ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 January 2024

Outstanding Drill Results Grow Potential at Bulletin Deposit
Amended

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) ("Calidus", "the Company") refers to the announcement lodged today titled "Outstanding Drill Results Grow Potential at Bulletin Deposit" and provides the following amended announcement which includes the map of the holes referred to in the announcement.

Please refer to the amended announcement attached.

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources Limited is an ASX listed gold company that owns 100% of the operating Warrawoona Gold Project and the nearby Nullagine Gold Project which are both located in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

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Outstanding Drill Results Grow Potential at High-grade Bulletin Deposit

RC drill results include 14m @ 8.58g/t from 50m and 32m @ 3.42g/t from 143m with 14 holes results pending

HIGHLIGHTS

- Resource drilling completed at Bulletin and assays have been received for 10 of 24 holes, highlights include:
- **14m @ 8.58g/t Au** from 50m (23BTRD020)
- **32m @ 3.42g/t Au** from 143m (23BTRD013)
- **6m @ 12.74g/t Au** from 131m (23BTRD007)
- **2m @25.05g/t Au** from 96m and **5m @ 11.93g/t Au** from 111m (23BTRD019)
- **13m @ 4.42g/t Au** from 114m (23BTRD027)
- **6m @25.08g/t Au** from 108m and **6m @ 6.37g/t Au** from 143m (23BTRD012)
- **17m @ 2.39g/t Au** from 81m (23BTRD015)
- **6m @ 5.29g/t Au** from 124m (23BTRD0011)
- Holes BTRD013, 23BTRD007 AND 23BTRD012 all intercepted mineralisation below the currently modelled Mineral Resource of 832kt at 4.1g/t for 110,000 ounces increasing the possibility of a resource increase.

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) ("**Calidus**", "the **Company**") is pleased to report outstanding initial drill results from 10 holes of a 24 hole RC programme at the high-grade Bulletin deposit, where mining is planned to commence later this year and processed through the Warrawoona mill.

Bulletin is a part of the profit share Joint Venture with Haoma Mining NL ("**Haoma**") 60:40 (Calidus:Haoma).

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said:

"These results confirm the high-grade nature of the Bulletin deposit and reinforce why it will facilitate a step change in our ounce production profile and cash generation when operations commence later this year.

The results show strong mineralisation occurring outside the previous modelled resource highlighting the potential for an increased resource base for mining.

As soon as final results are received, we will update the market on drill results and shortly after an updated Mineral Resource as we rapidly progress to mining this high-grade deposit."

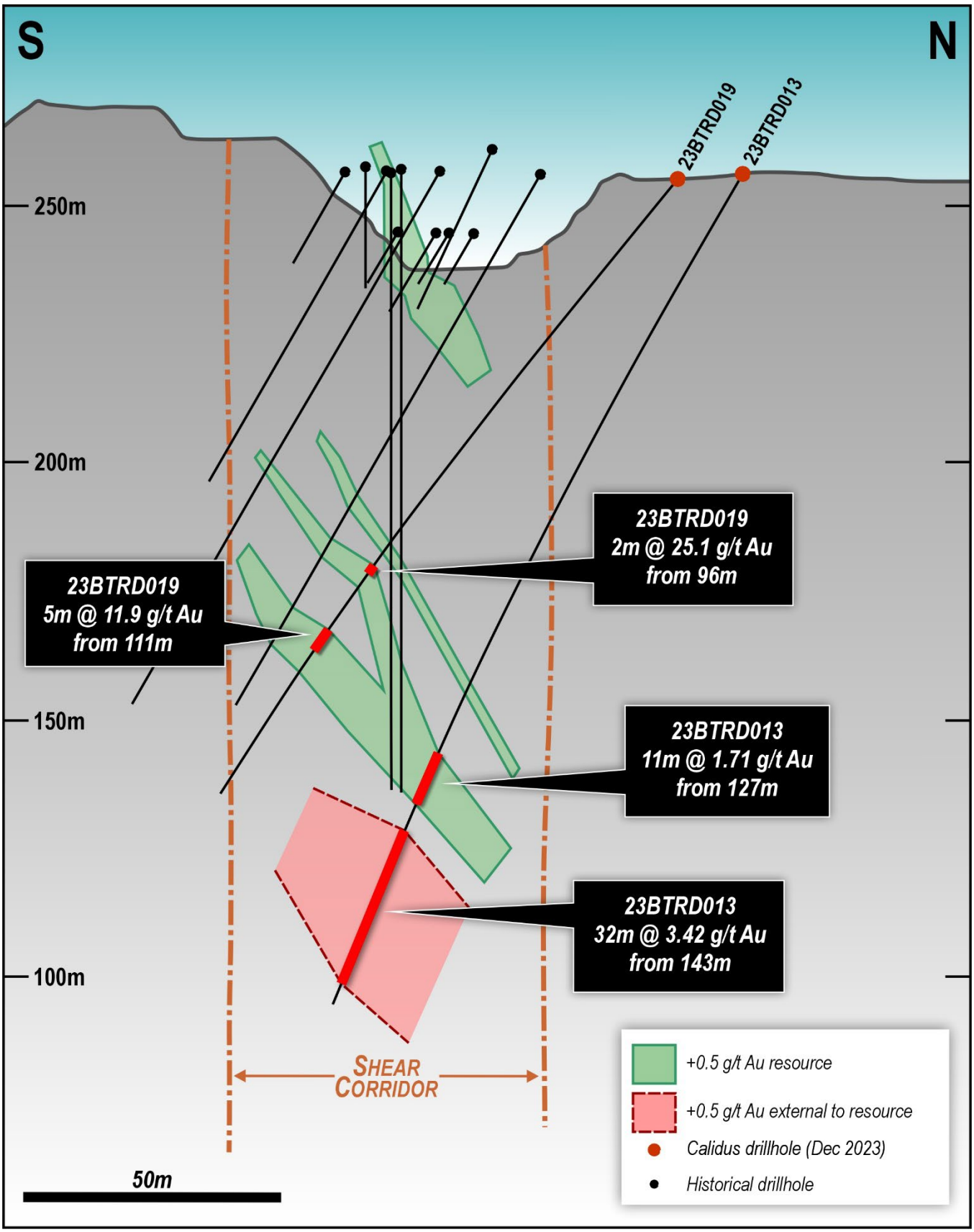

Figure 1: Bulletin Drill Section

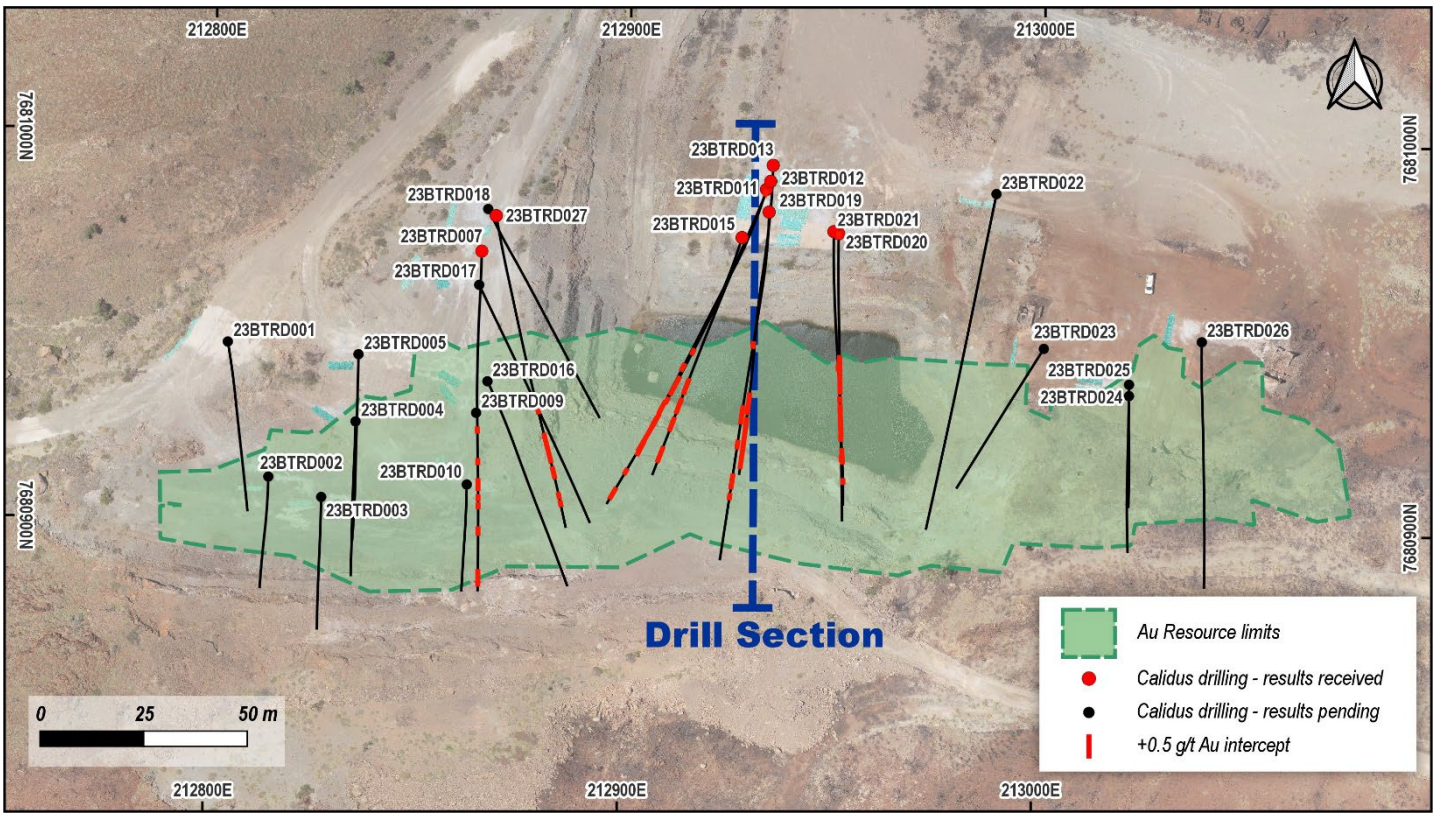

Figure 2: Bulletin Drill Plan

– END –

Table 1: Bulletin Resource Definition Drilling Assays (reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff)

Hole_ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
23BTRD007	140	212,865	7,680,970	260	-60	180	60	61	1	0.58	
							76	77	1	3.63	
							86	90	4	2.26	
							94	95	1	4.98	
							98	99	1	5.84	
							110	112	2	1.05	
							131	**137**	**6**	**12.74**	***incl. 2m @ 32.7 g/t Au from 132m***
23BTRD011	130	212,933	7,680,987	255	-50	195	82	84	2	1.41	
							102	107	5	1.68	
							111	115	4	1.16	
							124	**130**	**6**	**5.29**	***incl. 1m @ 24.0 g/t Au from 125. Hole ends in mineralisation***
23BTRD012	156	212,934	7,680,989	255	-60	200	6	7	1	0.56	
							108	**114**	**6**	**5.08**	***incl. 1m @ 23.8 g/t from 109m***
							118	124	6	2.18	
							128	133	5	1.52	
							143	**149**	**6**	**6.37**	***incl. 1m @ 28.5 g/t Au from 144m***
23BTRD013	180	212,935	7,680,993	255	-60	180	127	138	11	1.71	*incl. 1m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 129m*
							143	**175**	**32**	**3.42**	***incl. 7m @ 6.66 g/t Au from 155m and 1m @ 36.4 g/t from 169m***
23BTRD015	126	212,928	7,680,974	255	-50	195	50	51	1	0.51	
							63	70	7	0.96	
							73	74	1	4.96	
							81	**98**	**17**	**2.39**	***incl. 1m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 87m***
							109	110	1	4.65	
							119	123	4	1.71	
23BTRD019	150	212,934	7,680,981	255	-50	180	54	55	1	1.98	
							81	87	6	1.4	
							96	**98**	**2**	**25.05**	
							111	**116**	**5**	**11.93**	***incl. 2m @ 24.0 g/t Au from 112m***
							120	121	1	0.87	
23BTRD020	120	212,951	7,680,976	255	-50	180	0	1	1	0.6	
							50	**64**	**14**	**8.58**	***incl. 6m @ 18.8 g/t Au from 50m***
							70	71	1	7.08	
							78	79	1	0.71	
							83	84	1	0.96	
							92	93	1	1.53	
23BTRD021	150	212,950	7,680,976	255	-60	180	68	69	1	6.56	
							85	86	1	0.73	
							91	98	7	1.41	
							102	105	3	0.52	
							115	**122**	**7**	**1.97**	
							134	135	1	1.84	
23BTRD027	160	212,868	7,680,979	259	-60	170	95	96	1	0.71	
							101	102	1	5.29	
							114	**127**	**13**	**4.42**	***incl. 1m @ 28.5 g/t Au from 121m***
							131	135	4	0.53	
							144	145	1	1.86	
							148	149	1	0.95	

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in in this announcement that relates to Reporting of Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Dr Matthew Cobb; a Competent Person and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 5486). Dr Cobb is a full-time employee of Calidus Resources Ltd (CAI) and holds shares in the Company. Dr Cobb has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cobb consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

For further information please contact:

Dave Reeves
Managing Director

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Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Bulletin Gold Project – Sections 1, 2 & 3

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Bulletin Sampling is a mixture of current and historic, with the most recent sampling having been conducted by Calidus Resources in December 2023. All sampling prior to this is considered historic. Current: 24 Reverse Circulation drillholes were drilled, with rock chips collected via a face sampling pneumatic hammer using a 5.25" bit. Samples were collected on a per-metre basis. Drill bits were regularly sharpened and monitored for wear to minimize sample loss to fines. The quality of the samples is considered very high. Historic: Historic data is unclear regarding collection procedures, and limited information recorded in historic reports regarding methodologies. Of the 129 holes drilled at Bulletin, 11 of these (all RC) were drilled prior to 1982, and have no associated sampling methodologies recorded in available reports. The remaining 47 RC holes were drilled by Haoma and are recorded as being completed in 2004 and sampled on a per-metre basis. 48 of the holes are blasthole percussion drillholes; chip sampled on a per-metre basis. 23 holes are RAB drilling of unknown age and are also sampled on a per-metre basis. Historic assays were undertaken using aqua regia digest with an AAS finish, on an unknown charge weight.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Current: While hole orientations were limited by the availability of suitable sites for drill pads, holes were designed with azimuths between 155° and 205° and dips between -50° and -70°. The majority of holes were drilled along an azimuth of 180° with a dip of -60°. Hole orientations and dips were designed to maximise the angle of intersection of the mineralization (the general orientation of mineralization is ~270° - 090°, with a steep (~70°) northerly dip) thereby minimising intersection bias. Samples were collected on a 1m basis from the inside return of the RC rods, into a dump hopper above a rig-mounted cone splitter. A knife gate was used to drop each metre sample in its entirety into the splitter. A 6.25% split was collected directly into a calico sample bag. Sample weights averaged 2.5 kg, indicating very high percentage recoveries per-sample. Historic: The majority of historic holes have been drilled at -60° towards either 185° or 180°. The selected orientation of drilling provides intersection of mineralized lodes at suitably high angles to minimize any significant bias in sampling from apparent differences in true and apparent intersection lengths. Samples within the mineralized zone were collected at 1m intervals, which is standard procedure for RC drilling, and is considered to be appropriate for the style and tenor of mineralization encountered.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Current drillholes were sampled in their entirety and were also qualitatively logged in their entirety. Mineralisaiton has been determined on the combined basis of lithological identification of host rock alteration / veining / sulphide presence, and also Au assay results. Downhole lithological data and surface mapping data indicate that mineralisation is hosted by a broad shear zone within mafic / ultramafic volcanic sequence, typified by intense fuchsitic alteration.
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, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Current: Drilling utilized a Hydco-Moses RC70 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig, with face sampling pneumatic hammer. The rig was equipped with a 900cfm / 350psi on board compressor and a 700 psi auxiliary booster, ensuring that all samples were kept dry. Historic:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No records exist of specific equipment used for drilling. Hole types are recorded within the collar table of the available drillhole data, and the available database comprises a mixture of Reverse Circulation, Airtrack, Blasthole and RAB drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Current: Sample recoveries were visually estimated qualitatively by the supervising geologist, with supplementary validation checks of split recoveries on the basis of sample weight; measured as a percentage of idealized whole-metre weights (with an assumed density for the given host lithology). Historic: Sample recoveries were not recorded in historic logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Current: The auxiliary booster was used where needed to ensure that sufficient air was always available to both keep samples dry and lift complete samples for collection from the face sampling hammer. Bits were regularly sharpened and checked for wear to ensure consistent hole diameters. Sample weights and relative recoveries metre-to-metre were monitored by the supervising geologist, as was the relative comparison of field duplicates to originals (where collected) to monitor and minimize bias from the cyclone and splitter. Historic: Historic measures taken to ensure sample recoveries have not been recorded. Drilling orientations are such that samples collected should offer good cross-sectional representivity across the mineralized domains. Historic reports do not record the drilling equipment used at the time.
	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.	Current: There is no relationship between recovery and grade. Dust suppression was used during drilling to reduce the loss of fines. Historic: No recovery data has been recorded, and so no relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	Current: Drillholes were logged on a per-metre basis in their entirety. Qualitative logging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies	for main lithotypes, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and their abundance, and sulphide abundances were recorded. Historic: Where lithological data is available, it is evident that holes were logged in their entirety to paper log sheets then later transcribed to digital files. For each interval, the main rock types, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and abundances, and sulfide abundances were qualitatively recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Both current and historic logging data is qualitative in nature, though visual estimates of vein and sulphide percentages have been made in current logging.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Current: All recovered intervals were logged. Historic: 59 of the available 129 holes in the Bulletin drillhole database have been logged. All recovered intervals were geologically logged for these holes for a total of 1725 m of logging, which represents 24% of the total 7,233 m of drilling undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drillcore was collected
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Current: Field samples were collected directly from the rig via a rig-mounted cone splitter. Samples were overwhelmingly (>99%) collected dry. Historic: Field sampling procedures have not been recorded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Current: Samples were oven dried at 105°C for 8 hours, then crushed to a 3mm top size. A split of approximately 500g was collected into photon-assay analytical pots. The preparation methods are considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate. Historic:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		While sampling procedures have not been recorded, it is reasonable to assume that samples were collected in accordance with standard procedures for the particular type of drilling, as they stood at the time. This is likely to have been either rig mounted splitting, or standalone riffle splitting to produce 2-5 kg samples for each interval sampled. In the context of the historic nature of the data, the Competent Person considers the assumed sampling methods to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Current: Field QC procedures included the insertion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMS), including blanks, into the sample stream at a rate of 1:20 samples. Field duplicates were also collected directly from the rig-mounted splitter every 20th metre drilled. At the laboratory, repeat check assays were conducted every batch of 80 analyses. Two laboratory CRMs were also analysed every batch and was a single blank sample. Historic: Quality control measures during historic sub-sampling have not been recorded.
	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.	Current: Field duplicates were collected every 20th metre. The relative and absolute weights of duplicate and original samples were monitored to ensure consistent and even sample recoveries. Historic: The collection of historic field duplicates was not recorded.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Current: Sample weights averaged 2.5kg and ranged generally between 2 and 3.5 kg. These sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization under study. Historic: Sample sizes were not recorded, however it is reasonable to assume that industry standard practices at the time would have applied, and that sampling would have resulted in samples between 2-5kg in weight. Such support sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization in question.
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*	Current: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories in Maddington, Western

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	total.	Australia via Photon Assay™. This method is considered total and is also considered appropriate for the style of mineralization under consideration. Historic: Assay methods recorded in the available drillhole data indicate that Aqua Regia digest followed by an AAS finish was used as the primary assay methodology. Aqua Regia digest is not considered a total digest technique.
	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.	No such tools were used for the collection of data relevant to this release.
	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.	Current: Two Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) of differing certified grades were inserted into the primary sample stream, along with coarse certified blanks. These three samples were inserted in rotation every 20th sample. Field duplicates were also collected and inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample. Owing to the relatively small size of the drilling and sampling program, statistical trend analysis of accuracy of the CRMs was not possible, however individual analyses of each CRM were reviewed in a stochastic sense for deviation from the reference grade. Field duplicates and their original counterparts were assessed visually on a scatter plot and via linear regression to check for potential precision issues. Calidus procedure dictates that blanks returning results greater than 5 times the detection limit are considered failures and an investigation into the sample preparation for that batch is launched. Absolute differences of CRM results greater than 2 standard deviations (sd) from the reference value are considered warnings and investigations into analytical conditions are launched. In both cases, batch re-assay is requested if deemed necessary. CRMs returning values greater than 3 sd. from the reference value are considered failures, and batch re-assay is requested. No issues were identified in the batches received to date. Historic: No Quality Control procedures or data have been documented within available literature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Competent Person has not visited the Bulletin deposit, however other Calidus staff have visited site on numerous occasions and have verified the presence of mineralization.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Current: Geological and sampling data were logged into Micromine Geobank on a dedicated Toughbook computer, at the rig, for upload into the main database. Datashed is used as the main database storage management system and includes routine strict validation requirements for data integrity. Historic: Historic drilling data were recorded onto paper sheets for all drillholes. These logs are available in scanned digital format, and have been reviewed by the Competent Person.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
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.*	Current: Drillhole collar locations were surveyed post-drilling by Dean Smith Engineering Surveyor using an RTK DGPS with base and rover. Surveyed accuracy is ±30mm. Downhole azimuth and dip were measured using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC™ mutlishot survey instrument. Stated accuracy from the supplier is ±0.35° for azimuth and ±0.25° for dip. Historic: Historic drill hole collar locations were initially captured by previous operators into a local Mine Grid which is a truncated UTM system. The most recently completed drilling (2004 – Haoma) also recorded UTM coordinates for the GDA94 datum, and the comparison of these values to the local coordinates was used to transform all relevant data into GDA94 Zone 50 UTM coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Current: Topographic control has been provided by a LiDAR drone survey with sub metre accuracy, as flown by Dean Smith Engineering Surveyor. Historic:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The recorded surveyed elevations of drill collars have been adjusted by validation against the current topographic DTM for the Bulletin area.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Mineralisation at Bulletin has been defined by a series of east trending sections, each comprising multiple drillholes (minimum two). Sections are nominally 10-20 m apart in the east - west direction, with collars on each section nominally 5 - 10 m apart. This orientation has provided consistent support to intersection of mineralization which strikes east-west with a steep to moderate northerly dip.
	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 data spacing and distribution of holes is considered suitable for the definition of a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No Sample compositing has been applied at Bulletin.
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.*	Considering the easterly strike and steep north dip of the mineralisation at Bulletin, the Competent Person believes the orientations of historic drilling provide suitably unbiased sampling.
	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.	The orientation of drilling is not considered to have introduced any significant bias into sampling.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Current: Samples were collected daily from the rig by Calidus staff, packed into bulka-bags, tagged and shipped by commercial courier to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. Sample submission paperwork was emailed directly to the lab. Upon sample arrival, the laboratory conducted an inventory of samples received. Sample security is not considered to be of concern. Historic: Sample chain of custody and security was not historically recorded and cannot be assessed.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>Mining License M45/480 is owned jointly by Haoma Mining NL and Kitchener Mining NL. A Joint-Venture agreement with Haoma Mining NL gives Calidus the exclusive right for access to all Hamoa’s gold tenements, deposits and stockpiles on the basis of a 60%:40% profit split.

The project is covered by the Nyamal native title claim (WC1999/008).

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Holder(s)</th><th>Size</th><th>Renewal</th><th>Ownership/Interest</th></tr>
<tr><td>M45/480</td><td>Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL</td><td>964.35 HA</td><td>27/05/2033</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The project has valid Mining Licences in place covering the Mineral Resource and an existing approved Notice of Intent for Mining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The Bamboo Creek mining centre, of which the Bulletin deposit forms part has been subject to a volume of exploration and mining activity which may be summarized thus:

• Gold first discovered as alluvial finds in 1893.
• Subsequently, the Kitchener and Hidden Treasure deposits were discovered and mined
• Two stamp batteries in operation by 1894.
• Bulletin deposit mined between 1900-1912
• Late 1970’s – to approx. 1985, CRA Pty Ltd entered joint venture with Kitchener Mining NL – some Historic RC drilling (including at Bulletin).
• 1984 – mining recommences, with Bulletin mined by open pit on a campaign basis (tonnages not recorded).
• 1995 – mining ceased.
• 2003-2004 Haoma Mining NL conducts further RC drilling (and some RAB / Blasthole).
• 2004 – small scale open pit mining by Haoma at Bulletin.
• 2004- onwards – care and maintenance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Bulletin deposit is located in generally SE-striking ultramafic rocks belonging to the Early Archaean Euro Basalt formation, which is part of the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		broader Warrawoona Supergroup greenstone belt. The specific greenstone belt lies along the northern margin of the Mt Edgar Batholith; a complex suite of granitoids ranging in age from 3.3 – 3.5 Ga. The Stratigraphy of the host greenstone belt comprises basal basalts, overlain by interlayered felsic and sedimentary rocks, then in turn overlain by interbedded komatiitic volcanics and cherts. Mineralisation is hosted primarily within the ultramafic komatiitic units, which are intensely fuchsitically altered within an east-west trending 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.*	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	Weighted averages have not been employed. Significant intercepts are reported with minimum requirements being a linear average grade of 0.5 g/t Au and a minimum length of 1m.
	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.	Where intercepts are reported as containing shorter intervals of higher-grade material, the higher-grade intercept is also reported. Clear acknowledgement of the inclusion of this interval as a part of the broader interval calculation is made within the relevant table.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of the exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation at Bulletin dips steeply to moderately north and is intersected by drilling at a high angle (-60° dip) at close to perpendicular orientations. This provides as close to "true" widths for each intercept as possible.
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*	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 assay results above the 0.5 g/t Au cutoff have been reported. Intervals not reported may be considered unmineralised in this context and therefore the report is considered balanced.
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.*	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
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 proposed work includes the execution of additional extension drilling to follow up on significant intercepts which have indicated possible extensions to the currently modelled mineralization.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.