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## Significant soil results confirm prospectivity of geophysical targets and expands Cutler and Farr Jones footprints

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assay results from 2020 soils samples identifies new targets in areas with no historical work
- Several extensions identified at Cutler and Farr Jones
- Good correlation between geochemical anomalies and interpreted magnetic targets
- Sampling areas had been selected for soils suitability by remote sensing regolith mapping
- Cutler drilling completed, fast assessment of results through Portable PPB to select priority samples and fast track assays
- 3D Seismic survey results from Queen Lapage expected imminently
- Preparation for Queen Lapage drilling progressing with mobilisation planned for later in the quarter

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Riversgold Limited (ASX:RGL, “Riversgold” or the “Company”) is pleased to report the final results of its pre-Christmas surface sampling program.

A soil sampling program comprising a total of 4,280 samples was conducted between September and November 2020 at the Kurnalpi Project. The survey covered 15 separate grids taking in 17 geophysical targets with samples collected every 40m on lines spaced between 200m and 400m apart. The lines were designed to cut the inferred geological trends perpendicularly and were positioned so that they covered the most suitable regolith terrain setting over the geophysical target, where bedrock is interpreted to be.

The 15 grids covered both existing and new prospects in order to provide a calibration and check of prior work, expand the footprint of the current prospects and identify new exploration targets within the large 1,150km<sup>2</sup> tenement package, located 60 km east of Kalgoorlie. The location of the grids was based on the magnetics interpretation and the remote sensing regolith undertaken by Quarterback consultants as part of their “equity for success” remuneration package (see ASX release: 24 June 2020).

Main results of the surface sampling include (see Figure 1):

- Additional 450m x 150m +50ppb Au surface anomaly along strike from Cutler
- New 1600m x 500m +50ppb Au surface anomaly west of Farr Jones open to north, south and west

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- New 800m x 200m +50ppb Au soil anomaly underlain by a strong magnetic anomaly on the southern edge of Lake Yindarlgooda (Target LGE06)
- Two strong +50ppb Au parallel trend at the Paradise Patch prospect with two “end of line” +50ppb Au samples leaving the anomaly open to the north, south and east.

Simon Bolster commented: *“The soil sampling program has largely fulfilled its objective of providing a low cost first pass geochemical assessment of the numerous geophysical targets across our large land holding. To obtain values up to 174 ppb gold from never previously sampled geophysical targets is highly encouraging and significant, especially given the regolith environment with abundant aeolian sands that dilute or obliterate near surface geochemical responses. A number of tantalizing targets justify follow-up, with infill soils to better define and characterize potential drill targets, notably in the Farr Jones area, Target LGE06 and at Paradise Patch.*

*Some isolated and low tenor anomalies are also of interest due to the regolith and geological setting. Some notable discoveries have been made in the Kalgoorlie district beneath weak or single point soil anomalies including Kanowna Belle (4M Oz- single point 180 ppb Au-in-soil) and the Sunrise Dam (>10M Oz single point 14ppb Au-in-soil). We have identified many multi-point anomalies from a broad spaced first pass geochemical survey. With 114 samples returning +15 ppb Au we have multiple gold targets that require further work.”*

The Company is also pleased to advise that the 1,500m drilling program announced on 17 December 2020 at Cutler has been completed following an extended interlude over the festive season and slower than planned drilling. Riversgold is using its access to the DetectORE™ technology (see ASX release: 11 November 2020) to scan through the drilling samples and optimize the assays process in order to fast track results. Results will be released to the market when available.

The Company expects to shortly receive the final results of the 3D seismic survey conducted at Queen Lapage. The 3D seismic data has been described as high quality by the acquisition team.

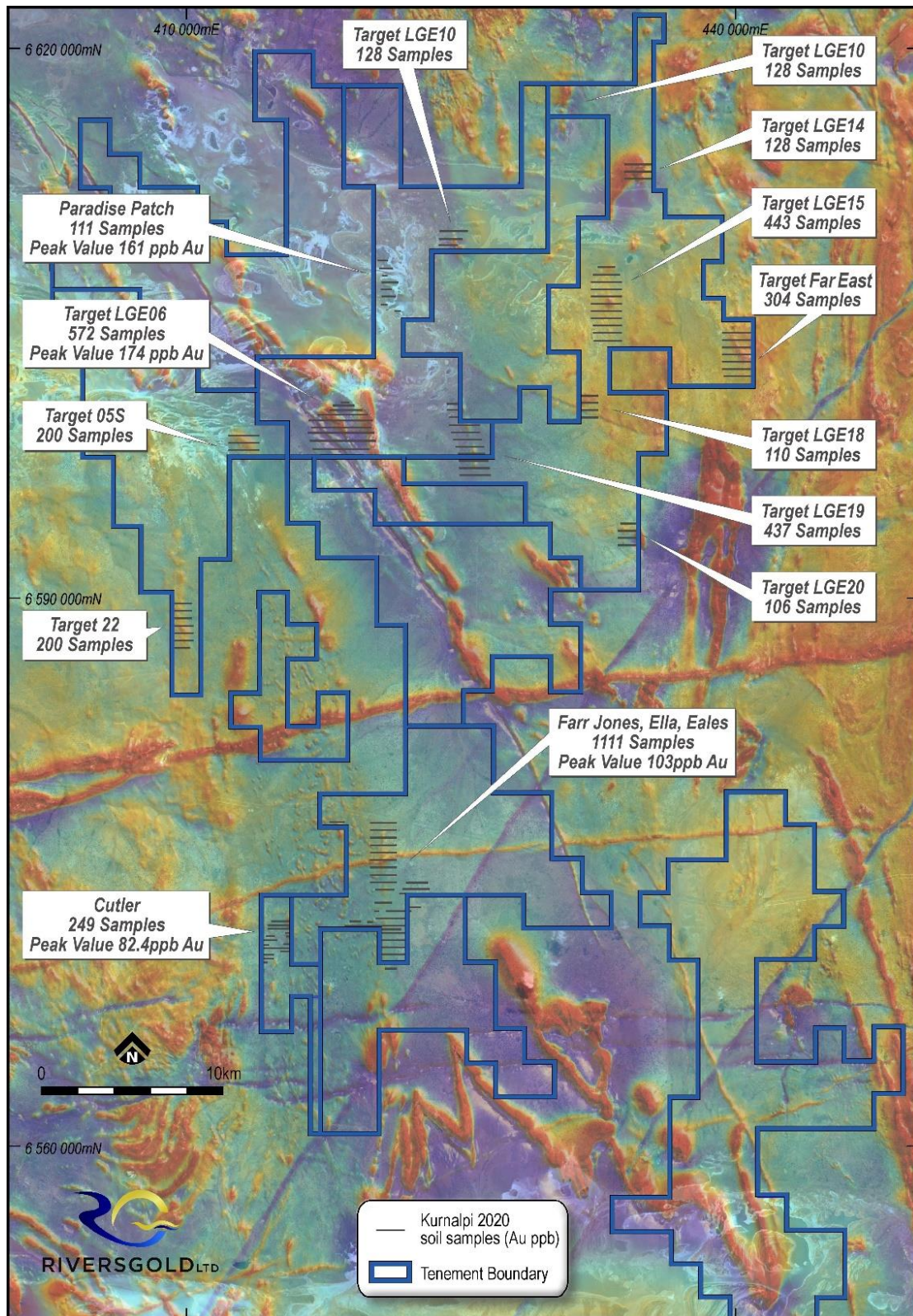


Figure 1: Soils sampling grids location

### Farr Jones Extension

The recent soil sampling program confirmed and extended the known Farr Jones anomaly. Extension of the sampling grid to the west in an area of interpreted and observed residual soil returned a strong (+50ppb Au) anomaly continuous over three lines and open to the north, south and west. Follow up infill sampling during this quarter will help delineate the extent of this 1,600m x 500m anomalous zone.

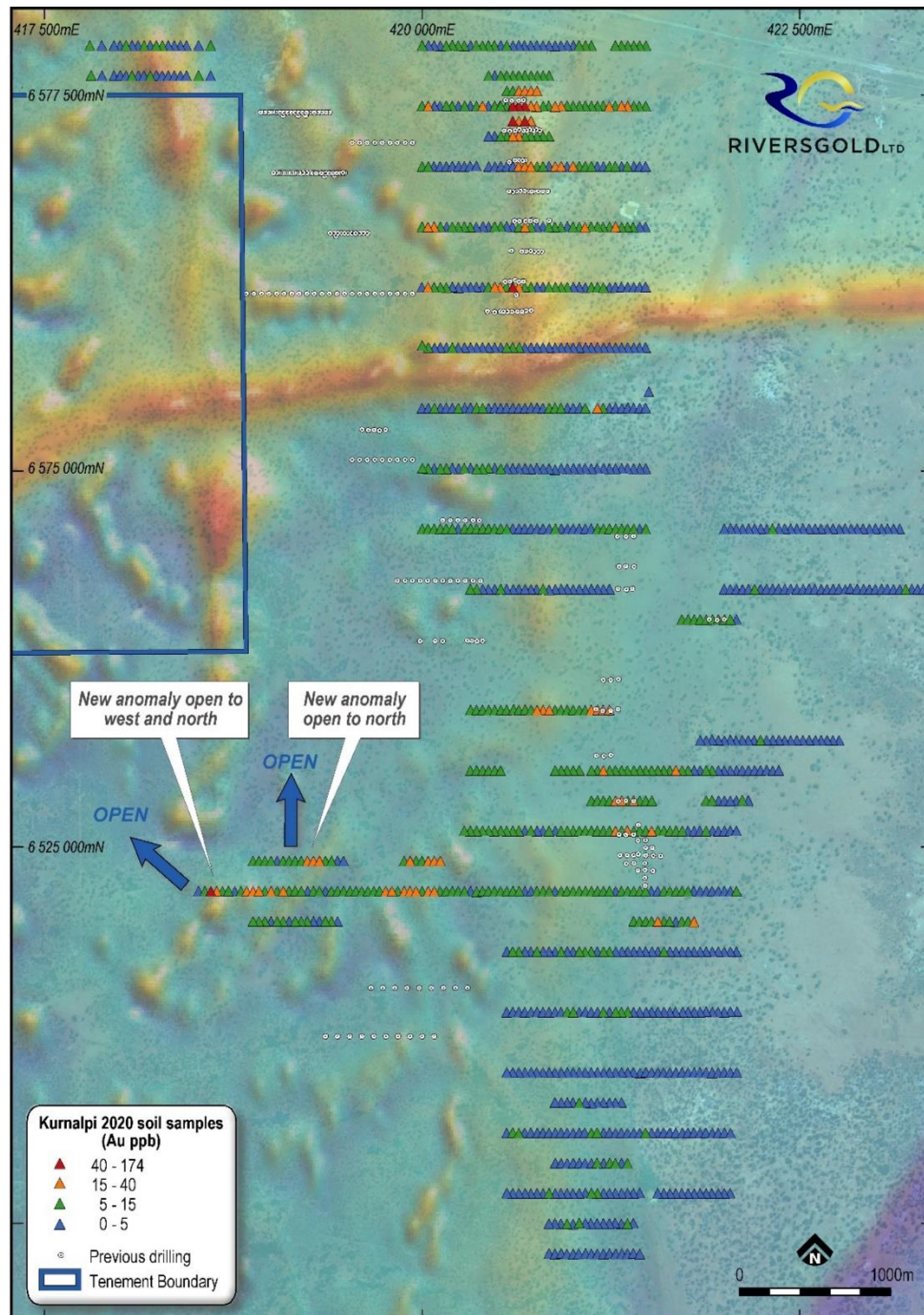


Figure 2: New Farr-Jones area soils sampling with historical drilling collars

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Historical drilling at Farr Jones returned intervals such as:

- 3m at 17.8g/t Au from 182m (FJRC0001)
- 4m at 6.26g/t Au from 119m and 2m at 7.49g/t Au from 130m (FJRC0002)
- 12m at 1.90g/t Au from 36m (FJAC0021)

Those intercepts come from drillholes in an area where soils sampling returned peak value of 26ppb Au and ranged between 15.3ppb Au and 26ppb Au.

The newly identified anomaly to the west of the historical drilling returned peak value of 44.2ppb Au and 18 samples ranging between 15ppb Au and 40ppb Au.

Infill sampling will take place shortly to refine the targets and bring those new areas to drill ready status.

### **Cutler Extension**

A new sampling grid to the north of the existing known Cutler mineralisation returned a strong anomaly extending the existing 500m strike anomaly by another 400m of potential strike extent. The survey also identified a new anomaly 1,000m to the east of Cutler coincident with a magnetic anomaly highlighted by Quarterback as potentially significant. Infill sampling has been conducted recently to confirm and size up the extent and tenor of the anomaly, with these results pending.

Historical drilling at Cutler returned intervals of:

- 10m @ 11.0g/t Au
- 4m @ 5.3g/t Au
- 3m @ 6.18g/t Au
- 6m @ 11.1g/t Au
- 1m @ 19.0g/t Au
- 1m @ 62.9g/t Au

Those results belong to a soils anomaly with peak value of 82ppb Au with 10 samples returning values ranging between 15ppb Au and 54.5ppb Au.

The newly identified anomalies along strike to the north and to the east of Cutler have returned peak values respectively of 56.7 ppb Au and 42ppb Au and 6 samples with values ranging between 19.7ppb Au and 33ppb Au.

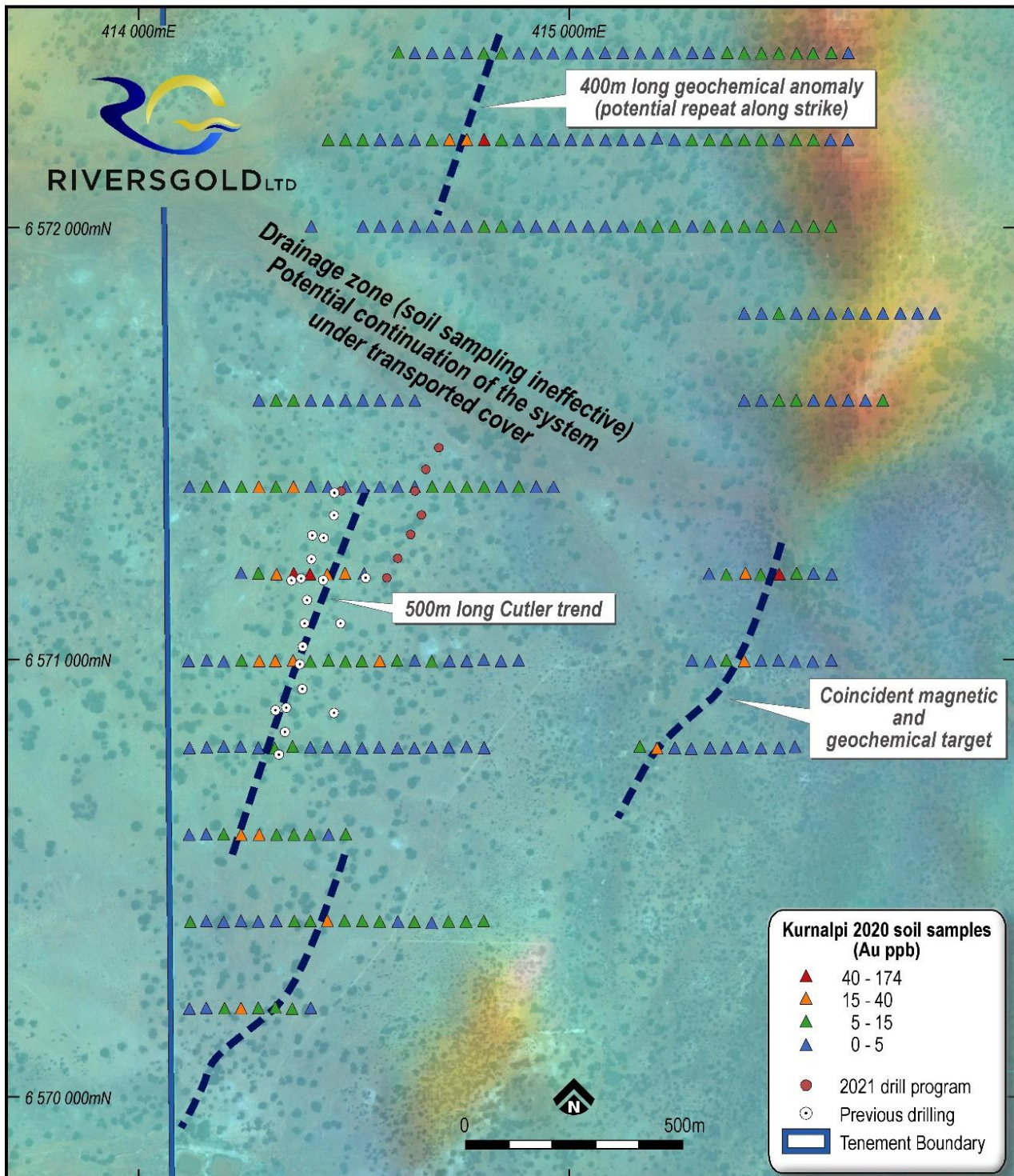


Figure 3: New Cutler area soils sampling with historical drill collars

### Magnetic target LGE06

Target LGE06 returned an interesting strong (+50ppb Au) soils anomaly extending over two lines (>400m) on the southern edge of Lake Yindarlgooda, 10km to the east of the Queen Lapage prospect.

The strong magnetic anomaly suggests the presence of mafic and ultramafic units on the eastern side of a major fault. The fault zone is underlined by the late intrusion of a dolerite dyke parallel to the NW-SE structural trend

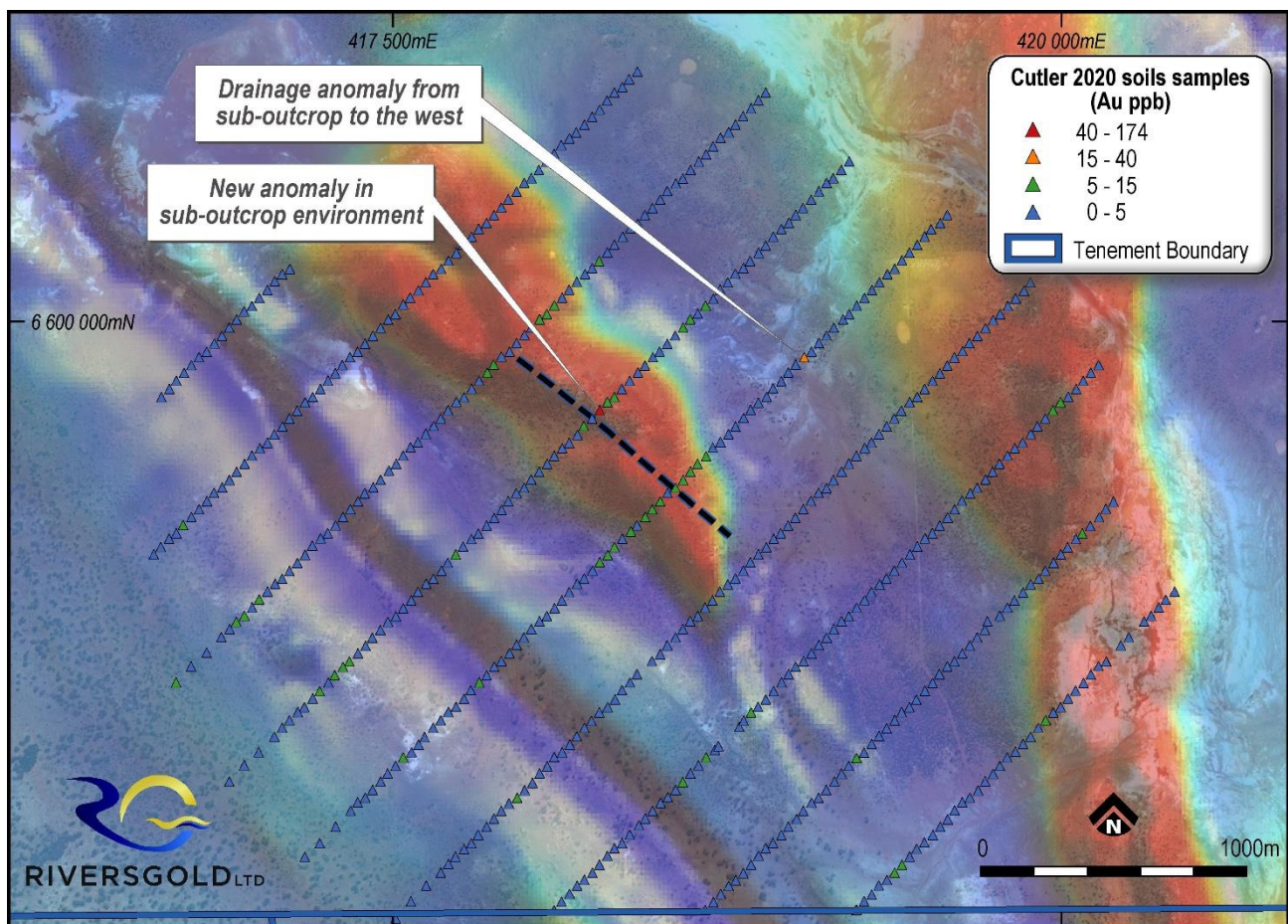


Figure 3: 300m x 100m anomaly over magnetic exploration target

### Paradise Patch Anomaly

The soils sampling program at Paradise Patch highlighted two anomalous trends, one in the centre of the sampling grid, showing a NS orientation, occurring over two survey lines (400m x 100m) to a highly significant peak of 83 ppb Au. The second anomaly consists of the last samples on the eastern end of the lines in closer proximity with peak values of 161 ppb Au and 81 ppb Au.

Paradise Patch prospect is a known prospector’s patch from which nuggets have been discovered close to the boundary between outcrop and the edge of an eastern extension of Lake Yindarlgooda. Historical drilling on the lake surface to the east of the new soil anomalies would not have tested the probable sources zones for the new soil anomalies. Our understanding is that historical drilling was completed by a lake style rig that was unable to operate anywhere other than the flat lake bed. The tenor and distribution of the laboratory gold-in-soil results returned from this first pass survey, combined with information about nugget finds confirm that this prospect requires additional work and that potentially there are several mineralised trends present. Follow-up work will commence shortly.

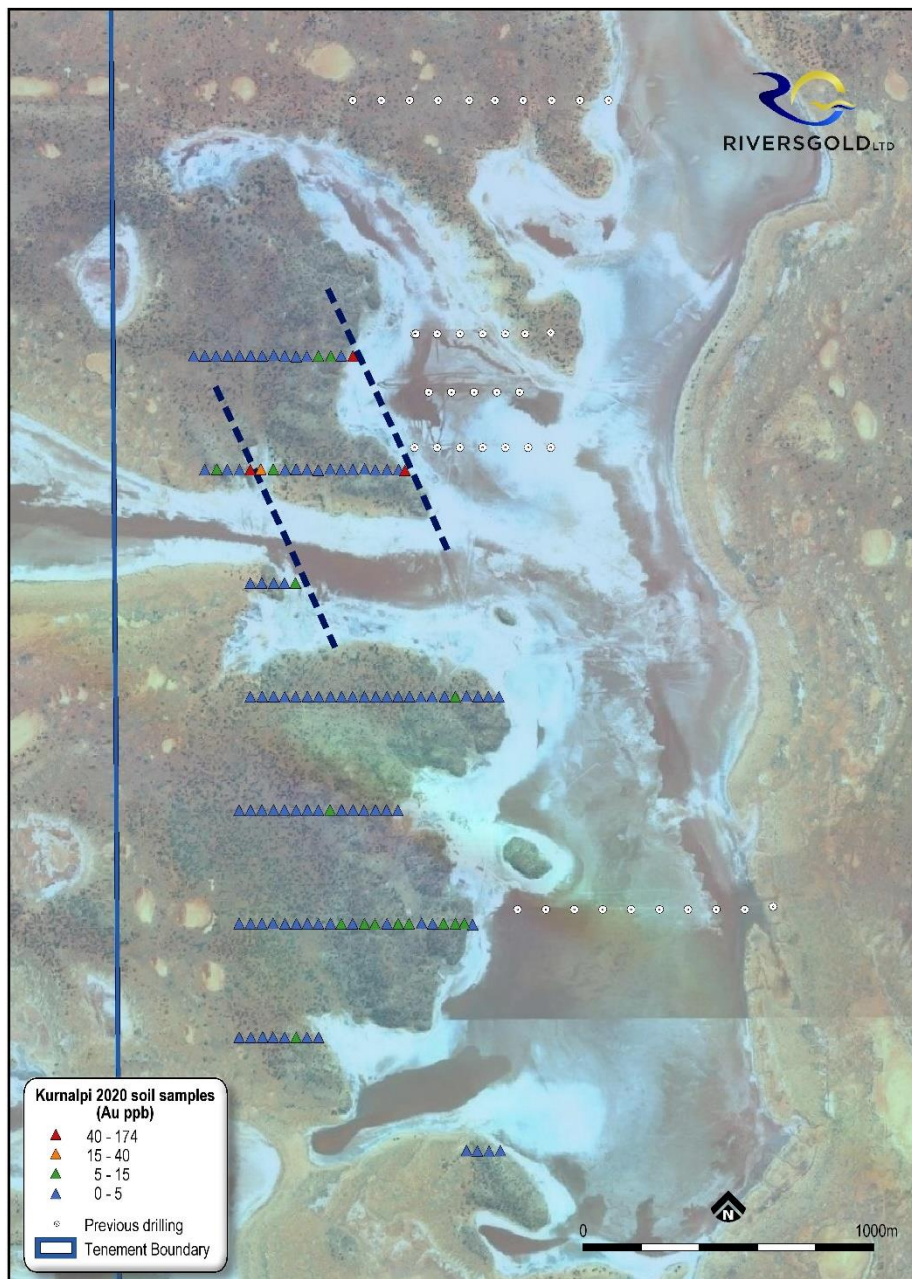


Figure 4: Paradise patch soils grid



### Far East Target

Another grid over an area close to the tenure's eastern boundary returned moderately anomalous results (+15ppb Au) which have the potential to be related to regolith anomalies. Infill sampling surrounding the anomalous samples will help verifying the validity of those anomalous values directly correlated with an interpreted prospective magnetic anomaly.

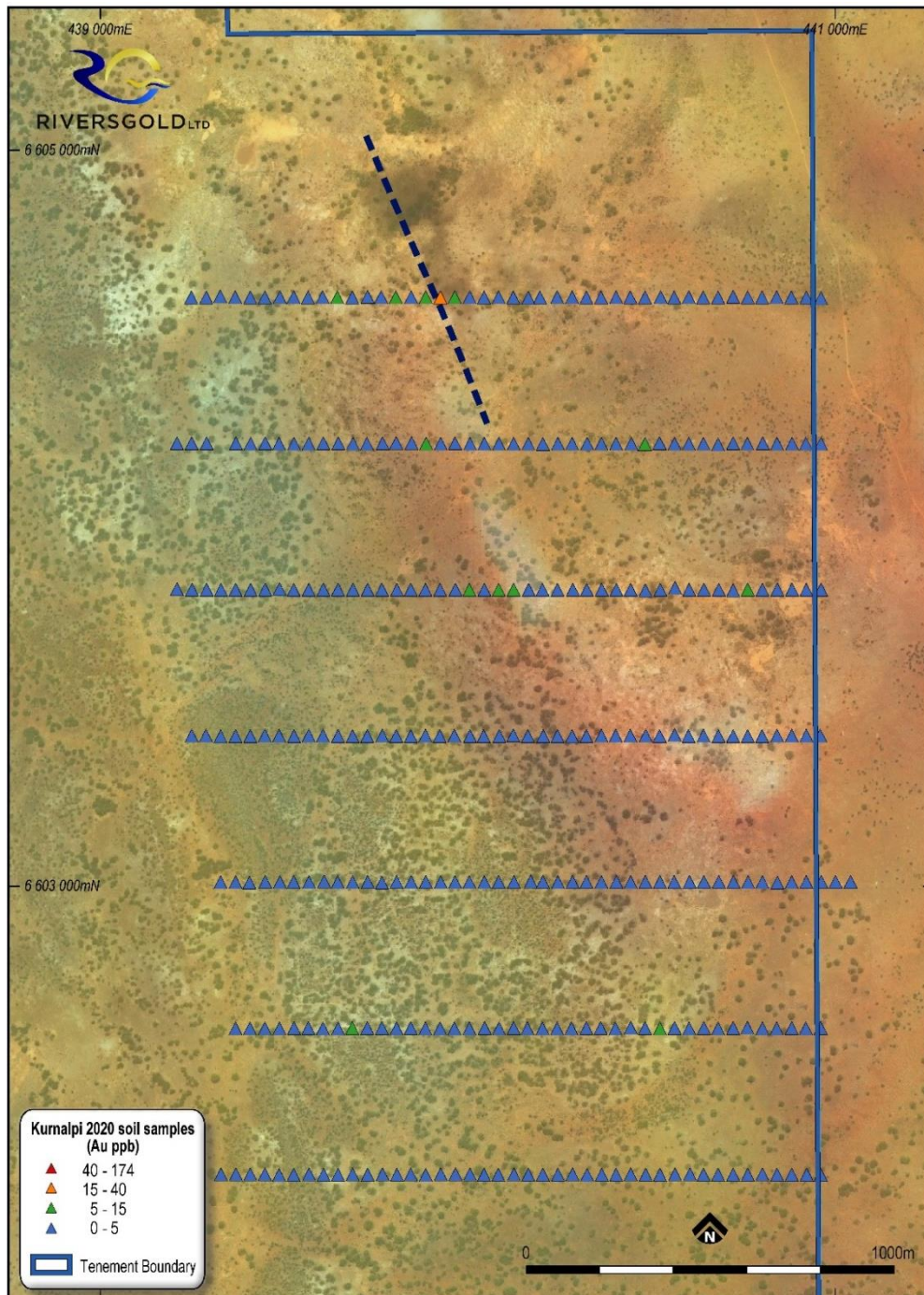


Figure 6: Far East target soils grid

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Executive Director, Xavier Braud, commented: *“We are very pleased with the results of our surface sampling programs. We have potentially extended the footprints of both the Cutler and Farr Jones prospects and we have generated new targets which will form part of our next exploration activities. The Cutler drilling program was recently completed and preparations are well advanced for the Queen Lapage diamond drilling program to commence this quarter. We are starting to see results from our exploration activities. Very positive soils sampling results are the beginning, we are now expecting the results of our 3D seismic survey and we are fast tracking results from our Cutler drilling program.”*

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Riversgold Ltd.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Xavier Braud**  
Executive Director  
(08) 6143 6747

#### About Riversgold:

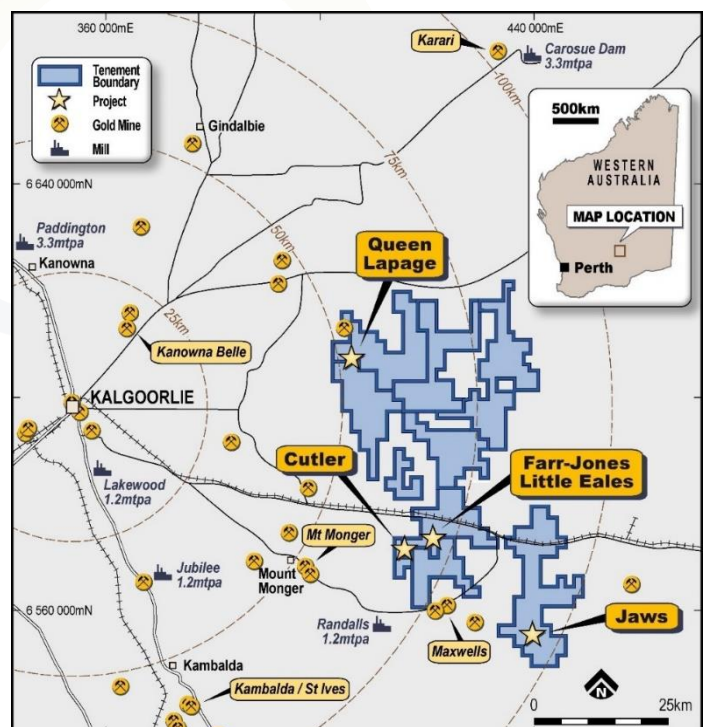
Riversgold is a gold explorer focused on its 1,150km<sup>2</sup> Western Australian Gold project. The Kurnalpi Project is located 50km east of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and the combined tenure represents one of the largest single landholdings in the region.

The Company is advancing its Queen Lapage prospect, a large geophysical anomaly near the Randall Shear, a major gold bearing shear zone, located under Lake Yindarlgooda in the heart of the Goldfields of Western Australia (refer to ASX release 12 November 2020).

Riversgold’s tenement package is surrounded by gold producers such as Northern Star Limited directly along strike to the north and Silver Lake Resources directly along strike to the south.

The large tenement package is 100% underlain by Archean Greenstones from the Norseman to Wiluna Greenstone belt, one of the largest gold-producing belts in the world.

Since June 2020, the Company has been generating multiple new targets within the Kurnalpi Project with the help of Quarterback Geological Services, a group of highly successful gold explorers, remunerated on an innovative “equity for success” basis (see ASX release 24 June 2020).



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### Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Xavier Braud, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Braud is Executive Director of Riversgold Ltd. and a consultant to the Company. Mr Braud holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Braud has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Braud consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.



## Appendix 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils samples.</li> <li>Collected using a pick at a depth of 5-30cm depth</li> <li>Sieved manually at the field site using a 2mm mesh and sampling the fraction finer than 2mm to collect around 600-1100g of material.</li> <li>Collected in numbered kraft style paper geochemical sample pouches.</li> <li>Submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for gold assays using method BL001 to 0.1ppb Au detection limit</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release does not include drilling results</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release does not include drilling results</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each sample location was recorded manually on a field sample log sheet in addition to being saved in the GPS receiver that was later downloaded and digitally merged with the log information.</li> <li>Qualitative information was collected for each sample, including soil colour, depth of sample, soil horizon, regolith, geomorphic and any other</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	perceived relevant information observed at the sample site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release does not include drilling results</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample method used is considered appropriate for the style of samples analysed.</li> <li>The BLEG assay method used has a 0.1 ppb Au detection limit and is considered a partial digest technique for the analysis of extremely low levels of gold concentration in soils.</li> <li>Low level CN leach certified reference materials were inserted as blind samples throughout the sample batches at arate of approximately 2 per 100 samples. These have been reviewed confirming the veracity of the laboratory analysis.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was no further verification of the data received.</li> <li>No adjustment was applied to the assays data</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils samples were located using a hand help GPS receiver. Typical accuracy of such a device in the Goldfields of Western Australia varies between 2m and 4m depending on cloud cover and GPS signal strength.</li> <li>Samples were collected using the MGA zone 51 reference grid based on geodetical datum GDA94</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils samples location was pre-determined guided by remote sensing and regolith mapping to limited sampling demonstrably transported overburden</li> <li>• Where regolith mapping deemed soils sampling a suitable exploration method, samples were collected every 40m along lines spaced at 400m closing to 200m (40m x 200m pattern) on some prospects.</li> <li>• No sample compositing has been applied</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main geological structures in the area strike between NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW with an average N-S direction. Samples were collected on E-W lines with the higher density of samples in the E-W direction, near perpendicular to the geological and mineralisation strike.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were collected in the field by a specialist contracting group under direct supervision from Mr Simon Bolster, a director of Riversgold.</li> <li>• Samples were delivered directly by Mr Bolster to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data has been conducted.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples have been collected on Exploration Leases, E25/538, E25/541, E25/550, E25/583, E28/2580, E28/2665 and E28/2599</li> <li>• E25/538 is a Joint Venture between by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Riversgold Limited and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd where Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd owns 80% and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd owns 20% of the tenement</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591363 was lodged on 27/11/2020 by Miramar (Goldfields) Pty Ltd a</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Ltd (ASX:M2R)</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591835 was lodged on 07/12/2020 by ONQ Exploration Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E25/541 is a Joint Venture between by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Riversgold Limited and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd where Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd owns 80% and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd owns 20% of the tenement</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E25/550 is 100% owned by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Riversgold Limited</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591365 was lodged on 27/11/2020 by Miramar (Goldfields) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E25/583 is 100% owned by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Riversgold Limited</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E28/2580 is a Joint Venture between by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Riversgold Limited and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd where Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd owns 80% and Serendipity Resources Pty Ltd owns 20% of the tenement</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591366 was lodged on 27/11/2020 by Miramar (Goldfields) Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Ltd (ASX:M2R)</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591841 was lodged on</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>07/12/2020 by ONQ Exploration Pty Ltd</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591918 was lodged on 08/12/2020 by ONQ Exploration Solutions Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E28/2665 is a joint venture between Strickland Metals Ltd and Riversgold where Riversgold is earning 70% by meeting expenditure commitment on the leases.</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E28/2599 is a joint venture between Strickland Metals Ltd and Riversgold where Riversgold is earning 70% by meeting expenditure commitment on the leases.</li> </ul> <p>At the time of reporting, the tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591842 was lodged on 07/12/2020 by ONQ Exploration Pty Ltd</p> <p>Application for forfeiture #591919 was lodged on 08/12/2020 by ONQ Exploration Solutions Pty Ltd</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration was completed by multiple companies including Mt Martin, work included soil sampling, RAB drilling and limited RC drilling. Integra Mining completed soil surveys and drilling over some of the prospects before being taken over by Silverlake Resources. Aurion Gold Ltd conducted some aircoe drilling on the lake near paradise patch. Hampton Hill Mining conducted drilling over the Farr Jones area. Results of those drilling campaigns have not been adequately documented in the annual reports and no accurate data is available.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenstone hosted Archean Lode Gold</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release does not include drilling results</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <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></li> </ul>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <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></li> <li>● <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></li> <li>● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assays for gold in soils in ppb by BLEG method have been reported without applying any data filter nor transformation</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>● <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Soils sample represent isolated single sampling points. These samples may not contain the geochemistry of the underlying bedrock.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Diagrams have been incorporated in the body of this release.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All exploration results to date have been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No other substantive exploration data to be reported.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further work will include infill soil / auger sampling, field mapping, and possibly ground geophysics with drilling to take place once clear targets have been defined and their relative prospectivity assessed, evaluated and prioritised.</li> </ul>

