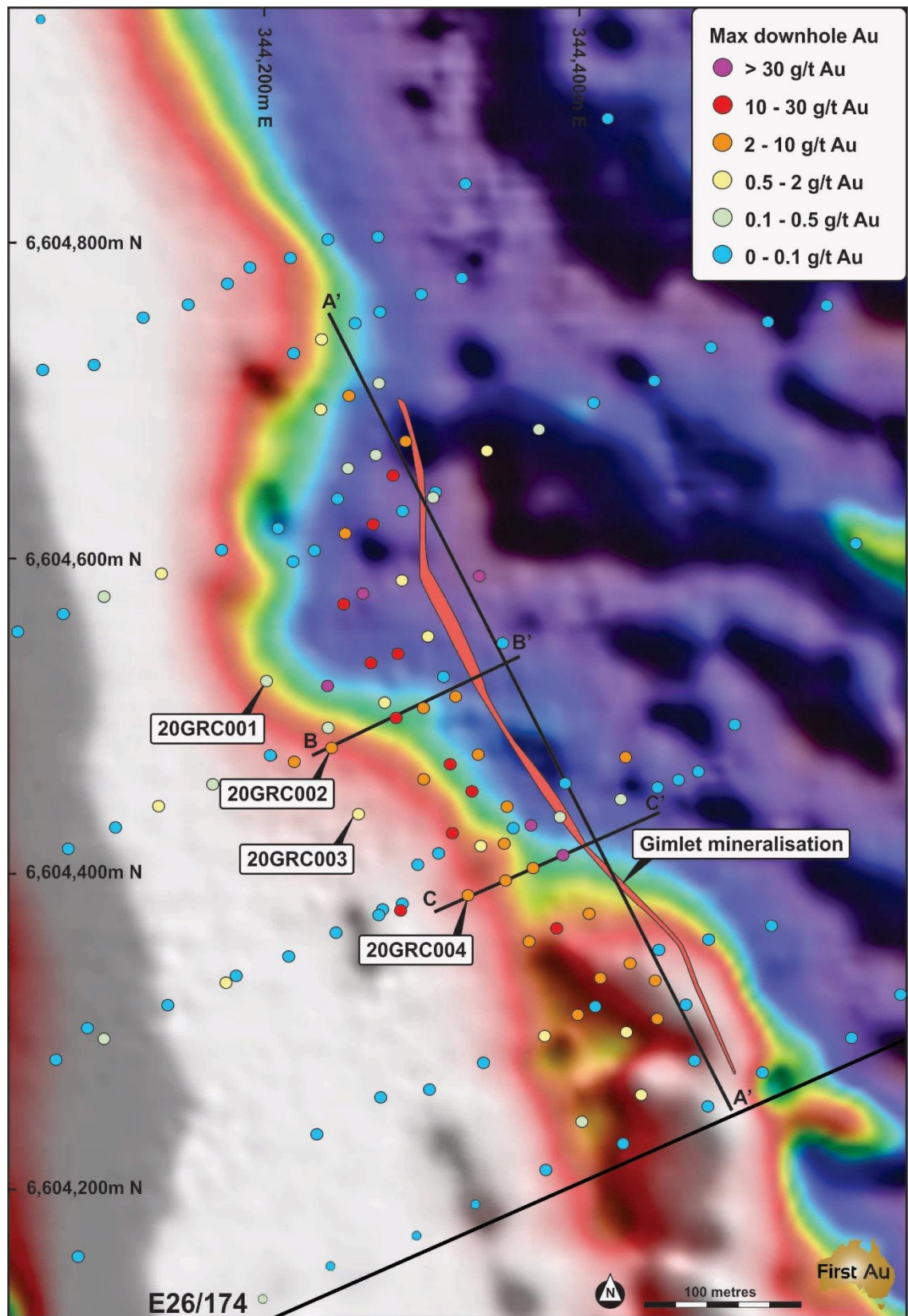


Figure 2. Plan view of the various drill campaigns at the Gimlet Mineralised Zone. Also outlined is the lode mineralisation projected to surface and locations of new diamond intersections. Note cross / long section locations for Figures 3,4 and 5.

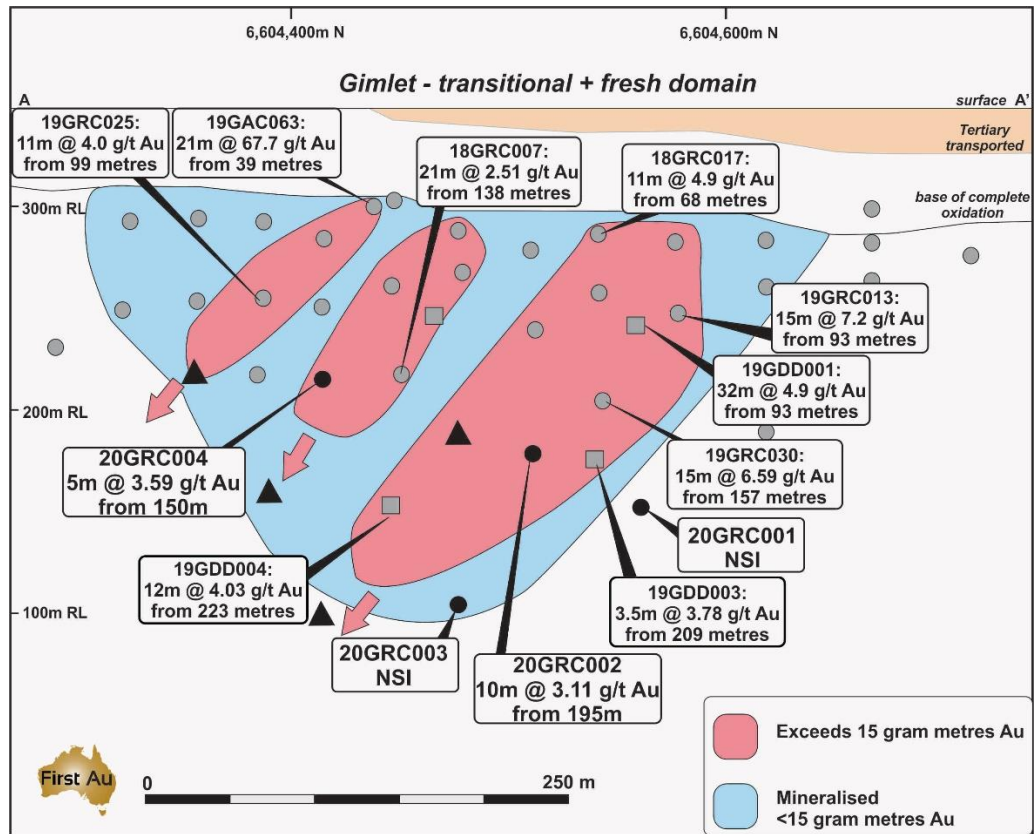


Figure 3. Long Section at Gimlet (see A-A' in Figure 2 for location) showing potential plunging lodes exceeding 15 gram metres, and depicting piece points of new RC drilling (black dots). Also see new RC drilling locations for in the current program (black triangles). Note mineralisation is open with depth (Drilling results in this figure were announced to the ASX on the 8th March 2019, 28th May 2019, and 28th October 2019)

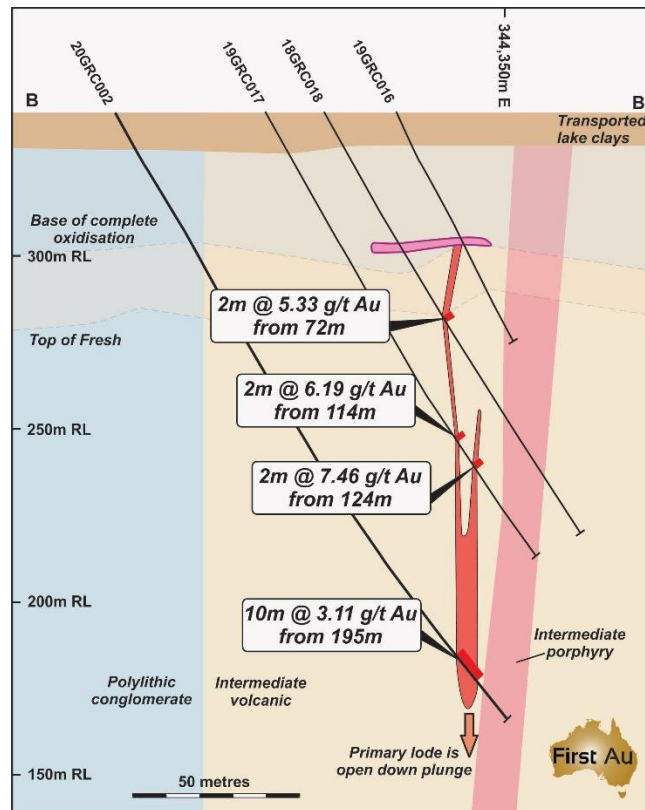


Figure 4. Drilling Cross Section depicting 20GRC002 (see B-B' in Figure 1 for location)

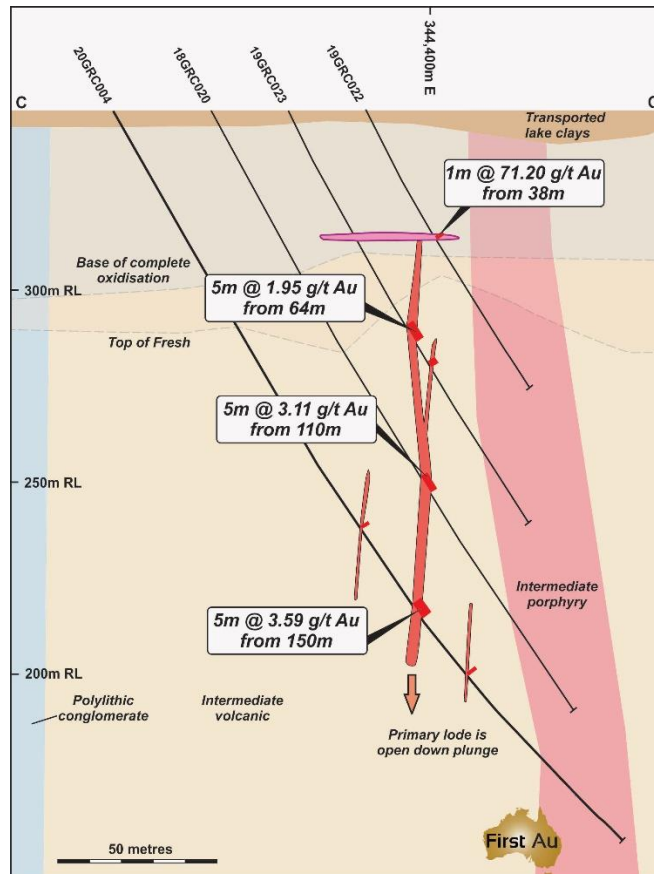


Figure 5. Drilling Cross Section depicting 20GRC004 (see C-C' in Figure 1 for location)

Proposed RC Drilling

A further ~1000m of this RC drilling program around Gimlet will commence in coming weeks. The drilling will further test the potential plunge component to the mineralisation (see Figure 3) and assist in siting the deep diamond hole also planned. Once the RC program is complete, the company will assess whether to upgrade the JORC Resource and examine the open pit mining potential.

Additional Tenure around Gimlet

FAU has had additional tenure granted around the Gimlet Project. This increased footprint includes: 1) two prospecting licences P24/5346 and P24/5347, which adjoin the White Flag Tenement EL24/215, and; 2) a new exploration license E24/216, which occurs to the north of the Gimlet tenement and encompasses part of the interpreted Teal-Gimlet corridor (Figure 1). Work has begun compiling historic data and a field visit is planned for coming months. Work also continues around the granting of mining lease application M26/849, which is situated over the Gimlet Resource.

About Gimlet

The FAU 100% owned Gimlet Project occurs 15 km NW of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 6). The tenement (EL26/174 and application M26/849) occupies 9.6 km² in area and adjoins the tenements of Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HZR) in the south, containing the Teal, Jacques Find and Peyes gold deposits (289,000 oz Au). In addition, the Company recently entered an option agreement to explore the prospective White Flag tenement EL24/215, which lies ~4km WNW of the Gimlet tenement (*refer to ASX release dated 9th July 2019*). It is also within close trucking distance of five gold mills within the Kalgoorlie area, with several offering the toll treatment of ore to third parties (Figure 6). The geology in the tenement is prospective for gold, dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of Black Flag Group of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Yilgarn Craton. This Archean geology is overlain by Cainozoic sediments, including some areas covered with salt lakes, which has previously inhibited the effectiveness of some of the historic exploration.

Table 2: April 2019 MRE using 1.3g/t (open cut) and 3 g/t (underground) cut-off

Apr-19 Inferred MRE	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Oxide	75,000	3.3	8,000
Transitional	66,000	3.0	6,000
Fresh	502,000	3.4	54,000
Total	642,000	3.3	69,000

All figures rounded to reflect appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

The information in this ASX Release that relates to the Company's Mineral Resources estimates is extracted from and was originally reported in the Company's ASX announcements "Maiden JORC Resource at Gimlet" dated 7 May 2019, which is available at www.asx.com.au the competent person being Mr. Andrew Bewsher of BM Geological Services. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates as presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this ASX Release that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the following reports which are all available at www.asx.com.au.

- 18th March, 2019, "RC Drilling intersects significant Lode Gold mineralisation at Gimlet, Dr Gavin England competent person
- 28th May, 2019, "Outstanding Diamond Core drilling results for Gimlet Gold Project, Kalgoorlie", Dr Gavin England competent person
- 30th August, 2019, "Gimlet Exploration Update", Dr Gavin England competent person.
- 28th October, 2019, "Gimlet Mineralisation Continues with Depth", Dr Gavin England competent person.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context of the respective competent persons' findings in relation to those reports are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

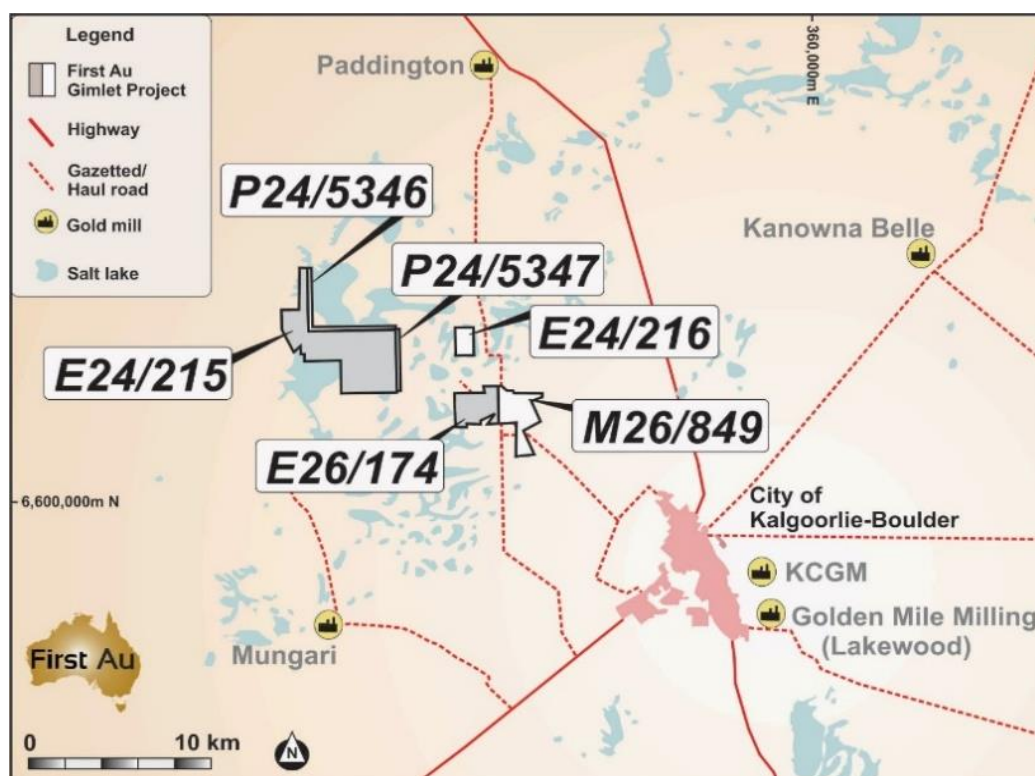


Figure 6: Location map of the Gimlet Gold Project, near Kalgoorlie

Authorised by:



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 Tambina and Talga Projects in the Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia.

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Competent Persons Statement

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

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	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips. In February 2020, A total of 4 RC holes were completed for 978 m.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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. Drill collars are currently being more accurately located by DGPS. See further details below.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	One metre sample were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample in the first 32m depth, to be later 1m sampled if mineralisation is evident. Otherwise, intervals below 32m depth were assayed as 1 m samples collected in calico bags, taken directly from the cone splitter attached to the rig. A sample size of approximately 2-3 kg was collected for each composite and split. 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
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	The RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Challenge Drilling, was used to obtain the samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Most samples were dry and had good recovery. RC recovery and meterage were assessed by visually assessing volumes of individual bags. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes and was noted, particularly at depth. 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. Recovery of the samples was generally good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet at depth, which affected only a few samples.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	A suitable RC rig with an auxiliary air compressor was used to be sure that in most cases, groundwater interference was kept to a minimum. Cyclone and cone splitter at the rig were used and were regularly cleaned during drilling. Field geologist supervised all drilling. One metre sample were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample in the first 32m depth, to be later 1m sampled if mineralisation is evident. Otherwise, intervals below 32m depth were assayed as 1 m samples collected in calico bags, taken directly from the cone splitter attached to the rig.
	<i>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.</i>	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by BM Geological Services' geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig-mounted cyclone and captured in standard plastic bags. First phase of assaying in the top 32m, a spear was used to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 metre interval to make up the 4-metre composite. >90% of samples were dry. If warranted, the second phase of assaying using 1m intervals, using samples collected in a numbered calico bag, which is derived from a cone splitter attached to the rig, to get a representative sample. Below 32m depth, the above 1m method is applied.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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 approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<p>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. A 1 m calico sample is collected at the rig by a cone splitter and left with the green bulker sample to be later sent for assay.</p> <p>A minor number of 1m calico samples for assay were collected using the one metre bulk sample in the green bags, then via a portable riffle splitter. The riffle splitter was routinely inspected by the field geologist.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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 are appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<p>First Au protocol for RC drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in every 20 samples.</p> <p>The program used a total of 569 samples were submitted as part of the RC program, including 20 CRM standards 20 fine blanks, 6 coarse blanks and 4 field duplicates.</p> <p>At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by First Au executives and BMGS senior geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	RC hole collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Collar pick-up of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The RC drill holes were spaced to attain top to tail coverage throughout most of each section. On average they were spaced on 20 by 40 metre intervals.
	<i>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.</i>	This is not considered material.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC samples collected above 32m depth were 4 metre composites. Selected intervals were then sampled as a 1m sample after mineralisation was determined by the 4m composite sample using the 1m calico bag sample collected at the rig cone splitter. Below 32m, 1m calico bags were sampled from the rig cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely “structures” for each exploration domain.
	<i>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.</i>	This is not considered material.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E26/174, of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest under the tenement name Drillabit Pty Ltd. The area is now under a subsequent mining lease application.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous workers in the area include Laconia Resources, Placer Dome Asia, De Grey Mining, Delta Gold, Yamarna Goldfields and Intermin Resources NL.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The host stratigraphy is the Black Flag Group. Much of the license comprises Tertiary-aged lake sediments that overlie Archaean felsic volcanic sediments, felsic porphyry, intermediate volcanics and conglomerates.</p> <p>The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz and sulphide-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	Information proved in text. Otherwise, regarding the drill hole information from previous drilling is reported in FAU ASX announcements on the 28 October 2019, 18 March 2019 and 14 December 2018.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above approximately 0.5 ppm Au, although in some cases in the larger intersections, there is some minor internal dilution. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results in the exploration results.
	<i>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.</i>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	The geometry or orientation of the mineralisation is consisting of a near vertical lode in the fresh zone, while a horizontal blanket is identified in the regolith. Work is underway in interpreting the geology and better defining wireframes to produce this connectivity between holes and drill lines. A range of downhole true widths have been reported.
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to Figures 1 to 6 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<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>	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including the drilling of RC holes north of the reported program and additional aircore drilling of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	geochemical and structural targets within the Gimlet tenements. The details of which will be released in due-course.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<i>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.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	Not applicable.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	Not applicable.
Dimensions	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></p> <p><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p> <p><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques (Cont'd)	<p><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></p> <p><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></p> <p><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></p> <p><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></p>	Not applicable.
Moisture	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i>	Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	Not applicable.
Mining factors or assumptions	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
Bulk density	<i>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.</i> <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been</i>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></p>	
Classification	<p><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <p><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></p>	Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	Not applicable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The statement should specify whether it relates to</i></p>	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></p>	