

FINAL DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM THE HIGH GRADE POTENTIAL OF THE LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT (Up to 29.7 g/t Au)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling at the Lone Pine Gold Project has confirmed the high grade and excellent geological continuity of the Lone Pine quartz vein zone. Latest results include:**
 - 12.93 g/t Au over 1.91m, 19.6 g/t Au over 0.45m including 29.7 g/t Au over 0.82m; and
 - 10.39 g/t Au over 0.86m including 16.95 g/t Au over 0.52m.
- **These results complement earlier drilling results¹ returned from the Lone Pine quartz vein including:**
 - 17.02 g/t Au over 1.22m in drill hole LPDD01 from 38.43 to 39.7m including 0.31m @ 65.6 g/t Au;
 - 19.6 g/t Au over 0.45m in drill hole LPDD06 from 99.30m to 99.75m within the broader quartz vein zone from 97.76 to 99.75; and
 - 7.06 g/t Au over 2.63 in drill hole LPDD07 from 63.75m to 66.38m including 1.37m @ 13.23 g/t Au.
- **Gold mineralisation has been traced over 600 metres and is open at depth, to the northeast and southwest along strike at the Lone Pine vein zone.**
- **At King Solomon, identified as a priority target and acquired by the Company during the year, planning is underway to drill test this parallel gold mineralised zone in the 2021 field season. Historical intercepts include 18.0 m @ 3.75 g/t Au².**
- **Hawkstone's exploration activities during the field season included drilling, mapping/sampling and trenching, all of which demonstrate the potential for multiple mineralised zones as part of a larger mineralised system which includes Lone Pine, King Solomon and regional prospects within the project area.**
- **Revival Gold (CVE:RVG) owner of the Beartrack Mine that is located on a shear parallel to and 8km west of the Lone Pine Project recently announced total resources of 2.39M oz Au and a planned production of 300,000 Oz Au per annum³.**
- **Due diligence is continuing at the Devil's Canyon gold project in Nevada. Assay results pending for:**
 - 2 rock chip sampling programs at Devil's Canyon
 - additional sampling and regional work completed at Lone Pine
 - tertiary drainage sampling at the Western Desert Gold/Copper project in Utah

USA focused explorer, Hawkstone Mining Limited (ASX:HWK) ("Hawkstone", the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the final four (4) diamond drill holes, completed as part of the Company's maiden exploration and drilling program at the high grade Lone Pine Gold Project ("Lone Pine" or "Project") in Idaho, USA. The results confirm the high grade and excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone.

¹ HWK Announcement, 15 September, 2020, Initial Drilling Confirms High Grade Mineralisation at the Lone Pine Gold Project (up to 19.6 g/t Au)

² HWK Announcement, August 26, 2020, Early Completion Of King Solomon Acquisition And Exploration Update

³ mining.com, November 20, 2020, PEA puts Beartrack-Arnett Gold Project on Production Track

Hawkstone Managing Director, Paul Lloyd, commented: “We are very pleased with the results from the 2020 field season drilling completed at the Lone Pine Gold Project. Exploration has demonstrated the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation and the excellent geological continuity of the Lone Pine vein zone providing the impetus to continue with further drilling at Lone Pine and also the highly prospective King Solomon mineralised zone 900m to the southeast. The knowledge acquired from the drilling challenges encountered throughout the 2020 program will greatly assist with the program planning and execution heading into the 2021 field season”.

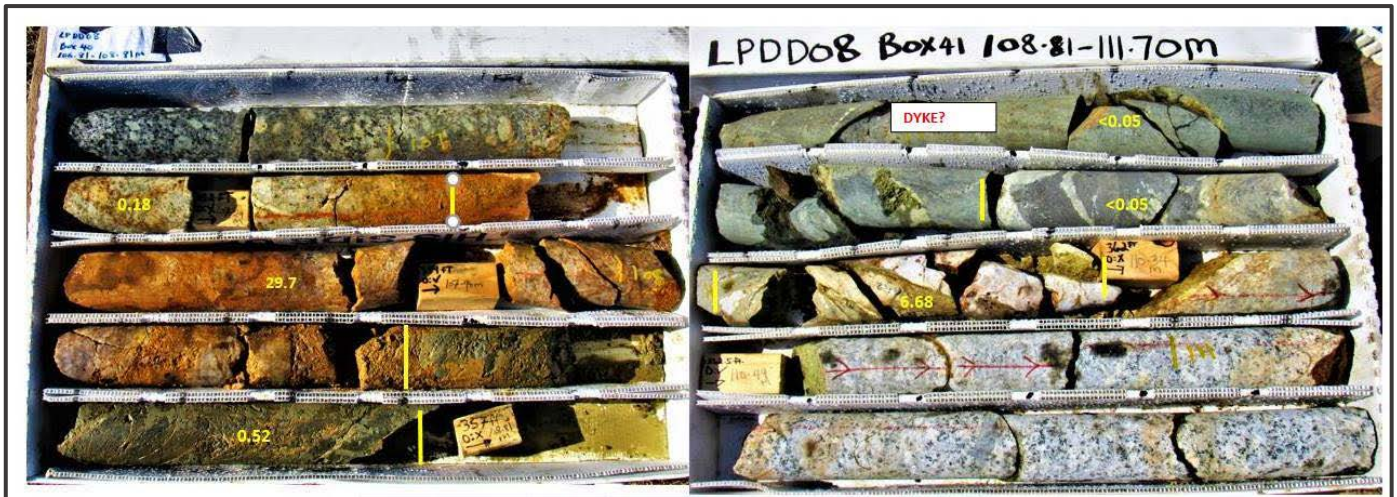


Image 1 Quartz Vein Zone – LPDD08, HQ3 Core
(Core boxes hold 5ft maximum)



Image 2 Quartz Vein Zone – LPDD11, HQ3 Core
(Core boxes hold 5ft maximum)

LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT

Diamond Drilling

Drilling has now been completed at Lone Pine with all assays results received. A total of 11 holes (LPDD01-011) for 677.95m of both NQ and HQ3 core was completed.

As announced on 6 August 2020, an additional, larger diamond drill rig was mobilised to the Lone Pine Gold Project, capable of drilling HQ3 core to overcome recovery issues, especially through the mineralised zone where highly altered, broken clayey material is characteristic of the mineralisation (Images 2 & 3).

This larger diamond drill rig returned good recoveries in core below the water table, where water laden clayey material was present. However, recoveries were still poor in the shallow holes (LPDD09 and 10) where the clay was dry and crumbly. Despite this, the drilling has confirmed the geology, apparent thickness and continuity of the mineralised structure and enabled better planning for drilling in the 2021 field season.

Results were presented for the first 7 holes in the drill program, LPDD01 and LPDD07 in the announcement of September 15 2020. Results for drill holes LPDD08 to LPDD11 inclusive are as follows (Sections 2, 3 and 4):

- **LPDD08** intersected 2 intervals separated by a narrow dyke (1.64m): **12.93 g/t Au over 1.91m** from 106.9 to 108.36 including **29.7 g/t Au over 0.82m** and **6.86 g/t Au over 0.34m** from 110 to 110.34m.
- **LPDD09** experienced poor recoveries of 55% through the quartz vein zone returning **1.85 g/t Au over 2.38m**. The hole intersected the vein zone above the water table and encountered dried out crumbly clay gouge.
- **LPDD10** also experienced low recoveries due to the presence of dry crumbly clay gouge. It returned **1.01 g/t Au over 1.6m**.
- **LPDD11** intersected **10.39 g/t Au over 0.86m** including **16.95 g/t Au over 0.52m**.

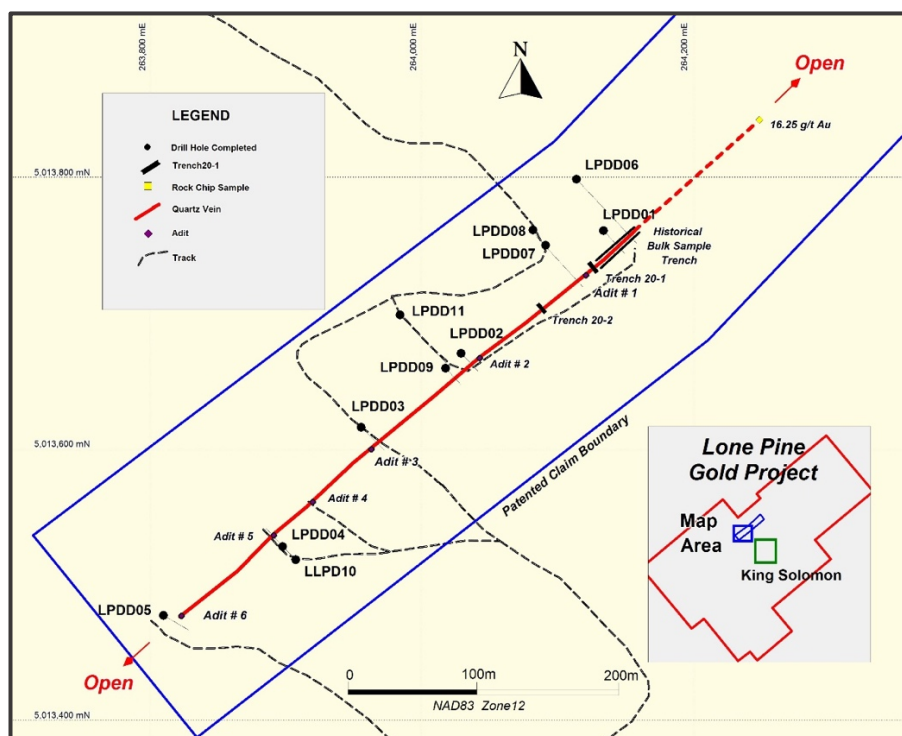


Figure 1 – Lone Pine Vein Zone, Drill Collars, Trenches

The drilling, mapping and the trenching to date demonstrate the excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone with all drill holes **LPDD01 to LPDD11** having intersected the mineralised zone where interpreted, confirming the steeply dipping to sub-vertical nature of the structure.

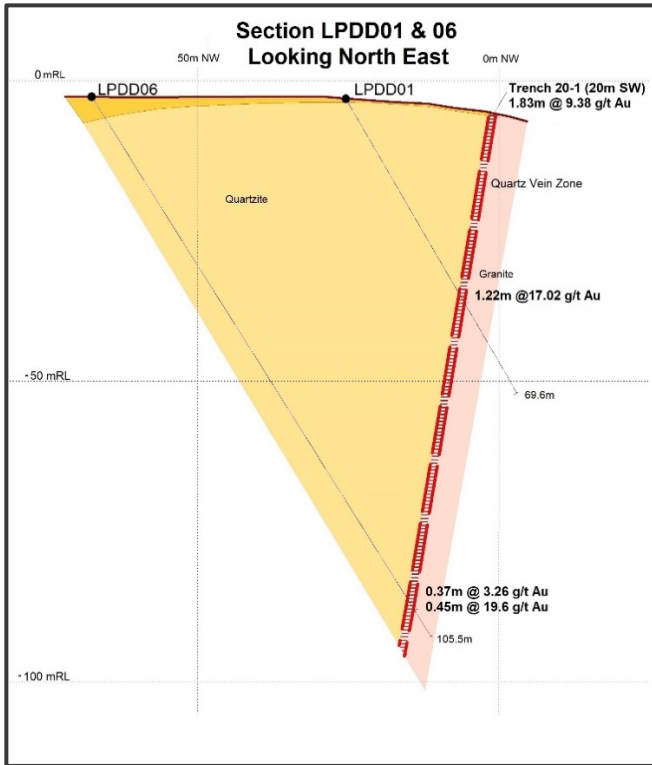


Figure 2 – Cross Section LPDD01 & 06

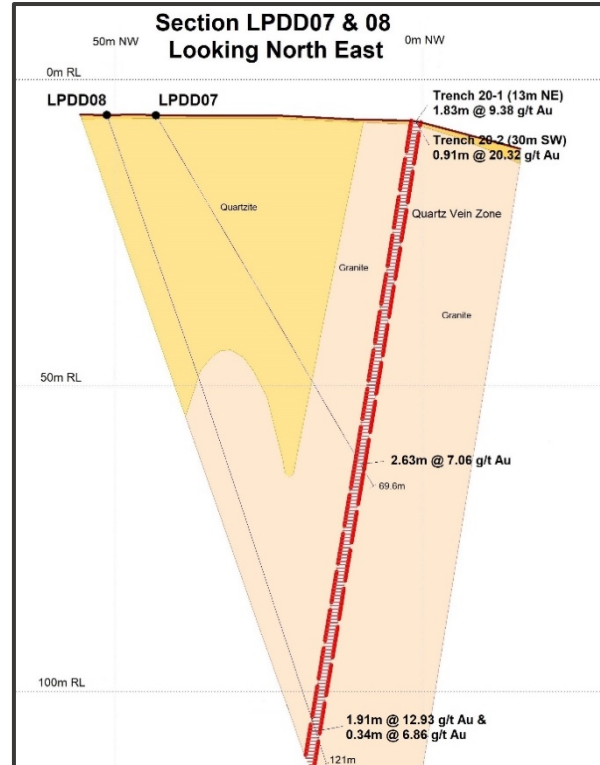


Figure 3 – Cross Section LPDD07 & 08

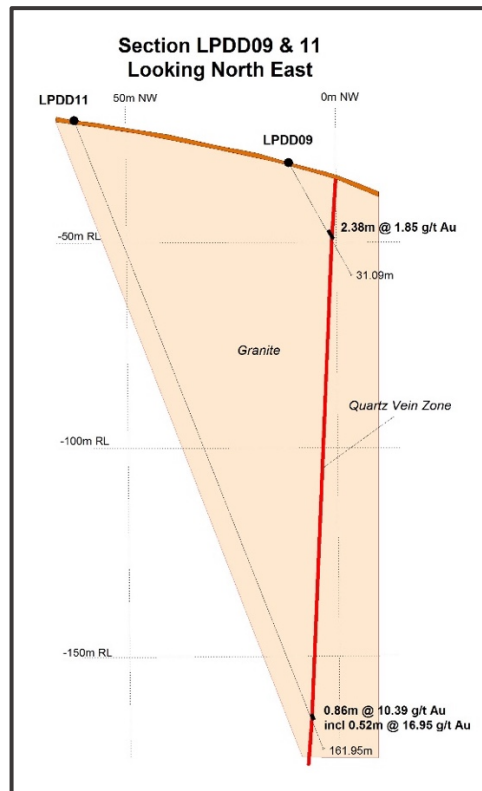


Figure 4 - Cross Section LPDD09 & 11



Table 1 – Drilling – Significant Intercepts

Hole	Longitude	Latitude	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_m	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t		
LPDD01	-114.003797	45.237483	2597	-60	135	56.4	38.43	39.70	1.22	17.02		
						<i>incl</i>	38.43	38.70	0.31	65.60		
LPDD02	-114.004870	45.236520	2568	-60	135	12.2	6.41	7.63	1.22	0.43		
							<i>Vein Zone? no core recovered</i>		7.63	9.15	1.53	NS
							9.15	10.68	1.53	0.85		
LPDD003*	-114.005092	45.236636	2543	-60	135	29	<i>Intersected Void (Stope?)</i>					
LPDD004	-114.006005	45.236120	2492	-60	320	21.35	16.10	17.80	1.70	0.35		
LPDD005	-114.006700	45.235310	2420	-60	135	36	18.80	19.10	0.30	0.18		
							19.80	20.20	0.40	1.62		
							<i>Vein Zone very low recovery</i>		22.70	25.90	3.20	NSI
LPDD006	-114.007840	45.234790	2601	-60	135	105.1	97.76	98.13	0.37	3.26		
							<i>Vein Zone 97.76 - 99.75</i>		98.13	99.30	1.17	NSI
							99.30	99.75	0.45	19.6		
LPDD007	-114.004070	45.237820	2594	-60	135	69.6	55.60	56.44	0.84	1.24		
							61.46	62.18	0.72	1.18		
							<i>Vein Zone 63.75 - 66.38</i>		63.75	66.38	2.63	7.06
							<i>incl</i>	64.40	65.77	1.37	13.23	
LPDD008	-114.004439	45.237439	2597	135	-70	121.03	106.9	108.81	1.91	12.93		
							<i>incl</i>	107.54	108.36	0.82	29.7	
							110	110.34	0.34	6.86		
LPDD009	-114.005235	45.236535	2569	120	-60	31.09	18.9	21.38	2.38	1.85		
LPDD010	-114.00668	45.235261	2492	318	-60	33.83	24.4	26	1.6	1.01		
LPDD011	-114.005679	45.236876	2579	120	-70	161.95	150.78	152	1.22	1.16		
							153.71	154.57	0.86	10.39		
							<i>incl</i>	154.05	154.57	0.52	16.95	

Notes:

- Longitude and Latitude WGS84
- Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t
- Holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the vein zone orientation, and approximate true widths of the intercepts range from 55% to 85% of the intersected widths depending on the dip of the hole and assuming a continuous -80° dip of the mineralised zone. The conversion factor is approximately: -45° dip ~ 85%, -60° dip ~ 70% and -70° dip ~ 55%.

Planning and permitting is now underway for diamond drilling in the 2021 field season at both the King Solomon and the Lone Pine mineralised zones. Drilling at King Solomon will be the first to be undertaken in the area since the early-1990's. This drilling returned some highly anomalous results including 18m @ 3.75 g/t from 42m, including 1.5m @ 14.90 g/t Au from 42m and 1.5m @ 14.80 g/t Au from 57m in KS90-06 (Table 2).⁴

Table 2- King Solomon Drill Historical Drilling results

Hole_id	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t
KS90-01	1.5	114	115.5	0.46
KS90-02	1.5	26	27.5	0.90
	1.5	76	77.5	1.36
	1.5	146	147.5	3.90
KS90-04	1.5	100	101.5	0.90
KS90-05	3.0	73	76	0.65
	6.0	99	105	1.05
KS90-06	51.0	36	86	1.70
incl	18.0	42	60	3.75
incl	1.5	42	43.5	14.90
incl	1.5	57	58.5	14.80
KS92-12	115.0	64	179	0.74
incl	83.0	64	147	0.90
incl	35.0	79	114	1.50
incl	18.0	96	114	2.30
KS92-13	53.0	53	106	0.50
incl	15.0	53	68	1.40
KS92-15	1.5	13	14.5	1.24
	9.1	27	36.1	0.75
	6.0	54	60.0	1.40
	15.2	149	164.2	0.50

Cautionary Statement: These historical drill results are used to demonstrate the presence of gold mineralisation. They are not logged and reported to a standard required by the JORC code for the estimation of a JORC compliant resource.

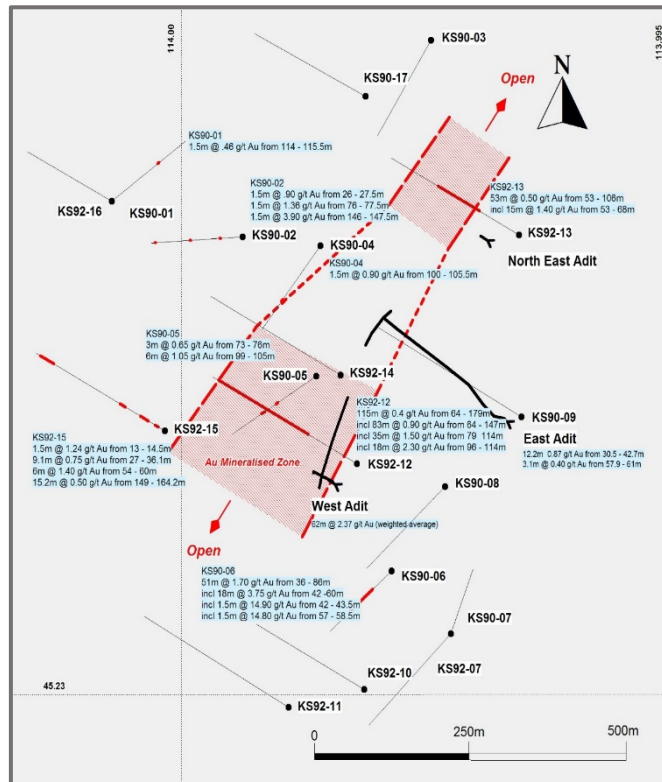


Figure 5 – Location Plan Drill Holes KS90-01 to 07 and KS92-07 to 15

Next Steps at the Lone Pine Gold Project

- Application has been made with the Forestry Department for approval of drill sites at both the Lone Pine (within unpatented claims) and King Solomon mineralised zones.
- Planning is ongoing for additional holes within the patented claims at Lone Pine.
- Drill contractors are being arranged to ensure that the drilling starts as soon as access is possible.
- Drilling at Lone Pine will focus on depth and strike extensions to the mineralised vein whilst at King Solomon drilling is planned as a first pass proximal to the old workings and historical RC drill results.
- An airborne magnetic geophysical survey is planned across the Lone Pine Project in 2021.

LONE PINE PROJECT - OVERVIEW

Location and Access

The Lone Pine Gold Project is located approximately 10km west of Salmon, Idaho, USA and consists of 2 patented claims 16.77 ha (Figure 4) surrounded by a further 275 BLM lode claims covering just over 20km².

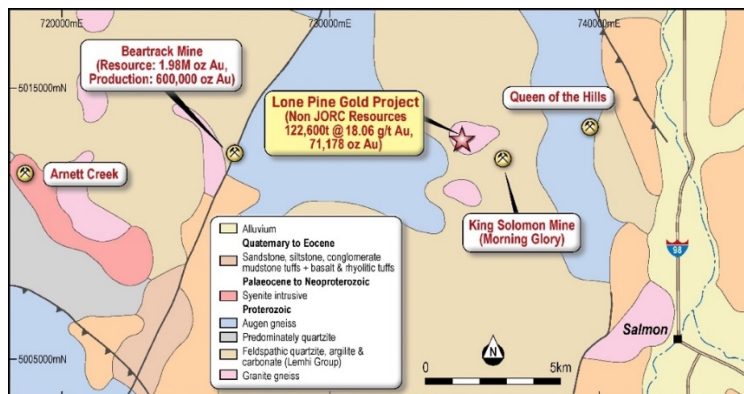


Figure 6 –Lone Pine Regional Geology

The Project lies 8km east and on a parallel trend to the mineralisation at the Beartrack Gold Mine operated/explored by Revival Gold Inc. where an updated resource totalling 2.39M Oz Au has recently been announced. They are planning a ramp up to production at a rate of 300,000 Oz Au per annum.



Figure 7 – Location, Lone Pine Gold Project

Previous ASX Announcements

February 3, 2020 – Acquisition of Historical High-Grade Lone Pine Gold Project

February 17, 2020 – Lone Pine Gold Project Update

February 24, 2020 – Completion of High-Grade Lone Pine Gold Project Acquisition

May 13, 2020 – Hawkstone Mining Investor Presentation

June 18, 2020 – Maiden Drill Programme to Commence at Lone Pine Gold Project

July 1, 2020 – Acquisition of King Solomon Mine Adjacent to Lone Pine Gold Project

July 3, 2020 – 950% increase in landholding at Western Desert Project

July 9, 2020 – Early Exercise of Options Raises \$1.77M

July 13, 2020 – Lone Pine Project Exploration Update

July 14, 2020 – Completion of Option Exercise and Resignation of Director

August 6, 2020 – HWK mobilised larger additional rig to Lone Pine

August 27, 2020 – Completion of King Solomon Acquisition and exploration update

September 15, 2020 – Drilling Confirms High Grade Mineralisation at Lone Pine

September 22, 2020 – 223% Increase in Landholding at Lone Pine

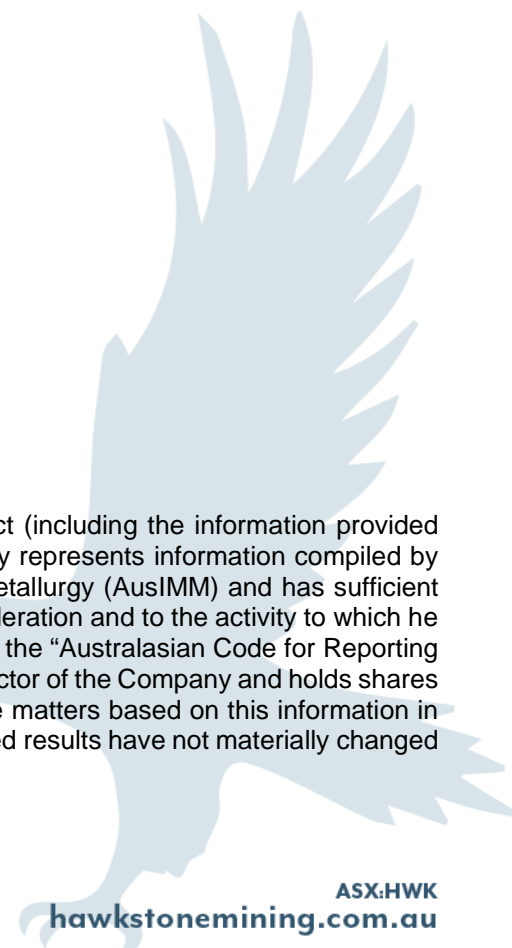
October 10 – Acquisition of Carlin Trend Gold project

October 23 – Target A1 Identified over 92.2 g/t Au Rock Chip

October 30 – Hawkstone Raises \$3.5M in Placement

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Lone Pine Gold Project (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Smith is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that prior reported results have not materially changed since they were initially reported.



This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Hawkstone Mining Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

MR. PAUL LLOYD

Managing Director

Hawkstone Mining Limited

Tel. +61 419 945 395

plloyd@hawkstonemining.com



APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	<p>Chip channel samples were taken from new trenches.</p> <p>In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 whole core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.</p> <p>In holes LPDD06 onwards $\frac{3}{4}$ core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Chip channel samples were taken across the trench on 1-2ft (0.30m and 0.60m) depending on geological contacts. In holes LPDD01 to 05 whole core was sampled while from holes LPDD06 onwards $\frac{3}{4}$ core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<p>In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole NQ sized diamond core was taken based on geological contacts.</p> <p>In holes LPDD06 onwards $\frac{3}{4}$ core has been sampled from HQ3 sized core on the basis of geological contacts.</p>
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube,	<p>In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive core drilling has been carried out using NQ equipment producing a 47.6mm diameter core.</p> <p>From Hole LPDD06 onwards core drilling has been completed using a BQ3 equipped rig producing 65.3mm diameter core.</p>
	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The core is unoriented in holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive. Where possible core orientation has been completed from hole LPDD06 onwards.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All recovery is measured on a standard 5ft (1.52m) core barrel basis and presented in an excel spreadsheet as actual and recovered. A percentage recovery is calculated.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Rotation speed and feed rate are varied to ensure maximum recovery. Various muds are also employed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive low core recovery has resulted in a poor estimation of the grade through the quartz vein zone. Core recovery has improved in holes LPDD06 onwards. Results reflect the improved core recoveries in the broken clay rich zones.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All holes are geologically logged and recorded to a level to support Mineral Resource Estimation. Trenches have been mapped and photographed. They will not be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and photography has been completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No sub sampling techniques have been used.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. Screen fire assay techniques are being employed for all analysis of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	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.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. The entire sample is analysed in the screen fire assay technique.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. The largest sample size possible is being used.
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.	Assay techniques employed will be methods Au-SCR24 (screen fire assay) in the interpreted mineralised interval and Au AA26 with a 50gm charge for the remainder.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>No geophysical tools have been employed.</p> <p>Certified standards and blanks have been placed in each sample stream at ratio of 1 in 10.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.	Significant intersections have been reviewed by Company Directors and Independent Consultants.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	All logging is completed on paper and entered into excel spreadsheets labelled geology. Excel files containing the data files Collar, Assay and Survey are also compiled and added to the Company's digital database.
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All logging is stored on 3 computers and in cloud storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to assay data. All intercepts reported are weighted average grades.
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.	Drill collars and trenches are located with a handheld GPS accurate to 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Latitude / Longitude WGS84
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are taken from the handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling completed to date are at approximate 50 - 100m spacings along the vein zone.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling will be completed at a spacing required to establish a JORC compliant mineral resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drilling is at right angles to the strike of the vein zone and at dip of -45° to -70° producing varying true widths.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation will provide a larger sample of the vein zone that should be more representative of the mineralisation being tested.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are placed in calico bags and placed in heavy duty cardboard boxes for shipping to the ALS Laboratory .
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have yet been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Lone Pine Gold Project consists of 2 Patented mining claims and 79 BLM claims covering 20 acres each located on Bureau of Land Management Federally administered land. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited old workings, circa early 1900's, are present at the Lone Pine Project. Inception Mining completed mapping, bulk sampling and surface sampling in the mid-2010's at the UP-Burlington Mine (now named Lone Pine).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The mineralisation is hosted in altered and quartz veined shear/fault zones within quartzite and granite.
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.	All available information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	No information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No upper cut off grades have been applied to the reported weighted averages. With the reception of more results and an increase in the data size the statistical distribution of the results can be analysed. Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t. No internal dilution has been applied.
	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.	Weighed averages have been used in the reporting of the significant intercepts. Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t. No internal dilution has been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The drill holes cut the mineralised zone at an angle ranging from 25°-30° (-70° hole dip), 35°-40° (-60° hole dip) to 50°-57° (-45° hole dip) relative to the core axis assuming a vein zone dip of 80° to 85° northwest.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only downhole length has been reported. A statement has been made regarding true widths.
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.	Appropriate maps are included.
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.	All available results and data have been reported.
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.	No other exploration data is available that has not been reported in this or previous announcements.

Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further drilling, trenching and geological reconnaissance and sampling is ongoing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Included diagrams contain the identified target areas, possible extensions and this and previous announcements detail the drilling planned for the Lone Pine vein zone.

