ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29th October 2020

Maiden 42,400 Ounces JORC Mineral Resource at Reedy South

HIGHLIGHTS

- JORC 2012 compliant maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 779,000 **tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au for 42,400 ounces** delivered for Reedy South Gold Project, including:
  - **6,600** ounces of Indicated Resources; and
  - **35,800** ounces of Inferred Resources
- The MRE will determine final drill planning of a ~3,000m RC and diamond drilling program to commence in coming weeks
- The Reedy South Gold Project is located in the Cue Goldfields of Western Australia, along the high-grade and prolific Reedy Shear Zone
- The Reedy Shear Zone hosts numerous high-grade gold mines, with vertical plunging mineralisation extending to depths of **500m+** including at the nearby Triton-South Emu goldmine (Westgold Resources Limited)
- Upcoming drilling program aims to extend known mineralisation at depth and along strike to feed into future resource upgrades and to target high grade ore shoots identified by previous drilling at Pegasus and King Cole prospects

White Cliff Minerals Limited (**White Cliff** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a maiden JORC Resource at the Company's 100% owned Reedy South Gold Project (the **Project**) near Cue, Western Australia.

Commenting on the Reedy South Maiden JORC Resource, technical director Ed Mead commented: *"The Company is pleased with the Maiden JORC Resource at Reedy South and ability to rapidly convert historical drilling into a maiden resource, including a portion of indicated resources. This was one of the attractions to the Project; and, coupled with the style and controls of mineralisation immediately north of us at Triton-South Emu goldmine, we believe there is scope to substantially grow the resource at Reedy South through drilling at depth and along strike.*

"The MRE will be used by the Company to guide our first drilling program that is due to commence in coming weeks. We look forward to the rigs turning and updating shareholders in due course."

Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Indicated	123,000	1.7g/t	6,600
Inferred	655,000	1.7g/t	35,800
TOTAL	**779,000**	**1.7g/t**	**42,400**

Table 1: *Reedy South Mineral Resource Estimate 0.5g/t cut-off grade*

Overview of Reedy South

The Project covers 156km^2 of the highly prospective Cue goldfields, including 1km of strike along the prolific Reedy Shear Zone (**RSZ**). The Project comprises one granted mining lease (M20/446) covering the historic underground workings of Pegasus and King Cole, and three exploration license applications (E20/969, E20/971 & E20/972). The Project is situated 40km north of Cue, via the Great Northern Highway and is 80km south of Meekatharra.

White Cliff believes in the potential of the current targets to host a regionally significant resource, particularly given the lack of systematic exploration. Historical exploration at the Project has largely been limited to surface prospecting, geochemistry, and broad spaced shallow drilling with exploration over the past decade constrained by funding. Given the average depth of drilling to date is ~60m, this warrants the commitment of up to 3,000m of drilling to test depth and strike extensions of the current JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).

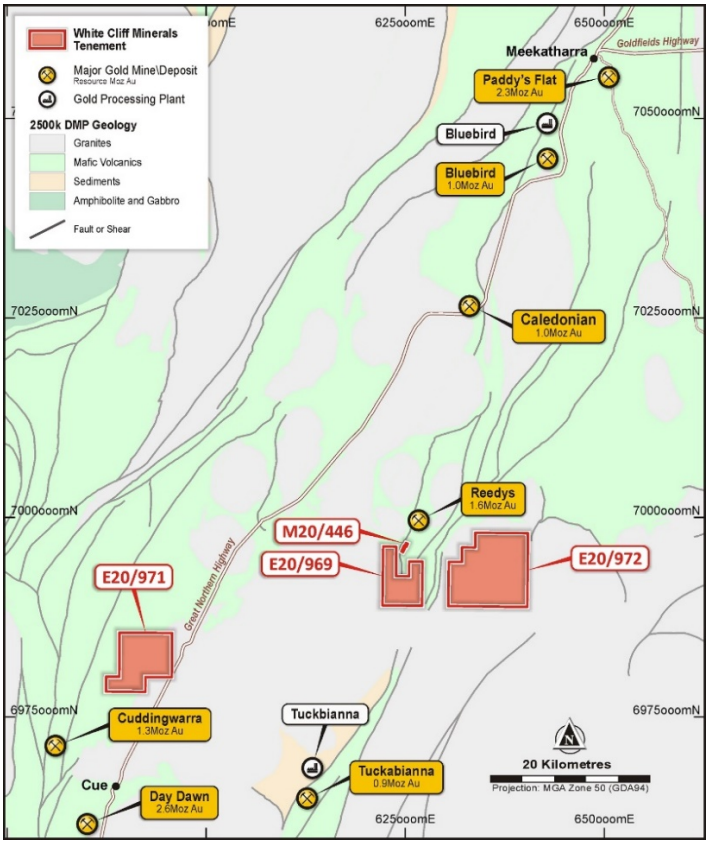

Figure 1: *The Reedy South Gold Project Location*

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The Project is situated within the prolific Cue-Meekatharra gold district, home to Reedy's (**1.6moz**) and Day Dawn (**2.6moz**) gold deposits, with two mills operating within 60km of the Project. In addition to M20/446, the Company has 156km^2 of exploration license applications in the area and which are currently being reviewed by the Company's technical team ahead of maiden field exploration programs.

Project Geology

The Reedy gold deposits occur within a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five km wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase pre to syn-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled, the gold occurs at the sheared contacts of dolerite, basalt, ultramafic schist, quartz-feldspar porphyry and shale. The Reedy gold deposits occur within major lineaments or structural corridors that corresponds to the RSZ along which gold mineralisation extends over for 15km.

The RSZ zone is located on the western side of the Culculli Granitoid complex. Mineralisation along the RSZ has long been recognised as the most economically important. Two main mining centres are located along the RSZ: a northern centre including the Kurara and the Boomerang deposits and a southern centre hosting mineralisation at Jack Ryan, Missing Link, Rand, Triton and South Emu (**Figure 1**). The Reedy South Gold Project (**Figure 2**) area is approximately 800m south of the Triton-South Emu goldmine currently in operation for Westgold Resources.

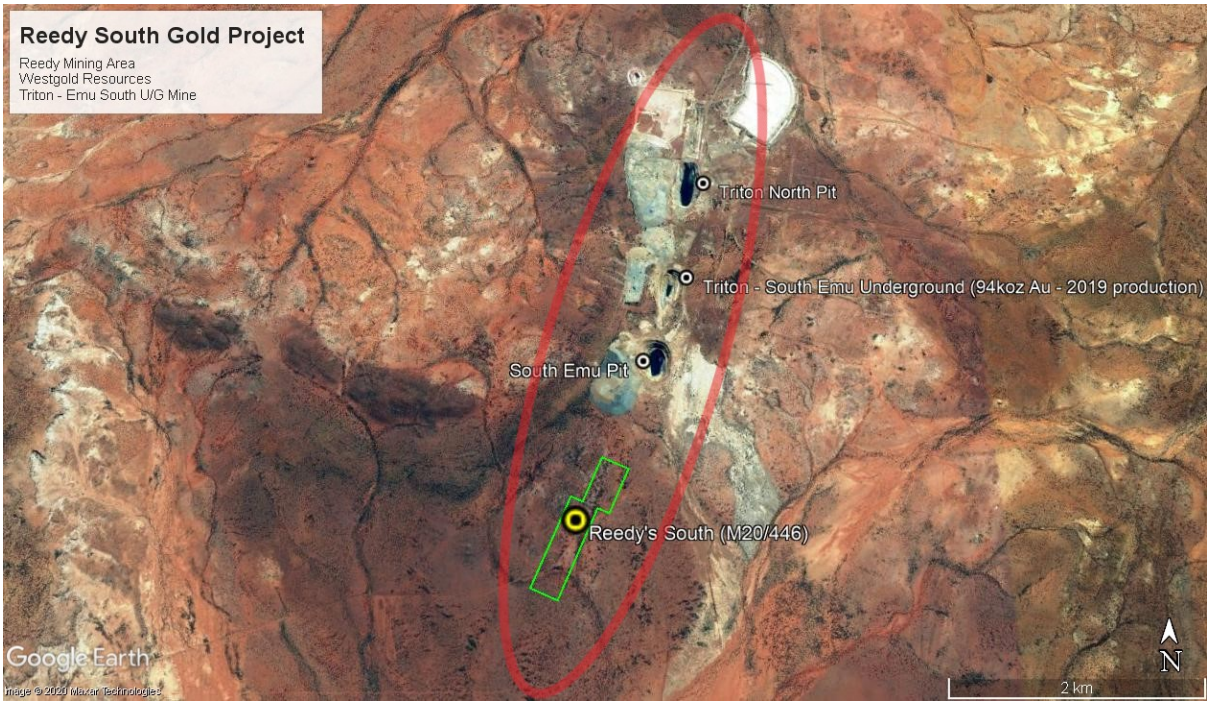

Figure 2: *Location of tenement M20/446 in relation to Triton-South Emu and showing the RSZ trend*

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Local Geology and Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation in the Mining Lease is hosted by the RSZ, localised by an unconformable contact between two greenstone groups. Anastomosing structures develop within the RSZ focusing fluid migration and gold mineralisation. Strong potassic-silicic-pyritic alteration is associated with gold mineralisation, localised within the footwall and hanging contacts of the 20m wide sub-vertical RSZ. Linear zones of more intense deformation appear to be important in the localisation of gold mineralisation within ultramafic zones often adjacent to mineralisation. Minor bucky quartz veining intrudes the shear and appears to run parallel to the shear zone.

The MRE is based on six discrete mineralised domains modelled within the overall shear zone (**Figure 6**). The zones overlap but there is one larger domain containing the majority of the tonnes.

Figures 4 and **5** show cross sections through the ore-zone at the southern and northern extents.

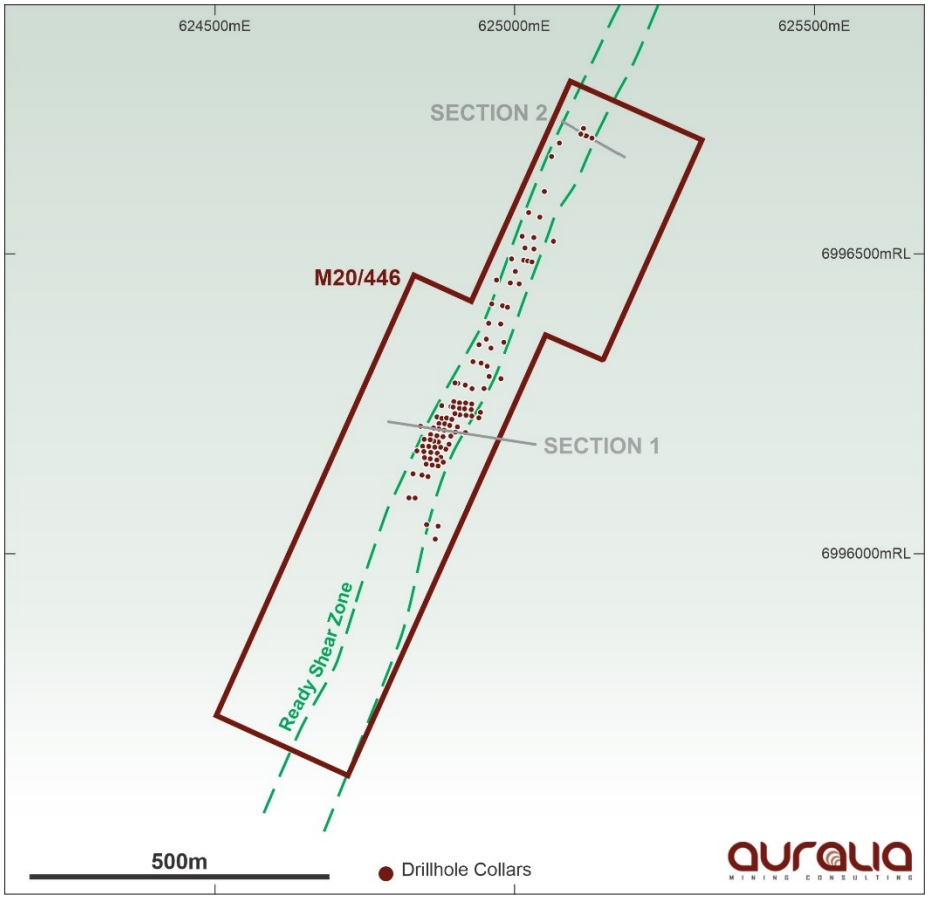

Figure 3*: *Reedy South tenement showing drill collar locations and location of cross-section views

Figure 3 shows mining tenement M20/446 and all RC drill collars used in the MRE. Details of these drillholes are tabulated at the end of this announcement. The central zone of closer spaced drilled (10m spaced lines) where section 1 is labelled

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in **Figure 3** is located at the southern end of the MRE; to the south of this where the Reedy Shear Zone is extrapolated there is no drilling. This is a priority exploration target for future drilling. To the north of the tenement drill spacing is 30m to 50m and this area is also a priority target to infill and upgrade the current inferred mineral resource. When this infill drilling is completed open pit mining studies could commence.

Deeper diamond drilling is also planned to extend resources at depth. The geological model of x-grade gold mineralisation is based on the existence of steeply dipping and plunging shoots, similar to what is currently being mined 800m to the north at Westgold's Triton-South Emu underground mine.

Figures 4 and **5** show cross section through the orebody. The mineralisation is contained within high grade shears or shoots within the broader RSZ (**Figure 6**). The deposit remains open at depth and along strike.

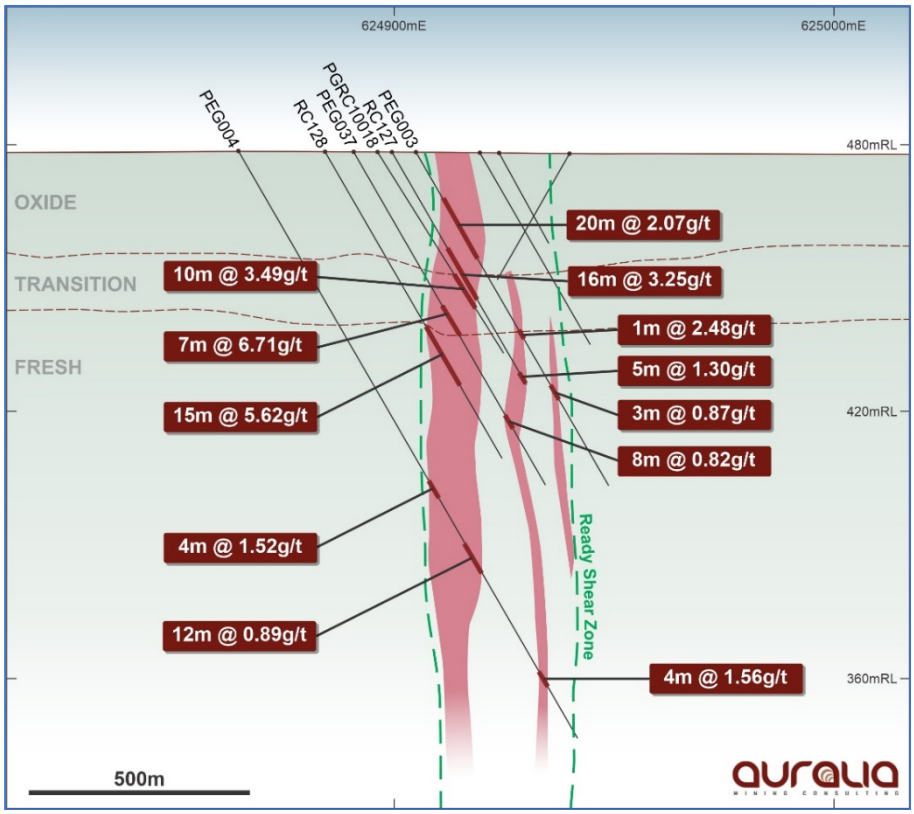

Figure 4: *Cross section 1 looking north*

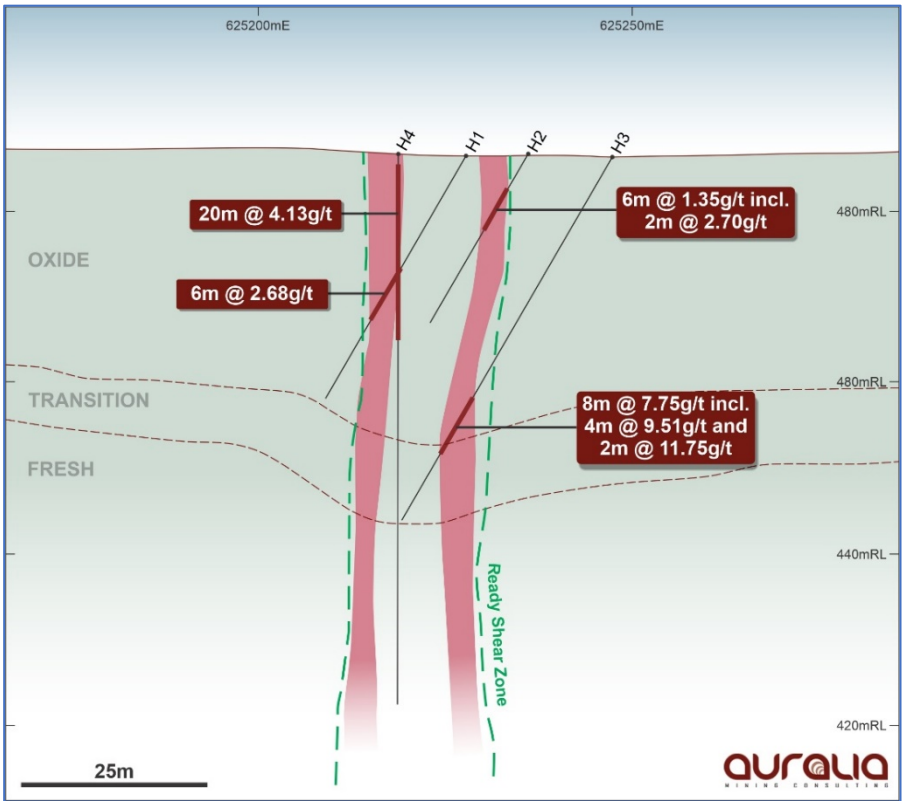

Figure 5: *Cross section 2 looking north*

Figure 6 shows a plan view of the modelled domains at the 450m RL, approximately 30m below natural surface. The domains are constrained within the RSZ.

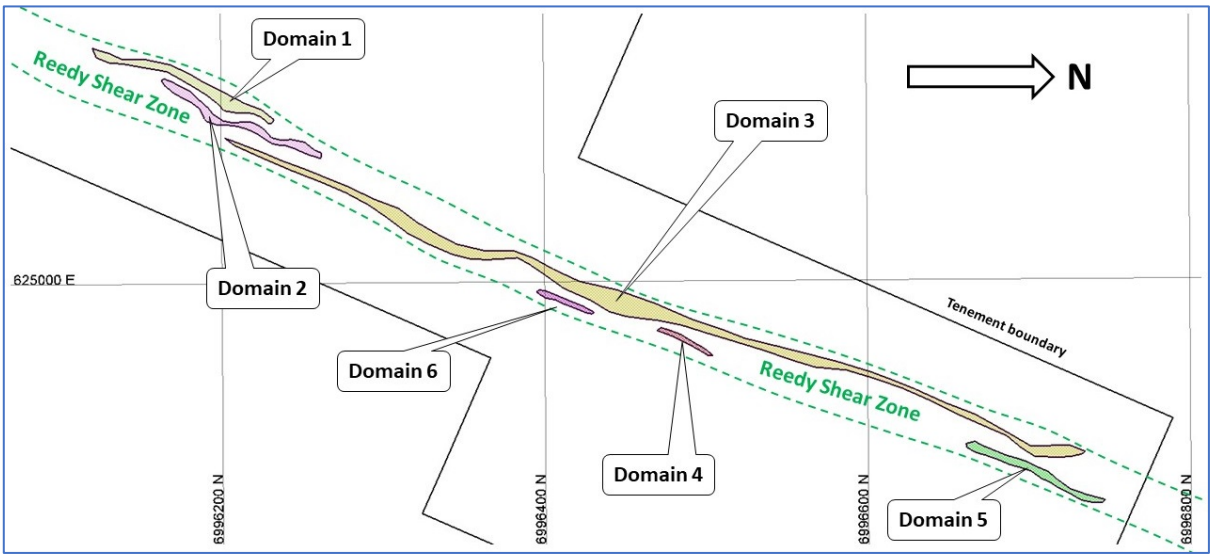

Figure 6: *Plan view at 450mRL showing domains*

Table 2 below reports the MRE by domain.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Domain 1	54,000	2.1	3,600	90,000	1.2	3,500	144,000	1.5	7,100
Domain 2	50,000	1.3	2,000	78,000	1.5	3,800	129,000	1.4	5,800
Domain 3	19,000	1.6	1,000	358,000	1.3	15,400	377,000	1.3	16,400
Domain 4	0	0.0	0	9,000	1.4	400	9,000	1.4	400
Domain 5	0	0.0	0	62,000	4.4	8,900	62,000	4.4	8,900
Domain 6	0	0.0	0	58,000	2.0	3,800	58,000	2.0	3,800
TOTAL	**123,000**	**1.7**	**6,600**	**655,000**	**1.7**	**35,800**	**779,000**	**1.7**	**42,400**

Table 2: *Mineral Resource reported by domain at a 0.5g/t cut-off grade*

Additional Resource Information (ASX listing Rule 5.8.1 Disclosures)

Exploration and Drilling Techniques

The MRE has been estimated using RC drilling. A total of 117 RC holes for 7,182m has been drilled since 1984. Drilling programs have been conducted by Homestake Australia from 1984 to 1987 (21 holes for 1,345m), Churchill Resources NL in 1988 (2 holes for 174m), St Barbara Mines Ltd from 2001 to 2002 (48 holes for 3,670m), Wakeford Holdings in 2010 (4 holes for 173m) and Murchison Mining in 2015 (42 holes for 1,820m). Table 3 summarises previous exploration. Only RC holes have been used in the resource estimation. RAB and air-core holes and trenches have been used to guide the geological interpretation where appropriate but the gold grades from these have not been used.

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of Holes	Meters
Homestake	1984-87	RAB	43	1,877
Homestake	1984-85	RC	21	1,345
Churchill Resources	1988	RC	2	174
Churchill Resources	1988	Trench	6	215
St Barbara	2001-02	RC	48	3,670
Wakeford Holdings	2010	RC	4	173
Wakeford Holdings	2012	AC	8	363
Murchison Mining	2015	RC	42	1,820

Table 3: *Summary of Previous Exploration*

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Samples have been taken with a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig on 1m intervals with a ~3kg sub-samples taken from cyclone and splitter.

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Sampling and Analysis Methods

All assays have been by fire assay with AAS finish using a 50g charge. Homestake used Analabs, St Barbara used Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) and Murchison Mining used SGS in Perth. A full suite of QAQC including standards and field duplicates was conducted as part of the most recent Murchison Mining drilling in 2015 (**Figures 7 to 12**). The QAQC program revealed no significant issues with the sampling or assaying of the 2015 drilling program. There appears to be a slight tendency for the standards to be undercalled but this has not been deemed as being significantly significant so as to impact the MRE.

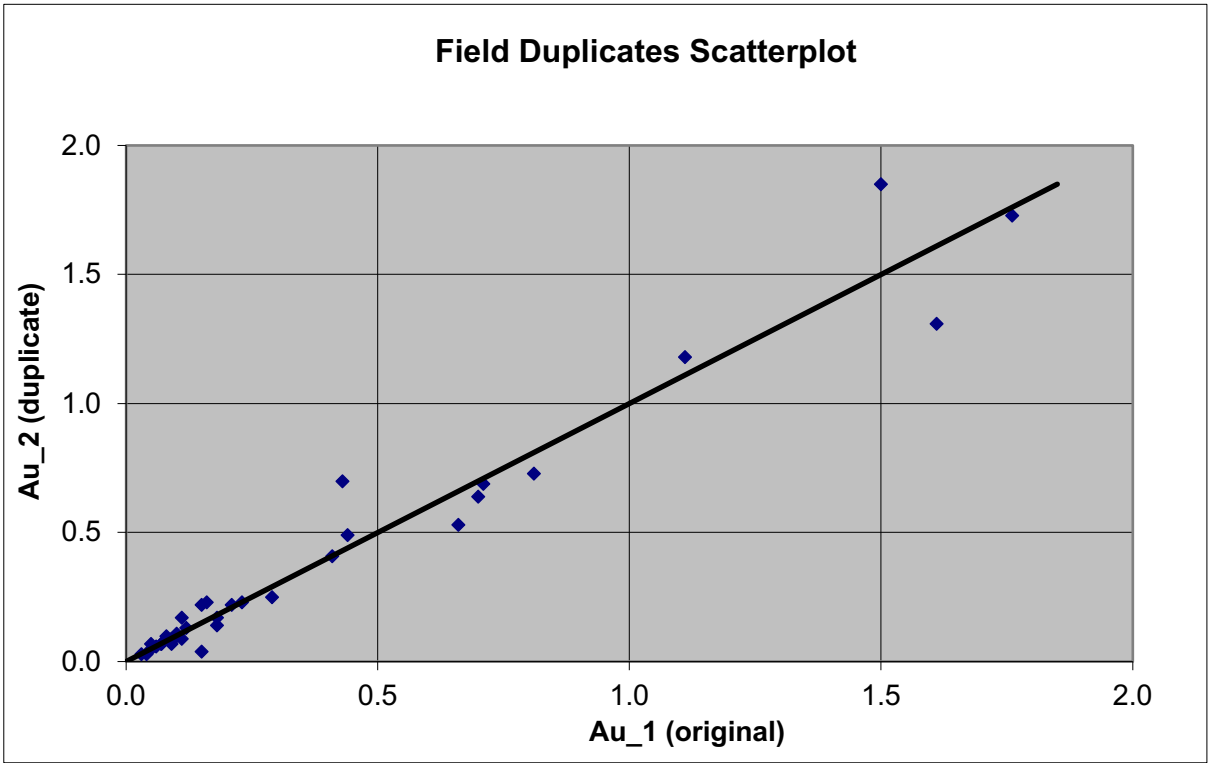

Figure 7: *Field Duplicates submitted in 2015*

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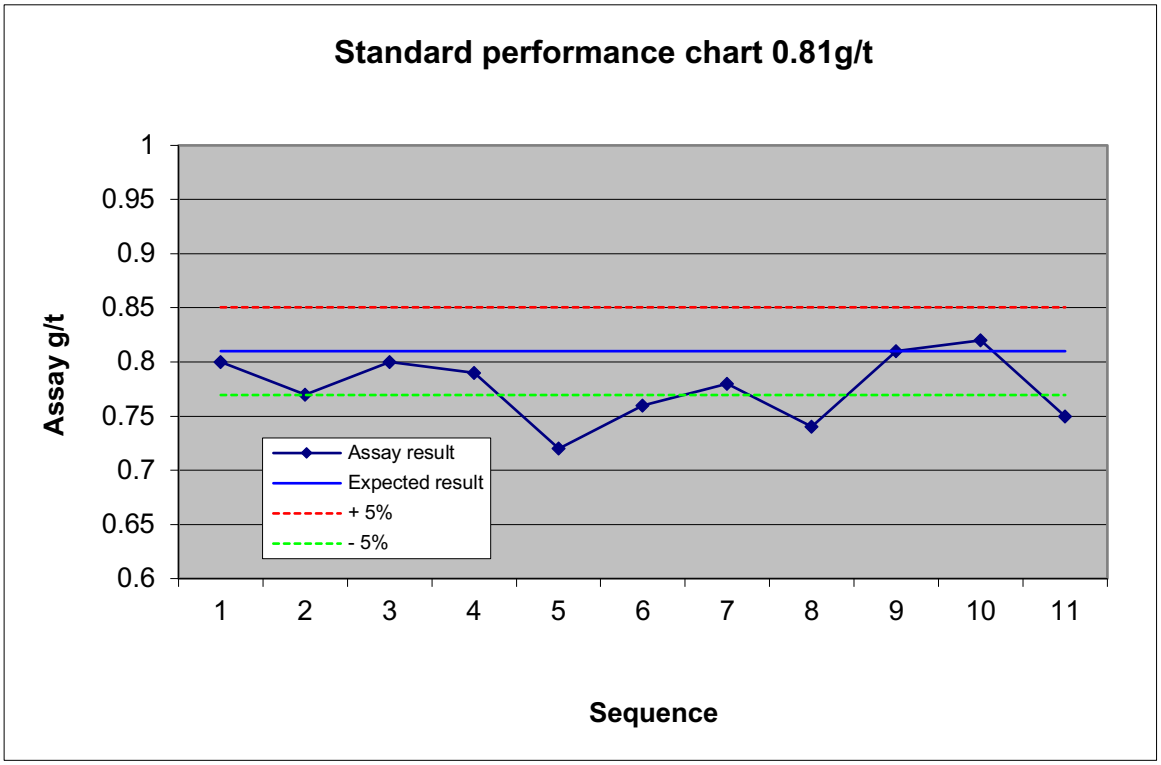

Figure 8: *Standard 0.81g/t submitted in 2015*

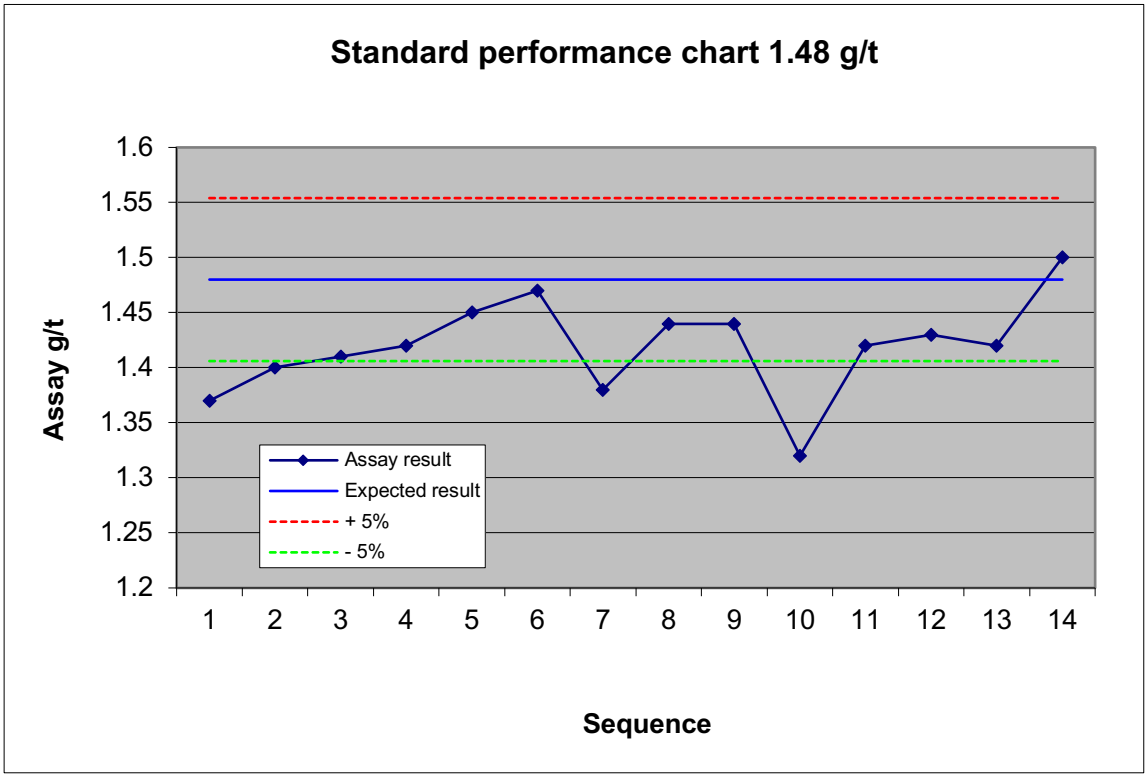

Figure 9: *Standards 1.48g/t submitted in 2015*

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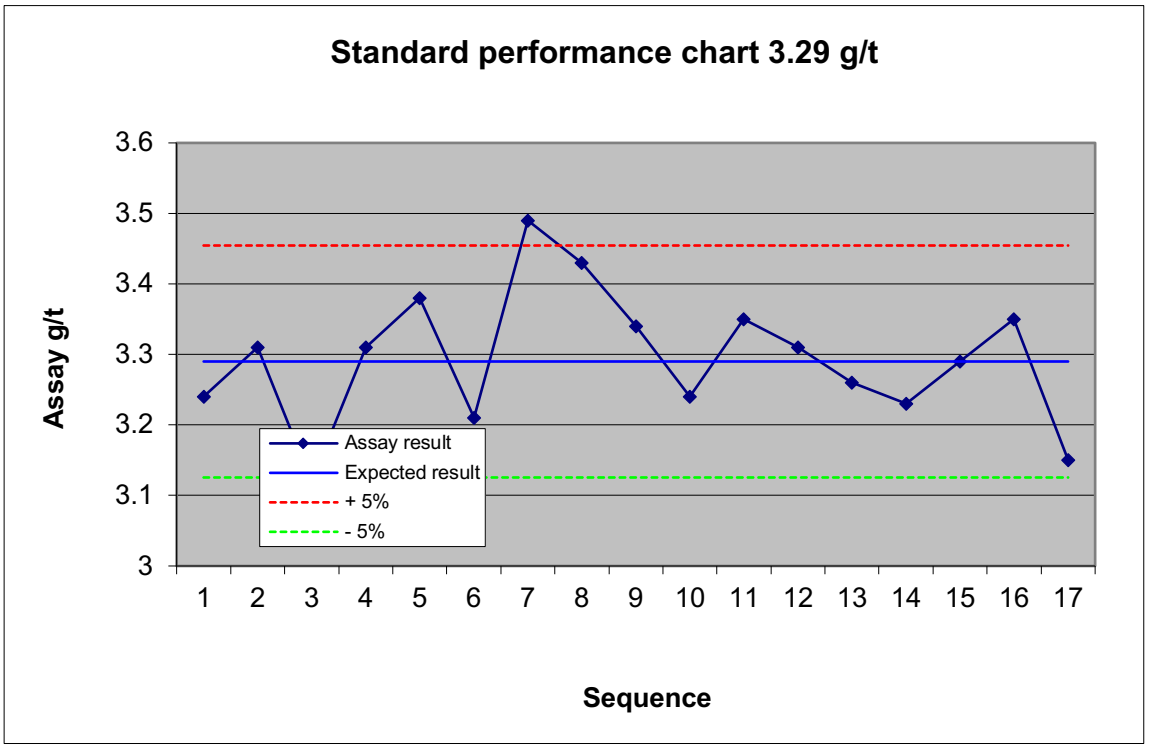

Figure 10: *Standard 3.29g/t submitted in 2015*

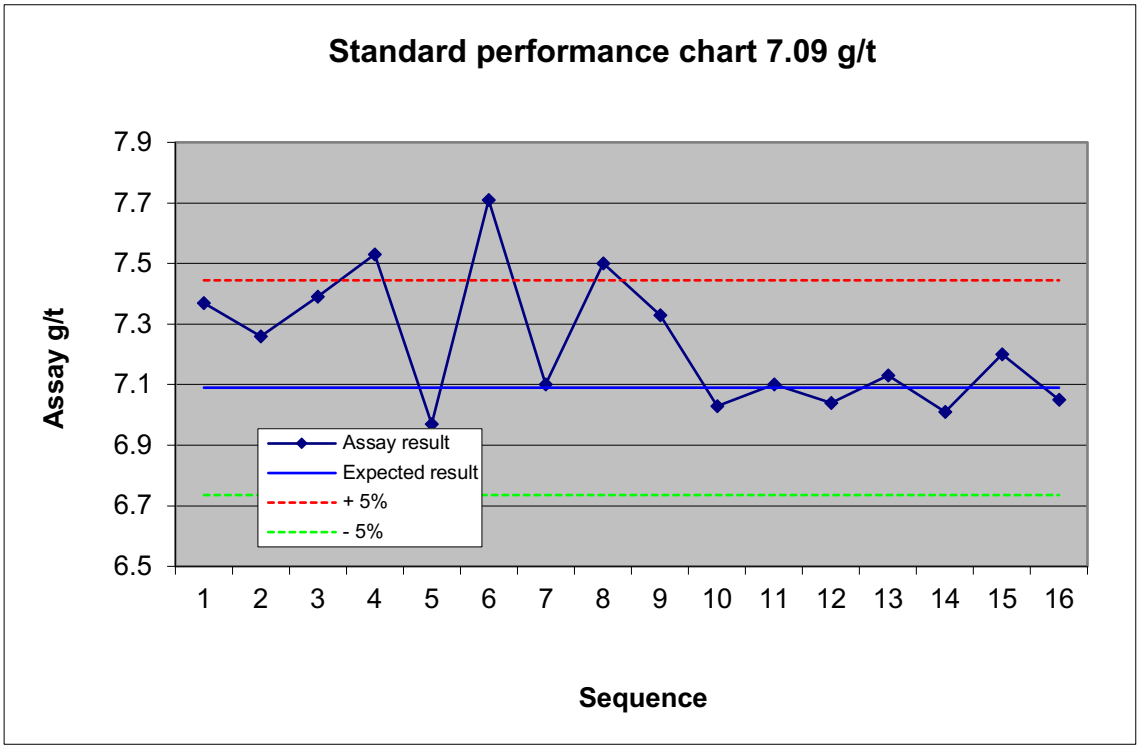

Figure 11: *Standard 7.09g/t submitted in 2015*

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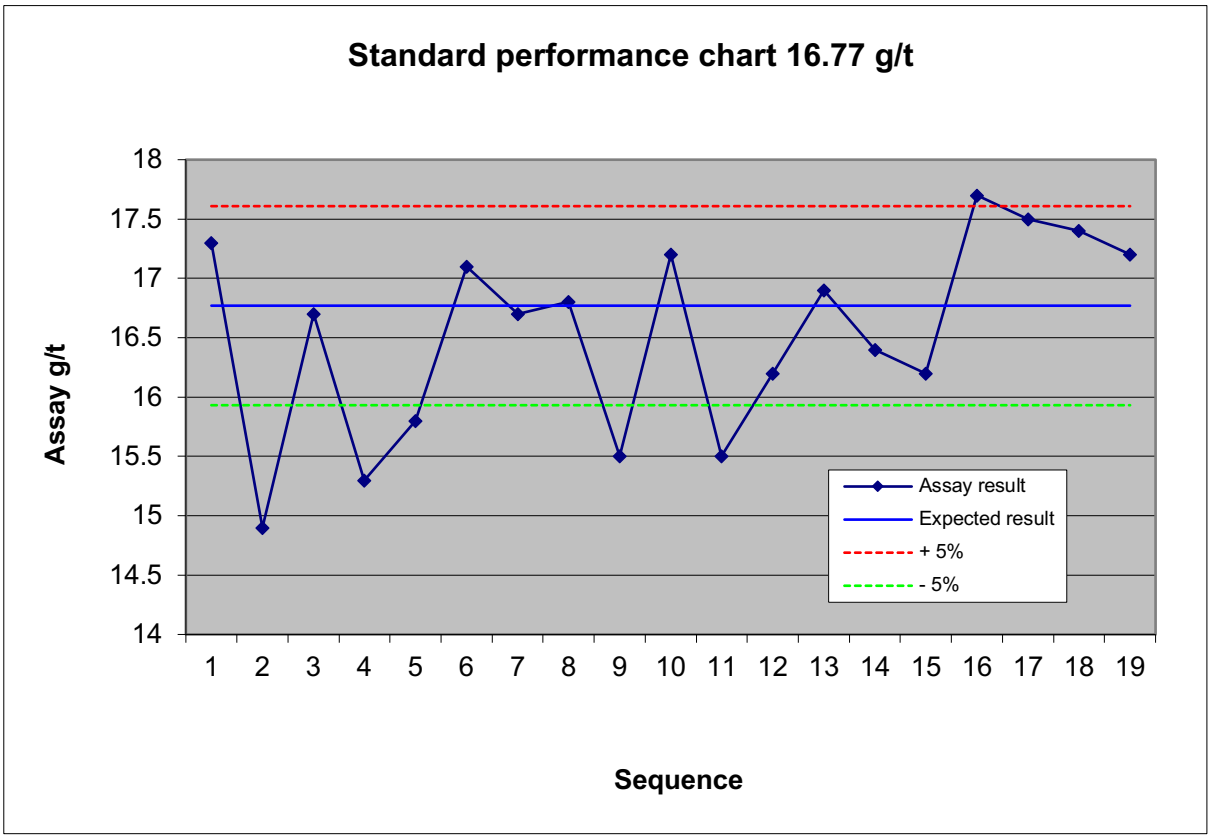

Figure 12: *Standard 16.77g/t submitted in 2015*

Resource Estimation Methodology

The Reedy South resource was estimated using ordinary kriging. A total of 6 domains were modelled within the overall Reedy Shear Zone. These domains were estimated using hard boundaries. Variography was used to determine search dimensions and kriging parameters. Two passes were used to inform blocks with grades, pass1 used dimensions of 30m (major), 20m (semi-major) and 10m (minor). Pass 2 used dimensions of 150m, 140m and 45m. The search ellipse was oriented on a bearing of 020, dipping 80 degrees to the west.

Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 and maximum of 35 samples and a minimum of 5 drill holes in estimating grade. Pass 2 used a minimum of 5 samples and 2 drill holes for estimation. Parent block size of 5m X 5m X 5m was used based on the 10m spaced drilling in the southern part of the orebody. A sub-block size of 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m was used to adequately define shapes and surfaces.

Cumulative log frequency graphs were used to determine a top cut of 15g/t. **Figure 13** shows the cumulative log frequency graph for all the composites used in the grade estimate. There is a main population from about 0.5g/t to 7g/t and then a smaller one from 7g/t to 15g/t.

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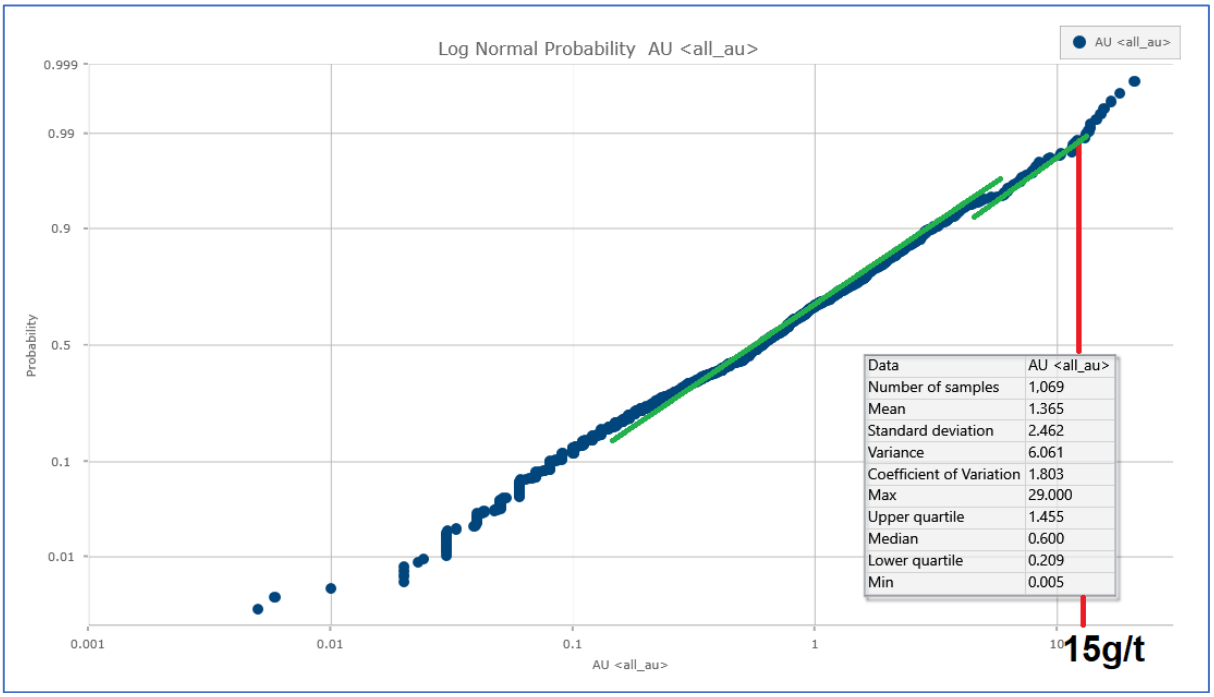

Figure 13: *Cumulative Log Frequency Graph*

Bulk Density

Dry bulk densities have been based on similar deposits within the Western Australian Archean terrane. Rock types are predominantly mafic, **Table 4** shows the dry bulk densities used in the MRE.

Weathering	Dry Bulk Density t/m³
Oxide	1.80
Transitional	2.20
Fresh	2.75

Table 4: *Dry Bulk Densities*

Cut-off Grade for MRE Reporting

The MRE has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. This is based on estimated nominal open pit mining costs and potential processing costs at nearby facilities in the Cue/Meekatharra region.

Classification of Mineral Resources

The MRE has been classified primarily on drilling spacing. Pass 1 as described in the Resource Estimation Methodology was used to classify indicated resources with the remainder classified as inferred.

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The distribution of drill intersections within the modelled domains is presented in **Figure 14**.

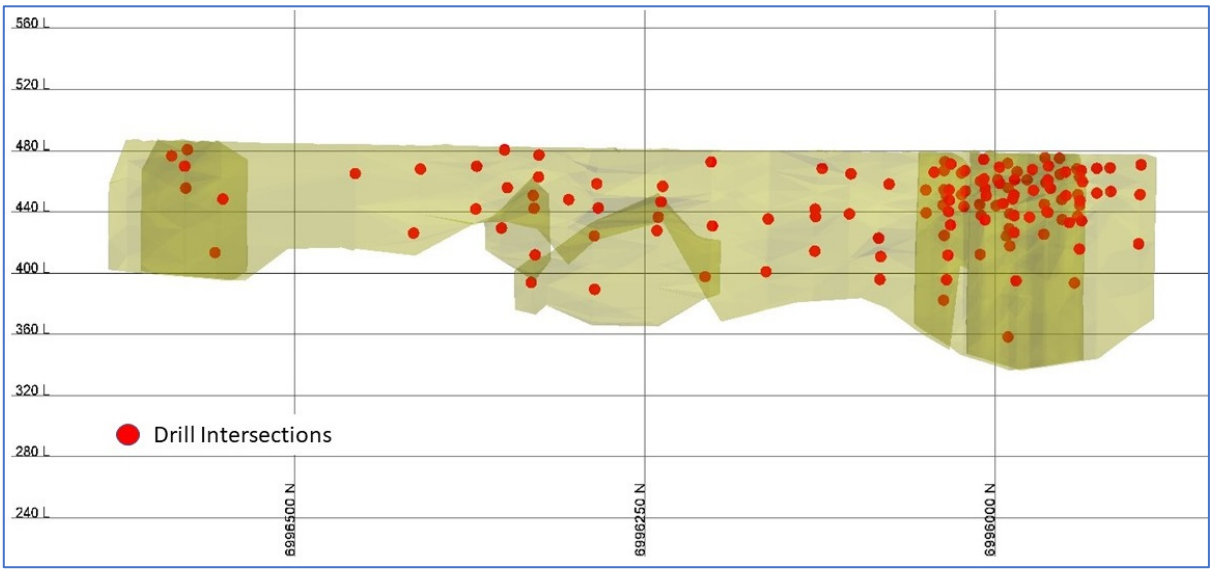

Figure 14: *Drill Intersections within Modelled Domains (looking east)*

The drilling density in **Figure 14** corresponds closely with the Indicated resources illustrated in **Figure 15**. Additional infill drilling will aim to upgrade the inferred mineral resources to indicated. This will enable more advanced mining studies to commence on the viability of open pit mining. The depth of drilling currently does not exceed about 80m vertical depth. Additional deeper drilling will aim to delineate higher grade ore shoots amenable to potential underground mining.

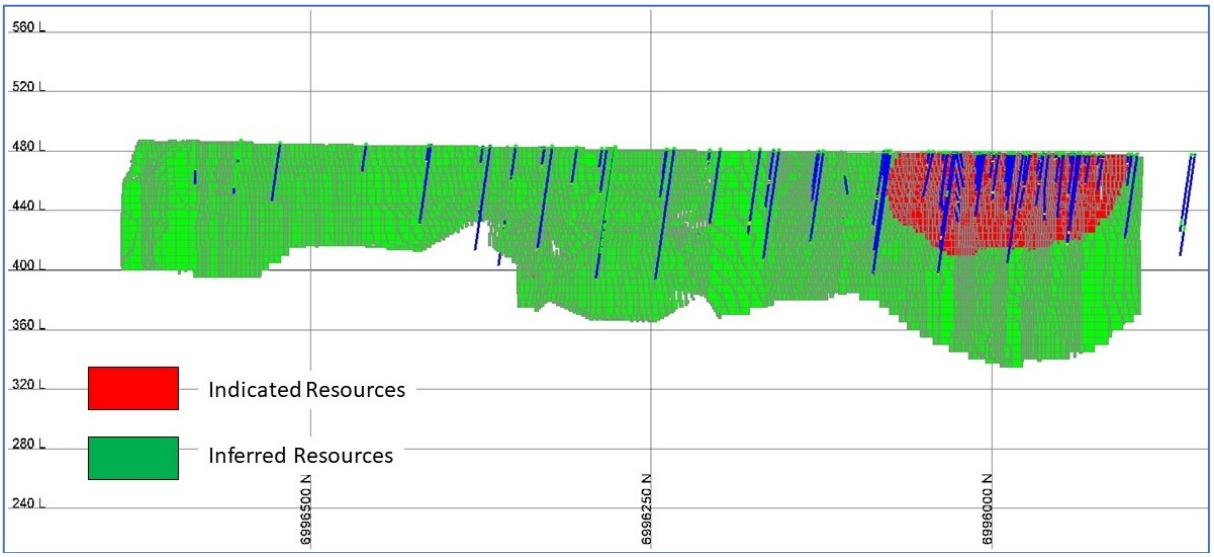

Figure 15: *Classification of MRE (looking east)*

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Mining and Metallurgical Methods, and Parameters Considered to Date

There have been no specific assumptions made other than the cut-off grade used to report the MRE regarding mining or metallurgical methods or parameters. **Figure 16** presents the Grade Tonnage curve. This illustrates that at higher cut-off grades there are still significant quantities of higher grade mineralisation. This provides a degree of confidence in the ability of the Reedy Shear Zone to provide high grade gold mineralisation at depth below the current level of exploration drilling.

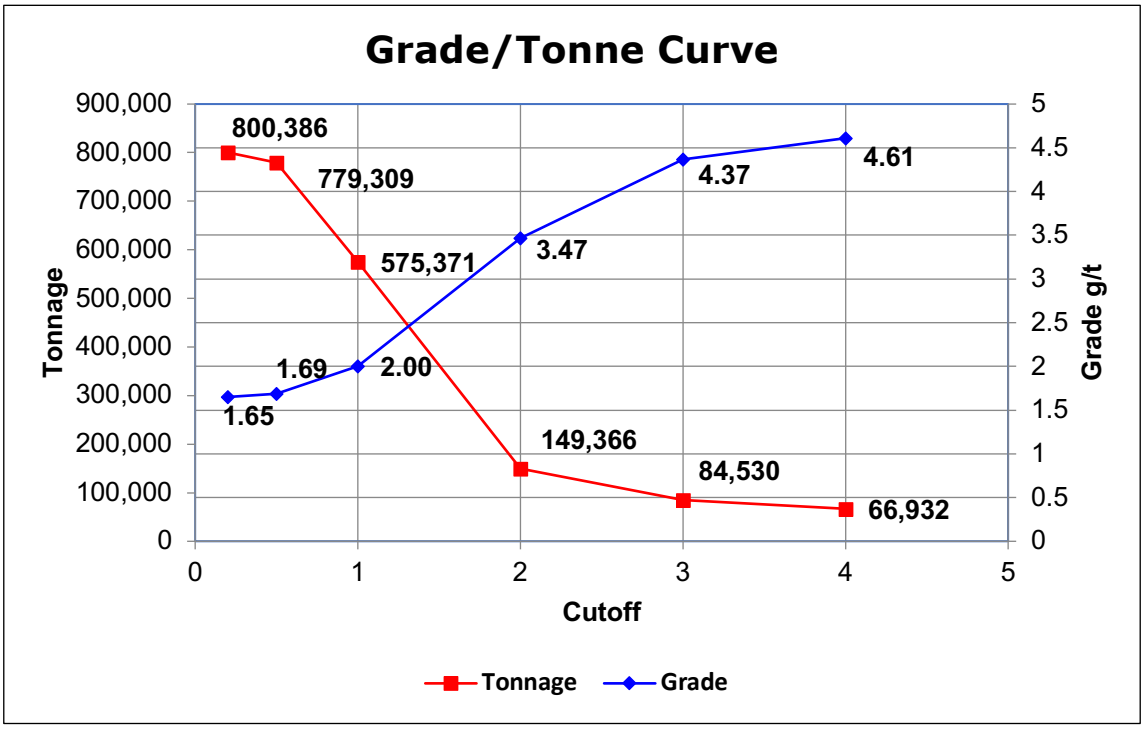

Figure 16: *Grade Tonnage Curve*

This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

Further Information:

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Competent Persons Statement
The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maddocks is employed by Auralia Mining Consulting and is a consultant to the company. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Forward Looking Information
This announcement contains forward looking statements concerning the Company. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward- looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward- looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of commodities, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed announcements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this announcement will actually occur.

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Table 5 Reedy South Drillhole Details

Hole_ID	Company	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
012PEG10	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	39	625118	6996710	486.5	-90	360
012PEG11	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	45	625124	6996732	487.28	-60	298
012PEG12	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	43	625118	6996621	485.2	-60	298
012PEG13	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	38	625121	6996566	484.56	-90	360
012PEG6	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	56	625122	6996671	485.77	-60	298
012PEG7	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	54	625138	6996670	486.13	-60	298
012PEG8	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	43	625140	6996715	487.06	-60	298
012PEG9	Wakeford Holdings	Aircore	45	625122	6996715	486.6	-60	298
H1	Wakeford Holdings	RC	33	625116	6996699	486.4	-60	298
H2	Wakeford Holdings	RC	23	625122	6996695	486.54	-60	298
H3	Wakeford Holdings	RC	49	625131	6996691	486.25	-60	298
H4	Wakeford Holdings	RC	68	625114	6996710	486.61	-90	360
PEG0001	St Barbara	RC	87	624874.53	6996162.02	477.77	-60	99
PEG0002	St Barbara	RC	129	624833.79	6996173.56	478.52	-60	99
PEG0003	St Barbara	RC	87	624881.16	6996206.46	478.43	-60	99
PEG0004	St Barbara	RC	153	624841.61	6996212.12	478.68	-60	99
PEG0005	St Barbara	RC	87	624895.93	6996244.43	478.81	-60	99
PEG0006	St Barbara	RC	117	624872.03	6996248.57	479.26	-60	99
PEG0007	St Barbara	RC	75	624941.6	6996318.33	479.7	-60	99
PEG0008	St Barbara	RC	69	624958.44	6996344.43	480.4	-60	99
PEG0009	St Barbara	RC	75	624979.26	6996413.55	481.21	-60	99
PEG0010	St Barbara	RC	87	624992.34	6996452.01	481.98	-60	99
PEG0011	St Barbara	RC	51	625019.02	6996488.09	482.39	-60	99
PEG0012	St Barbara	RC	45	625058.84	6996662.74	485.52	-60	99
PEG0013	St Barbara	RC	87	624915.83	6996282.2	479.74	-60	99
PEG0014	St Barbara	RC	105	624898	6996284.8	479.91	-60	99
PEG0015	St Barbara	RC	103	624938.82	6996349	480.82	-60	99
PEG0016	St Barbara	RC	75	624975.26	6996383.81	480.52	-60	99
PEG0017	St Barbara	RC	111	624955.05	6996384.98	481.07	-60	99
PEG0018	St Barbara	RC	117	624960.2	6996416.55	481.65	-60	99
PEG0019	St Barbara	RC	117	624972.26	6996454.83	482.51	-60	99
PEG0020	St Barbara	RC	39	625030.18	6996526.52	483.04	-60	99
PEG0021	St Barbara	RC	81	625010.37	6996529.72	483.5	-60	99
PEG0022	St Barbara	RC	33	625040.19	6996561.92	483.63	-60	99
PEG0023	St Barbara	RC	75	625022.11	6996568.08	484.11	-60	99
PEG0024	St Barbara	RC	33	625047.19	6996604.79	484.48	-60	99
PEG0026	St Barbara	RC	75	624859.09	6996169.32	478.19	-60	99
PEG0027	St Barbara	RC	69	624947.53	6996276.57	478.88	-60	99
PEG0028	St Barbara	RC	69	624952.65	6996313.75	479.45	-60	99
PEG0029	St Barbara	RC	69	624985.28	6996411.4	481.09	-60	99
PEG0030	St Barbara	RC	75	625012.28	6996489.09	482.52	-60	99
PEG0031	St Barbara	RC	117	624992.26	6996492.07	483.19	-60	99

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Hole_ID	Company	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
PEG0033	St Barbara	RC	57	624852.52	6996130.14	477.75	-60	99
PEG0034	St Barbara	RC	51	624870.6	6996147.23	477.67	-60	99
PEG0035	St Barbara	RC	75	624867.12	6996188.77	478.16	-60	99
PEG0036	St Barbara	RC	99	624856.79	6996190.59	478.21	-60	99
PEG0037	St Barbara	RC	87	624867.33	6996208.94	478.54	-60	99
PEG0038	St Barbara	RC	33	624915.77	6996202.27	478.24	-60	279
PEG0039	St Barbara	RC	69	624880.29	6996226.88	478.79	-60	99
PEG0040	St Barbara	RC	87	624868.4	6996228.8	478.91	-60	99
PEG0041	St Barbara	RC	45	625026.79	6996486.73	482.17	-60	99
PEG0042	St Barbara	RC	93	624999.13	6996470.98	482.31	-60	99
PEG0043	St Barbara	RC	51	625029.91	6996508.44	482.59	-60	99
PEG0044	St Barbara	RC	93	625015.52	6996508.75	483.2	-60	99
PEG0045	St Barbara	RC	57	625062.68	6996521.55	482.8	-60	279
PEG0046	St Barbara	RC	69	625005.17	6996450	481.79	-60	99
PEG0047	St Barbara	RC	45	624926.36	6996240.17	478.72	-60	279
PEG0048	St Barbara	RC	63	624940.61	6996236.55	478.51	-60	279
PEG0049	St Barbara	RC	33	624955.72	6996295.88	479.33	-60	279
PEG0050	St Barbara	RC	51	624975.17	6996292.62	478.96	-60	279
PGRC10001	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624896.99	6996254.11	479.53	-60	90
PGRC10002	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624906.65	6996252.86	479.53	-57.8	97
PGRC10003	Murchison Mining	RC	44	624915.92	6996251.71	479.12	-60	92
PGRC10004	Murchison Mining	RC	30	624926.28	6996250.2	478.95	-58.4	94
PGRC10005	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624904.2	6996243.06	479.15	-58	96
PGRC10006	Murchison Mining	RC	30	624917	6996241.35	478.82	-58.5	94
PGRC10007	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624937.89	6996227.88	478.56	-58.7	277
PGRC10008	Murchison Mining	RC	50	624926.99	6996229.67	478.6	-61.1	275
PGRC10009	Murchison Mining	RC	38	624917.88	6996230.99	478.68	-60	276
PGRC10010	Murchison Mining	RC	28	624907.37	6996232.52	478.81	-57	276
PGRC10011	Murchison Mining	RC	12	624898.49	6996233.61	478.79	-60	276
PGRC10012	Murchison Mining	RC	48	624875.28	6996227.09	478.9	-56.8	98
PGRC10013	Murchison Mining	RC	52	624885.95	6996226.16	478.71	-61.3	98
PGRC10014	Murchison Mining	RC	30	624893.48	6996225.09	478.77	-62	97
PGRC10015	Murchison Mining	RC	48	624871.31	6996216.94	478.79	-60	97
PGRC10016	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624881.19	6996216.27	478.72	-60	96
PGRC10017	Murchison Mining	RC	42	624889.11	6996215.13	478.76	-60	100
PGRC10018	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624872.55	6996207.43	478.49	-57.7	94
PGRC10019	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624868.9	6996197.79	478.35	-62.4	98
PGRC10020	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624877.48	6996196.43	478.1	-62.2	98
PGRC10021	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624858.28	6996199.86	478.47	-57.7	97.5
PGRC10022	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624847	6996190.87	478.58	-58	98
PGRC10023	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624862.82	6996188.62	478.29	-58	101
PGRC10024	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624872.81	6996187.1	478.08	-58.4	98
PGRC10025	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624844.79	6996181.2	478.5	-60	101
PGRC10026	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624854.08	6996179.65	478.33	-60	98

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Hole_ID	Company	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
PGRC10027	Murchison Mining	RC	52	624862.87	6996178.66	478.44	-60	99
PGRC10028	Murchison Mining	RC	36	624874.23	6996177.18	477.96	-60	96
PGRC10029	Murchison Mining	RC	20	624883.3	6996175.73	477.92	-60	102
PGRC10030	Murchison Mining	RC	24	624888.7	6996183.89	477.94	-60	103
PGRC10031	Murchison Mining	RC	24	624902.35	6996211.63	478.3	-60	92
PGRC10032	Murchison Mining	RC	24	624899.63	6996203.85	478.35	-60	81
PGRC10033	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624843.34	6996171.22	478.55	-60	100
PGRC10034	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624854.86	6996169.52	478.27	-60	101
PGRC10035	Murchison Mining	RC	46	624865.3	6996167.94	478.13	-60	103
PGRC10036	Murchison Mining	RC	54	624848.01	6996160.44	478.31	-60	98
PGRC10037	Murchison Mining	RC	44	624857.71	6996159.05	478.02	-60	98
PGRC10038	Murchison Mining	RC	38	624867.79	6996157.46	477.88	-60	101
PGRC10039	Murchison Mining	RC	21	624877.26	6996155.81	477.72	-60	102
PGRC10040	Murchison Mining	RC	33	624889.11	6996194.59	478.32	-60	102
PGRC10041	Murchison Mining	RC	44	624850.33	6996149.75	477.98	-60	98
PGRC10042	Murchison Mining	RC	44	624860.42	6996148.54	477.85	-60	99
R019	Homestake	RAB	50	625181.64	6996847.85	490.93	-60	99
R020	Homestake	RAB	50	625161.88	6996848.14	491.51	-60	99
R021	Homestake	RAB	50	625141.61	6996848.11	492.2	-60	99
R022	Homestake	RAB	50	625121.78	6996848.01	492.92	-60	99
R023	Homestake	RAB	50	625370.18	6996765.54	486.93	-60	99
R024	Homestake	RAB	50	625349.89	6996765.41	487.15	-60	99
R025	Homestake	RAB	50	625329.65	6996765.58	487.37	-60	99
R026	Homestake	RAB	50	625308.27	6996767.35	487.57	-60	99
R030	Homestake	RAB	50	625111.08	6996655.32	485.36	-60	99
R031	Homestake	RAB	50	625093.61	6996652.72	484.93	-60	99
R032	Homestake	RAB	46	625071.38	6996654.82	485.12	-60	99
R033	Homestake	RAB	50	625076.99	6996530.31	482.72	-60	99
R034	Homestake	RAB	50	625052.54	6996532.97	483.24	-60	99
R035	Homestake	RAB	50	625041.77	6996450.13	481.4	-60	99
R036	Homestake	RAB	50	625019.66	6996453.03	481.59	-60	99
R037	Homestake	RAB	50	624999.68	6996454.87	481.97	-60	99
R077	Homestake	RAB	69	624982.19	6996454.01	482.27	-60	99
R078	Homestake	RAB	56	624974.79	6996411.24	481.28	-60	99
R079	Homestake	RAB	50	625022.58	6996528.97	483.12	-60	99
R080	Homestake	RAB	45	625016.36	6996489.91	482.5	-60	99
R081	Homestake	RAB	62	624997.01	6996491.35	483	-60	99
R082	Homestake	RAB	32	625055.41	6996613.14	484.52	-60	99
R083	Homestake	RAB	64	625036.43	6996621.26	485.01	-60	99
R084	Homestake	RAB	51	625094.18	6996682.92	486.08	-60	99
R085	Homestake	RAB	52	625114.52	6996736.15	487.81	-60	99
R100	Homestake	RAB	53	624967.08	6996367.17	480.75	-60	99
R101A	Homestake	RAB	35	624945.42	6996320.12	479.54	-60	99
R101B	Homestake	RAB	49	624949.79	6996318.31	479.54	-60	99

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Hole_ID	Company	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
R102	Homestake	RAB	40	624907.84	6996280.85	479.8	-60	99
R103	Homestake	RAB	52	624892.69	6996246.88	479.21	-60	99
R104	Homestake	RAB	53	624919.07	6996287.63	480.05	-60	99
R105	Homestake	RAB	37	624875.84	6996205.66	478.46	-60	99
R106	Homestake	RAB	54	624850.24	6996172.8	478.25	-60	99
R138	Homestake	RAB	30	624877.63	6996187.07	478.46	-60	99
R139	Homestake	RAB	12	624885.7	6996206.04	478.57	-60	99
R140	Homestake	RAB	27	624893.77	6996225.01	478.93	-60	99
R141	Homestake	RAB	11	624901.83	6996243.98	479.07	-60	99
R142	Homestake	RAB	30	624909.9	6996262.96	479.55	-60	99
R143	Homestake	RAB	9	624903.64	6996223.45	478.63	-60	99
R144	Homestake	RAB	20	624913.52	6996221.88	478.5	-60	99
R145	Homestake	RAB	28	624918.46	6996221.1	478.34	-60	99
R146	Homestake	RAB	30	624921.59	6996240.86	478.82	-60	99
R147	Homestake	RAB	30	624929.65	6996259.83	479.11	-60	99
RC1	Churchill Resources	RC	90	625072.33	6996685.52	487	-60	99
RC117	Homestake	RC	50	624979.87	6996353.12	480.1	-60	99
RC118	Homestake	RC	81	624950.24	6996357.81	481.22	-60	99
RC119	Homestake	RC	50	624943.98	6996318.31	479.53	-60	99
RC120	Homestake	RC	80	624929.16	6996320.65	479.92	-60	99
RC121	Homestake	RC	70	624927.06	6996275.42	479.82	-60	99
RC122	Homestake	RC	80	624903.15	6996284.27	479.88	-60	99
RC123	Homestake	RC	50	624911.71	6996242.42	478.93	-60	99
RC124	Homestake	RC	51	624891.96	6996245.55	479.18	-60	99
RC125	Homestake	RC	80	624877.14	6996247.89	479.24	-60	99
RC126	Homestake	RC	50	624894.79	6996199.54	478.27	-60	99
RC127	Homestake	RC	60	624875.82	6996207.61	478.49	-60	99
RC128	Homestake	RC	80	624861.01	6996209.95	478.53	-60	99
RC129	Homestake	RC	50	624869.57	6996168.1	477.99	-60	99
RC130	Homestake	RC	50	624849.81	6996171.23	478.23	-60	99
RC131	Homestake	RC	74	624835	6996173.57	478.5	-60	99
RC132	Homestake	RC	50	624843.55	6996131.72	477.86	-60	99
RC133	Homestake	RC	80	624828.74	6996134.07	478.05	-60	99
RC134	Homestake	RC	50	624832.36	6996092.99	477.51	-60	99
RC135	Homestake	RC	79	624822.48	6996094.56	477.63	-60	99
RC136	Homestake	RC	80	624870.55	6996046.45	476.24	-60	99
RC137	Homestake	RC	50	624850.79	6996049.58	476.72	-60	99
RC2	Churchill Resources	RC	84	624967.36	6996456.39	482.7	-60	99
TC001	Churchill Resources	Trench	40	625083.9	6996702.8	486.45	0	108.35
TC002	Churchill Resources	Trench	28	625107.7	6996726.7	486.2	0	99.33
TC003	Churchill Resources	Trench	15	625057.1	6996629.9	483.7	0	114
TC004	Churchill Resources	Trench	44	625000	6996456.45	481	0	87.28
TC005	Churchill Resources	Trench	51	624987.77	6996413.25	480	0	90.01
TC006	Churchill Resources	Trench	37	625034.45	6996573.92	482.9	0	90.02

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Table 6 Reedy South Drillhole Details – Significant Intersections

Reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Grade g/t
PGRC10036	23	40	17	5.81
RC128	46	61	15	5.62
H4	0	22	22	3.82
PGRC10016	34	49	15	4.31
H3	32	40	8	7.75
RC127	25	41	16	3.25
PEG0037	41	48	7	6.71
PEG0039	25	30	5	8.77
PEG0003	12	32	20	2.07
PGRC10018	33	43	10	3.49
PGRC10017	7	23	16	2.10
PGRC10015	36	40	4	7.68
012PEG9	29	41	12	2.46
PGRC10028	9	25	16	1.67
PGRC10037	8	15	7	3.68
PGRC10027	12	24	12	1.99
PEG0028	6	17	11	2.09
PEG0009	37	44	7	3.14
PEG0030	20	31	11	1.88
RC01	80	90	10	1.97
PEG0036	59	63	4	4.90
RC122	77	80	3	6.46
PEG0002	96	105	9	2.12
PGRC10002	10	22	12	1.56
PEG0031	101	105	4	4.56
PEG0010	35	54	19	0.96
PGRC10023	22	31	9	2.00
PEG0035	16	23	7	2.53
RC130	46	49	3	5.86
H1	15	22	7	2.42
PEG0042	28	41	13	1.27
PEG0026	31	45	14	1.17
PEG0029	45	50	5	2.99
RC125	75	80	5	2.89
PEG0011	1	10	9	1.57
PEG0050	43	50	7	2.02
PGRC10005	37	45	8	1.73
PGRC10027	29	40	11	1.25
RC123	30	33	3	4.36
PGRC10020	18	24	6	2.03
PEG0029	19	29	10	1.20
PEG0007	53	57	4	2.84
PEG0013	31	37	6	1.86
PEG0046	15	25	10	1.10
PGRC10002	44	49	5	2.17
PGRC10003	24	34	10	1.09
PEG0004	102	114	12	0.89

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Hole ID	From	To	Length	Grade g/t
PEG0031	79	87	8	1.33
PEG0046	30	38	8	1.30
PGRC10024	3	8	5	1.96
PEG0048	29	35	6	1.63
PEG0035	34	43	9	1.08
PGRC10034	24	28	4	2.33
RC132	25	27	2	4.51
PGRC10013	30	37	7	1.26
PEG0044	23	29	6	1.43
PEG0020	13	18	5	1.65
PGRC10023	42	50	8	1.02
H2	4	10	6	1.35
PEG0005	39	43	4	2.03
PEG0015	96	102	6	1.30
PEG0044	35	39	4	1.92
PEG0023	67	72	5	1.54
RC119	36	41	5	1.49
PEG0023	61	63	2	3.71
PEG0002	70	75	5	1.46
PEG0019	102	109	7	1.04
PGRC10006	10	17	7	1.03
PEG0024	21	24	3	2.30
RC130	32	39	7	0.95
PEG0037	66	74	8	0.82
PEG0037	56	61	5	1.30
PGRC10033	49	54	5	1.30
PEG0004	137	141	4	1.56
PEG0007	39	46	7	0.88
PEG0004	86	90	4	1.52
RC132	31	35	4	1.46
PEG0043	0	5	5	1.13
PEG0039	55	57	2	2.81
PEG0045	45	49	4	1.30
PGRC10034	15	18	3	1.67
PEG0042	45	49	4	1.25
PGRC10030	2	6	4	1.25
PGRC10029	0	7	7	0.71
PEG0030	44	48	4	1.22
012PEG7	52	54	2	2.10
H4	30	34	4	1.00
PEG0040	71	74	3	0.91
RC118	56	59	3	0.84

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APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Reedy South Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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 Reedy South Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is based on RC drilling conducted over several drilling campaigns by several companies since 1984. Sampling was done using industry standard methods via cyclone and splitter techniques. From this a sub-sample of approximately 3kg was taken for submittal for assay.
	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.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	The MRE is based on Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. Historical Aircore and RAB drilling has not been included in the MRE.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill recovery has not been routinely recorded however examination of remaining RC bags on site indicated that, generally, sample recovery is adequate for representative assays.
	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.	No relationship between grade and sample recovery has been verified.
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.*	Holes have been geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation and weathering.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Veining and mineralisation noted in lithological logs
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	A sub sample from the RC drill rig of approximately 2-4kg was taken from the sample splitter off the cyclone. For holes drilled by Homestake, Murchison Mining and St Barbara samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. From this a 50g charge was taken for fire assay with AAS finish. These assaying techniques are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	Murchison Mining submitted field standards, blanks and standards with the sample submittals. The results from this QAQC program indicated no significant issues with sampling or assaying quality. No QAQC data is available for prior drilling campaigns by Homestake, St Barbara or Wakefield.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.	The use of fire assay with 50g charge for all RC drilling provides a level of confidence in the assay database. The sampling and assaying in considered representative of the in-situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Murchison Mining submitted field standards, blanks and standards with the sample submittals. The results from this QAQC program indicated no significant issues with sampling or assaying quality. No QAQC data is available for prior drilling campaigns by Homestake, St Barbara or Wakeford.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Several drilling campaigns have been conducted at Reedy South since 1984. These campaigns with subsequent infill drilling provide verification of the significant intersections as they have been repeated along strike at distances as close as 10m.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled but several holes are in close proximity to each other illustrating continuity of mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Statistical comparison of different drilling programs by different companies does not reveal any material or significant variations between the drill programs.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made except to code all below detection assays to 0.005g/t
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.*	Holes have been surveyed using appropriate surveying techniques. Historic hole collars have been re-surveyed into GDA94 Zone 51 co-ordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	

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Level 8, 99 St Georges Tce, Perth WA 6000
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results are reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off with a maximum of 2m internal dilution.
	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.	Drill spacing at the southern end of the deposit is 10m increasing to 30m to 50m towards the north.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to reported exploration data. The data has however been composited to 1m intervals for the purpose of mineral resource estimation.
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.*	Drill holes have been drilled perpendicular to the general strike and dip of the orebody.
	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.	No bias is considered to have been introduced. One vertical hole, H4, drilled down dip was not included in the MRE.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security measures are unknown.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historical data has been reviewed. No adverse findings have been found.

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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.*	Reedy South is located on M20/446, registered in the name of Harley Sears (50%) and Wakeford Holdings (50%). White Cliff Minerals Ltd has purchased the tenement from the registered holders as announced to the ASX on 8 October 2020. There are no known impediments to the future exploration or mining of this deposit.
	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration has been conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd, St Barbara Ltd, Wakeford Holdings and Murchison Mining Pty Ltd. A total of 117 RC holes for 7,182m has been drilled.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation in the Mining Lease is hosted by the Reedy Shear Zone (RSZ) localised by a dis-conformable contact between two greenstone groups. Anastomosing structures develop within the RSZ focusing fluid migration and Au mineralisation. Strong potassic-silicic-pyritic alteration is associated with gold mineralisation localised within the footwall and hanging contacts of the 20m wide sub-vertical RSZ. Linear zones of more intense deformation appear to be important in the localisation of gold mineralisation within ultramafic zones often adjacent to mineralisation. Minor bucky quartz veining intrudes the shear and appears to run parallel to the shear zone.
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.*	A summary of all exploration drilling is contained in tabulated data within this announcement.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Exploration results have been reported at a cut-off of 0.5g/t by weighted length with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.
	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.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Reported intersection widths are generally greater than true widths by about 20% to 30% however this does vary within the deposit. Holes have generally been drilled perpendicular to strike. The orebody is sub-vertical with most holes drilled at -60° from horizontal. Hole H4 was drilled vertically within the ore zone, this is illustrated in figure 5. Hole H4 was not included in the MRE.
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.*	Included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no other substantive exploration data to report.
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 sensitive.*	Additional drilling is planned to infill the deposit to upgrade the resource category and also to extend the deposit along strike to the north and south.

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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.*	The competent person has sourced data from Mines Department WAMEX technical reports. This has been cross referenced to supplied databases from the company.
	Data validation procedures used.	No significant discrepancies or errors were noted.
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.*	The competent person visited site and examined historical mining and exploration on 22 September 2020
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological interpretation is based on close spaced drilling with continuity of gold mineralisation along strike and down dip established. A nominal cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was used however zones of lower grade have been included to maintain continuity.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	A total of 6 domains have been interpreted as overlapping zones within an overall wider shear zone. In order to maintain continuity, zones of lower grade mineralisation have been included in the interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Alternative interpretations would involve minor changes to the individual shear zones but this would not have a significant or material impact on the global mineral resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	
	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.*	The block model origin is 624700E, 6996050N, 300mRL. The model dimensions are 500mE, 700mN and 250mRL. The natural surface is generally flat at about 480mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, 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 Mineral Resource was estimated using ordinary kriging with kriging parameters derived from variograms of the composited gold drill data. Vulcan v12 was used in the interpretation and grade estimation. Two passes were used to estimate grades, pass 1 used dimensions of 30m (major), 20m (semi-major) and 10m (minor), pass 2 used 150m, 120m, 45m in order to estimates grades within the modelled domains.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	A previous estimate, completed in 2017 was used as a comparison as was an inverse distance squared estimation. These estimations correlated well with the latest estimate.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made about by-products
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements have been identified.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The parent block size of 5m X 5m X 5m was chosen based on the 10m spaced drilling in the southern area of the deposit. A sub-block size of 1.25m X 1.25m X 1.25m was used to adequately define surfaces and shapes. Grades were estimated into the parent block size

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	The parent block size reflects an open pit SMU size.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlation was assumed between any variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The six modelled domains based on the geological interpretation have had grades interpolated into them using hard boundaries.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping	A top cut of 15g/t was used based on cumulative log frequency graphs
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	A visual assessment of drill grades and block grades and a comparison of composite grades and block grades was used to validate the model.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	The MRE is estimated on a dry tonne basis
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The MRE is reported at a cut-off of 0.5g/t. This has been chosen as an appropriate cut-off for open pit mining techniques.
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.*	There have been no implicit assumptions regarding mining factors in the resource estimation other than the block size chosen to represent a SMU for open pit mining.
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.*	No metallurgical assumptions have been made in the resource estimation. Initial testwork does indicate high gold recoveries with standard cyanide leach techniques.
Environmental 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.*	No environmental assumptions have been made in the resource estimation
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.*	Bulk densities have been estimated based on similar deposits and lithologies in the region. Oxide material has been estimated at 1.8t/m³, transitional material 2.2t/m³ and fresh material 2.75t/m³.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	The resource has been classified according to confidence of the estimate.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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.	Close spaced areas are generally classified as indicated. Indicated resources have a minimum of 10 samples and 5 holes used in the grade estimation. Inferred resources use a minimum of 5 samples and 2 holes in estimating grades.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification reflects the competent persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	No audits or reviews have been carried out on this resource estimate.
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 continuity of mineralisation provides a high level of confidence in the overall geological interpretation. The classification of the resource is determined by the density of drilling, closely spaced drill areas would reflect a greater degree of accuracy in the local estimate of grade and tonnes in the resource.
	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.	Additional infill drilling will enable more accurate local grade and tonnage estimates. It will also likely result in the ability to report the mineral resource at a higher classification, depending on the results.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	There has been no reported previous mining production figures. There are some old working indicating the presence of gold mineralisation.

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